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Annala Rioghachta Eireann.

ANNALS

OF

THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,

BY THE FOUR MASTERS,

FROM

THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,
BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—Tacitus, Agricola, c. 12.

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annala rioghachta eireann.

ANNALA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CRIOST, 1501.

Aois Criost, Mile, cúicc ced, a haon.

SEAN mac Rosa mic tomais óicc meguidir baí na ċanánaċ coradh hi ccloċar, na ṗearsún, ⁊ na airċinneċ i nachaḋ lurċair Saoí eccnaiḋe earccna illaidin, ⁊ i ngaoiḋilcc fſr ticce aoiḋeaḋ coitċind da gaċ aon nó ricceaḋ a leas, ⁊ a écc in Id Iún.

Niall mac airt mic eoccain uí néill décc.

Rúḋraiġe mac uí ċonċoḃair ḟailġiġ, .i. mac caṫaoír mic cuinn mic an ċalḃaiġ décc.

Ruḋraiġe mac megmaṫġamna, .i. brian mac Remainn do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn még aengusa.

Coccaḋ etir oirġiallaiḃ fſin, .i. Slioċt aoḋa ruaiḋ, ⁊ slioċt Remainn. Mág maṫġaṁna (Rosa) do brſiṫ a ċaoraiġeċta leis ḟor an luċt tiġe, ⁊ slioċt Remainn do ċor ar an tír amaċ i cſnn hui neill. Mág maṫġaṁna dionnsaicċiḋ for ṡlioċt Remainn, ⁊ tſccṁail dá roile doiḃ acc áṫ an ċoileir.

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[g] *John, the son of Rossa.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that this John was the son of Ross the Bishop, and that he died "*in id. Jun. mane die Dominico.*"

[h] *Creaghts*, i. e. his cattle and their caretakers.—See note [f], under the year 1496, p. 1224, *supra.*

[i] *Loughty*, or Louty, a territory which, as appears from various old maps of Ulster, is now comprised in the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, and which was so called because it was allotted for the maintenance of Mac Mahon's loċt tiġe or household.—See Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 30, note 17.

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ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1501.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred one.

JOHN, the son of Rossa[g], son of Thomas Oge Maguire, who had been a canon chorister in Clogher, Parson and Erenagh in Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, who kept a house of general hospitality for all that stood in need of it, died in the Ides of June.

Niall, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, died.

Rury, the son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. the son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, died.

Rury, the son of Mac Mahon, i. e. of Brian, the son of Redmond, was slain by the sons of Magennis.

A war [broke out] among the people of Oriel themselves, i. e. between the descendants of Hugh Roe and the descendants of Redmond. Mac Mahon (Rossa) brought his creaghts[h] with him into the Loughty[i], and drove the descendants of Redmond from the country to O'Neill. Mac Mahon pursued the descendants of Redmond, and they came to an engagement with each other at

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See also Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 70, where the following notice of the term Loughty occurs :

"The Dynast, or Chieftane, being elected, supported himself and his train, partly out of certain Lands set apart for the Maintenance of his Table, called Loghty" [or Logh-tee], "but particularly out of some tributary Exactions called COSHERINGS, which he imposed on all Lands except those of the Church, and of such to whom he granted special priviledges of Exemption."

Toirrḋealḃaċ (.i. mac inġine an Iarla) mac cuinn mic enri uí neill do bſiṫ acc congnaṁ lá slioċt Remainn. Toirrḋealḃaċ umorro, mac tiġearna a aoísi fodéin bá fſrr do gaoiḋealaiḃ do ṁarḃaḋ lá mág ṁaṫġaṁna annsin, ⁊ Mac mec doṁnaill gallocclaċ (Eoin mac Colla) do ṁarḃaḋ co soċaiḋiḃ ele.

Mac meguiḋir tomás mac tomáis oicc mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ (.i. maguiḋir) do ṁarḃaḋ ar sliaḃ bſṫa lá cloinn briain mic Remainn meg maṫgamna co nár a ṁuintire ina ḟarraḋ. Atiad na maiṫe ro marḃaḋ ann. Giolla íosa mac emainn, Tomás mac duinn mic emainn, ⁊ corbmac mac Sſain mic emainn meguiḋir, Ruaiḋri buiḋe mac emainn óicc meguiḋir, ⁊ Emann, ⁊ Maġnus eoġanaċ da ṁac aoḋa mic briain ṁéguiḋir, Ḃrian, ⁊ donnchaḋ da ṁac taiḋcc mic dabſid mic giolla ḃuiḋe mic maġnusa, ⁊ cóiccſr don ċiniḋ ċedna co soċaiḋiḃ oile do marḃaḋ amaille friú.

Caislén sliccíġ do ġabail le dreimirib, ⁊ toċt fair anuas as a ḃarr lá cloinn Ruaiḋri mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ċarraiġ uí concoḃair, ⁊ lá cloinn feiḋlimiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ carraiġ ui conċoḃair. An Calbaċ caoċ mac doṁnaill mic eoccain uí conċoḃair do ṁarḃaḋ ann, ⁊ Sſan mac Ruaiḋri mic toirrdealḃaiġ ċarraiġ uí conċoḃair do ṫuitim lás an ccalbaċ a ffriṫġuin ar in laṫair sin.

Aiḃne mac Sſain í caṫáin do ṁarḃaḋ lá a dearbraṫair fſissin ḃrian fionn.

Mac doṁnaill cloinne ceallaiġ (giolla na naeṁ mac siḋe corbmaic mic airt) do ṁarḃaḋ la feiḋlimiḋ mac donnchaiḋ mic tomáis méguiḋir.

Emann mac Ricaird a búrc do ġabáil lé mac uilliam cloinni Riocaird ag toċt ó turus San Sem. Fuascclaḋ mór do ḃſin as, ⁊ braiġde maiṫe dia muintir imó mac.

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[k] *Ath-an-choileir*, i. e. the ford of the quarry. This name is now obsolete.

[l] *The Earl's daughter*, i. e. the daughter of the Earl of Kildare.

[m] *This Turlough.*—This is a remarkable instance of the defect of the style of these Annals. The language should be thus constructed :

D'ionnsaiġ mac maṫġaṁna for ṡlioċt Remainn, ⁊ ro tſgaiṁsſt d'á roile acc áṫ an ċoiléir. Ro baoi ag congnaṁ la slioċt Remainn, toirḋealḃaċ, mac inġine iarla ċille dara, .i. mac cuinn, mic enri uí neill, an mac tiġearna a aoise fodéin ba fſrr do gaoiḋealaiḃ an tan sin, ⁊ do marbaḋ é is in gcaṫ hisin, ⁊ca.

[n] *Sliabh Beatha*, i. e. Bith's mountain, now Slieve Băhă, or Slieve Beagh, a long range of mountains extending in a north-eastern direction through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh, and through the pa-

Ath-an-choileir[k]. Turlough (i. e. son of the Earl's daughter[l]), the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, assisted the descendants of Redmond; [and] this Turlough[m], who was the best son of a lord of the Irish of his time, was there slain by Mac Mahon, as was Mac Donnell Galloglagh (John, the son of Colla), with many others.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Thomas, son of Thomas Oge, son of Gilla-Duv, i. e. the Maguire, was slain on Sliabh Beatha[n], by the sons of Brian, son of Redmond Mac Mahon, with a slaughter of his people along with him. The following are the chieftains who were there slain: Gilla-Isa, son of Edmond; Thomas, the son of Don, son of Edmond; and Cormac, the son of John, son of Edmond Maguire; Rory Boy, the son of Edmond Oge Maguire; Edmond and Manus Eoghanagh, the two sons of Hugh, son of Brian Maguire; Brian and Donough, the two sons of Teige, son of David, son of Gilla-Boy Mac Manus, and five of the same tribe, besides numbers of others.

The castle of Sligo was taken by [means of] ladders; and the sons of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, and the sons of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, made their way into it from the top. Calvagh Caech, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, was slain in it; and John, the son of Rory, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, fell by [the hand of] Calvagh in the heat of the contest.

Aibhne, the son of John O'Kane, was slain by his own brother, Brian Finn.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (Gilla-na-naev, the son of Cormac, who was son of Art), was slain by Felim, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Rickard Burke, was taken by Mac William of Clanrickard, on his return from the pilgrimage of St. James [in Spain]. A great ransom was exacted for him, and good hostages of his people, besides his son.

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rishes of Clones and Tedavnet, and along the western boundary of the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan, and through a part of the parish of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. For some account of the origin of this name the reader is referred to the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys; Haliday's edition of the first part of Keating's History of Ireland, pp. 152, 154; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1. Colgan describes the situation of this mountain as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, note 13: "Est mons Beatha in Ultonia in comitatum de Monechan et de Fermanach confinibus." In the Down Survey the name of this mountain is correctly enough anglicised Slieve Beagh; but in Seward's Topographical Dictionary it is incorrectly made Slieve Baugh. The local and aboriginal pronunciation of the name will be

Maoíleaċlainn mac uilliam meg raġnaill taoiseaċ muintire heólais décc iar ccian aoís.

Taḋg mac toirrḋealbaiġ mic féilim finn do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn Ruaiḋri mec diarmada.

Brian mac Ruaiḋri mec diarmata do ṁarḃaḋ a caislén tuillsce amaċ daon urċor soiġde, ⁊ ní ro hadṁaḋ cia ros marḃ.

Creaċ la hua cconcoḃair for ċoncoḃar mac diarmata hi ccaisiul bracáin uí brocain, ⁊ an baile do losccaḋ lais.

Doṁnall ua huiccinn oide sccol ereann lé dán décc iar dtoċt ó turus san sém.

Donnchaḋ ócc mág carṫaiġ mac donnchaiḋ mic corbmaic mic donnchaiḋ mic diarmata mic corbmaic ḟinn mic doṁnaill móir décc, ticcſrna Ealla eiriḋe.

Toirrḋealḃaċ o briain ticcſrna tuaḋṁuṁan do losccaḋ ċonntae luimnigh, ⁊ ċoisi máiġi san ngſiṁrſoh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1502.

Aoís Criost, Míle, cúicc céd, a dó.

Semus mac Rúḋruiġe meg maṫgaṁna coṁarba cluana heoais décc.

Art ua gallċubair ⁊ eóin ó loiste dias abbaḋ baí in imrſsain fria roile im abḋaine easa ruaiḋ, ⁊ a nécc in aén ló co noiḋċe.

Mainistir na mbraṫar san ccaban do ġnouccaḋ la hua Raġallaiġ ón Róiṁ do na braiṫriḃ de obseruantia, i nacchaiḋ na mbráṫar de comuni uita.

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recognised by the Irish scholar from the phrase used in the parish of Clones by the natives in welcoming their visiters, namely, Sé do ḃeaṫa ar Shliaḃ Ḃeaṫa.

[o] *Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Brocain*, i. e. the cashel or stone fort of Bracan O'Brocain.—See this place mentioned before at the year 1472. The ruins of this cashel are still to be seen in the townland of Carrickmore, a short distance to the south-east of the town of Boyle, in the parish and barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

[p] *Ealla.*—This is a river which gives name to the territory now barony of duṫaiġ Ealla, or Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork. The head of this branch of the Mac Carthys took the name or title of Mac Donough. —See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, chap. vi.

[q] *Cois-Maighe*, i. e. along the River Maigue, now Coshma, a barony along the River Maigh, or Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster con-

Melaghlin, the son of William Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died at an advanced age.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Felim Finn, was slain by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

Brian, the son of Rory Mac Dermot, was slain by a dart cast from the castle of Tulsk; and it was not confessed who it was that killed him.

O'Conor took a prey from Conor Mac Dermot at Caisiul-Bracain-Ui-Bhrocain[o], and burned the town.

Donnell O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor to the schools of Ireland in poetry, died, after his return from the pilgrimage of St. James.

Donough Oge Mac Carthy, the son of Donough, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Finn, son of Donnell More, died. He was Lord of Ealla[p].

In the Winter of this year Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, burned the county of Limerick and Cois-Maighe[q].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1502.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred two.

James, son of Rury Mac Mahon, Coarb of Clones, died.

Art O'Gallagher and John O'Loiste, two abbots who contended with each for the abbacy of Assaroe, died on the one day.

The monastery of the friars in Cavan[r] was procured from Rome, by O'Reilly, for the friars of the order De Observantiâ, in opposition to the friars [of the order] De Communi Vita.

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tains the two entries following, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1501. The daughter of Mac Manus died this year, i. e. More, the daughter of Cathal, son of Cathal More Mac Manus, and wife of O'Fialain, i. e. Farrell, an undeniably distinguished woman.

"The Scots sustained a great defeat on Patrick's day this year, and sixty of them were slain by Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his kinsmen. The most distinguished of those who were killed on this occasion were the son of the Lord of Aig, and the three sons of Colla, son of Alexander Mac Donnell, i. e. Turlough, Donough, and Ludar."

[r] *Cavan.*—According to Ware the monastery of Cavan was founded by Gelasius Rufus O'Reilly, in the year 1300, for Friars Minor, and given to the Friars Minor of the Observance in the year 1502.

Taḋcc mac cuinn mic doṁnaill uí neill, Doṁnall mac feilim uí neill, Eocchan boċt mac neill mic enrí uí neill, ⁊ Domnall mac Pilip meguidir décc.

Taḋcc mac tomaltaiġ an einiġ mac diarmata tanaisi maiġe luircc do ṁarḃaḋ go haiṫſraċ lá cloinn Ruaidri meic diarmada hi ccoilltiḃ cléiriġ.

Maiḋm na tolċa finne .i. i nglionn Eiḋniġe do ṫaḃairt la cloinn toirrḋealḃaiġ óicc mic toirrḋealbaiġ mic neill ruaiḋ, ar ó mbaoiġill dearḃraṫair a naṫar .i. Niall buiḋe, dú in ro marḃaḋ ó baoiġill, Niall cona ḋias mac .i. Ruḋraiġe ⁊ doṁnall ballaċ co ndruing ele, ⁊ ba he ó baoiġill ro indill celcc for cloinn toirrḋealḃaiġ dia ro marḃaḋ é buḋéin.

Indsaicċiḋ lá hua raiġilliġ (Sſan mac caṫail) ar Pilip mac toirrdelḃaiġ méguidir, ⁊ maiġréiḋe an tíre os cſnn cloinne haṁlaoiḃ do ṡiuḃal ⁊ do loscaḋ leó, ⁊ Emann mac Pilip riaḃaiġ mic aṁlaoiḃ co ndruing oile do ṁarḃaḋ. Ro marḃaḋ on tsluaġ sin uí Raġallaiġ, Mac uí Raġallaiġ buḋéin .i. Doṁnall an ṁaġa ⁊ mac mic maoilmartain concoḃar.

Donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair mic tomais óicc meguidir décc do ġaiḃ cro na ngon do radaḋ fair hi maiḋm sleiḃe bſṫa.

Art mac enri mic eoccain uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá hart mac cuinn mic enri mic eoġain uí néill.

Eoġan mac aoḋa mic airt uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ la haoḋ mac cuinn uí neill.

Caṫal mac maoileċlainn duiḃ mégraṁraḋain do ṁarḃaḋ le cloinn ui raġallaiġ ar tarraig mic briain ⁊ a cloinne.

Slóicċeaḋ la haoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ Maguidir Sſan do ḋol la mac uí ḋoṁnaill ar ionnsaicċiḋ i ndartraiġe ċoininnsi ar mac Sſain

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[s] *Owen Bocht*, i. e. Owen or Eugene the poor.

[t] *Coilte Cleirigh*, i. e. the clerk's or clergyman's woods. This name, which was that of a woody district in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, is now obsolete.

[u] *Tulach-finn*, now Tullaghfin, a townland in the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[w] *Glenn-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eidhneach, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the same parish. Tulach-finn is situated exactly in the middle of this valley. The River Eidhneach, which was the ancient boundary of the territory of Tir-Boghaine, now the barony of Banagh, discharges itself into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156, note [p].

[x] *Mac Awley*.—This was the name of the chief of a branch of the Maguires, seated in the barony of Clanawley, in the south-west of the

Teige, the son of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill; Donnell, the son of Felim O'Neill; Owen Bocht[s], the son of Niall, son of Henry O'Neill; and Donnell, the son of Philip Maguire, died.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh the Hospitable Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg, was exultingly slain at Coillte Cleirigh[t], by the sons of Rory Mac Dermot.

The defeat of Tulach-finn[u], in Glen-Eidhnighe[w], was given by the sons of Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, to O'Boyle, their paternal uncle, i. e. Niall Boy, where O'Boyle himself and his two sons, Rury and Donnell Ballagh, and others, were slain. It was O'Boyle himself that had plotted a snare against the sons of Turlough, by which he himself was killed.

An incursion was made by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) against Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and he traversed and burned the level part of the district lying above Clann-Awley, and slew Edmond, the son of Philip Reagh Mac Awley[x], and some others. Of O'Reilly's own army were slain O'Reilly's own son, Donnell-an-mhagha[y], and the son of Mac Mael-Martain[z], i. e. Conor.

Donough, the son of Conor, who was son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died of the virulence of the wounds inflicted on him in the battle of Sliabh Beatha[a].

Art, the son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

Owen, the son of Hugh, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Hugh, the son of Con O'Neill.

Cathal, son of Melaghlin Duv Magauran, was slain by the sons of O'Reilly, at the instigation of the son of Brian [Magauran] and his sons.

Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, mustered a force, and, being joined by Maguire, i. e. John, they made an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi[b], against the

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county of Cavan.

[y] *Donnell-an-mhagha*, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, of the plain. This place is now called maġ in Irish, but strangely anglicised Muff. It is situated in the parish of Enniskeen, about four miles from the town of Bailieborough, in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. Here are still to be seen the ruins of a castle erected by Conor, the son of Conor More O'Reilly.

[z] *Mac Mael-Martain.*—This name is now always anglicised Martin.

[a] *Sliabh Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh.—See note under the year 1501.

[b] *Dartry-Coninsi*, now Dartry, a barony in the west of the county of Monaghan. Coninsi, the latter part of this compound name, is the genitive case of *Cu-insi*, a man's name, signifying *dog of the island.*

buiḋe még ṁaṫġaṁna, ⁊ baile ṁic Sſain buiḋe ⁊ an tir uile do lomloscaḋ leó. Creaċa an tire do ṫſiċſiṁ rſmpo. Oirġialla ó aḃainn na heóġanaċa arteaċ do ḃrſiṫ forra, ⁊ Slioċt feiḋlimiḋ uí Raġallaiġ, ⁊ slioċt donnchaiḋ meguiḋir. Mac uí doṁnaill ⁊ Maguiḋir do imṫeaċt co croḋa cosccaraċ ar eiccin orra sin uile, ⁊ marḃaḋ do ḋenaṁ ḋoiḃ ar an tóir im ḟeilim mac conċoḃair mic féilim uí Raiġailliġ co soċaiḋiḃ oile, ⁊ toċt slán dia ttiġiḃ.

Donnchaḋ ua briain do écc. Mac side briain mic conċoḃair mic Maṫġaṁna mic Muirċſrtaiġ mic toirrḋelḃaiġ mic taiḋg mic conċoḃair na siúdaine mic donnchaiḋ cairpriġ ⁊ra. Tosar sóiḋ ⁊ saiḋbrſsa muman ar mſdón, tiġearna ó aṫ dara go luimneach, ⁊ on mbaile nua co mainistir an aonaiġ. Tiġearna ſthorlaċ ⁊ choille beithne an donnchaḋ hí sin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1503.

Aois Criost, Mile, cuicc céd, atrí.

Ua beóllain comarba ċolaim ċille i ndruim ċliaḃ décc.

Maguiḋir Sſan mac Pilip mic tomais ṁoir (.i. an giolladuḃ) én roġa durraḋaiḃ erenn ina aimsir, an taon ġaoiḋeal fá mó trócaire ⁊ daonnaċt, ⁊ as fearr do ċaoṁain, ⁊ do ċosain a ṫír, ⁊ a ṫalaṁ, do ḃfearr do ċléṫ ċoccaiḋ i nacchaiḋ ainfine, ⁊ coiccríoċ, fá fearr smaċt, reċt, ⁊ riaġail hi

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[c] *His town.*—In the original unnecessary tautology is used, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows:

"A hosting by Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, O'Donnell, and Maguire, John, went with the son of O'Donnell, on an incursion into Dartry-Coninsi, against the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, and the town" [seat] "of John Boy, and all the territory, were completely burned by them," &c. &c.

[d] *Fled before them.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "spreiḋ an tiri do ṫeichiḋ rompa, i. e. the people of the territory fled before them with their cattle."

[e] *Owenagh.*—For the situation of the river and territory so called, see note under the year 1457.

[f] *Adare*, aṫ dara.—See note [q], under the year 1464, p. 1034, *supra*.

[g] *Baile-nua*, now Newtown, in the parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Pubblebrien, and county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance map, sheet 4.

[h] *Mainistir-an-aenaigh*, now Mannisteranenagh, situated about five miles to the northwest of the little town of Bruff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick. O'Brien, King of Thomond, founded here, about the year 1151, a monastery for Franciscan Friars, the magnificent ruins of which still remain in tolerable preservation.

son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and they totally burned his town[c] and the whole territory. The spoils of the country fled before them[d]. The people of Oriel from the River Owenagh[e] inwards, the descendants of Felim O'Reilly, and the descendants of Donough Maguire, came up, and opposed them; but the son of O'Donnell and Maguire made a brave and triumphant retreat from them all, and slew some of their pursuers, among whom was Felim, the son of Conor, son of Felim O'Reilly, with many others, and returned safe to their homes.

Donough O'Brien died. He was the son of Brian, son of Conor, son of Mahon, son of Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor-na-Siudaine, son of Donough Cairbreach, &c. This Donough was the fountain of the prosperity and affluence of all Munster; he was Lord of [that district extending] from Adare[f] to Limerick, and from Baile-nua[g] to Mainistir-an-aenaigh[h], (and) Lord of Aharlagh[i] and Coill-Beithne[k].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1503.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred three.

O'Beollain, Coarb of St Columbkille at Drumcliff, died.

Maguire, i. e. John, son of Philip, son of Thomas More, i. e. Gilla-Duv, the choice of the chieftains of Ireland in his time, the most merciful and humane of the Irish, the best protector of his country and lands, the most warlike opponent of inimical tribes and neighbours, the best in jurisdiction, authority, and

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Before the erection of the monastery the place had been called Aenach-beg, i. e. the small fair-place.

[i] *Aharlagh*, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about three miles due south of the town of Tipperary. It lies between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, the former being on the north side, and between it and the town of Tipperary.

[k] *Coill-Beithne*, now Kilbehiny, an ancient church, giving name to a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Coshlea (coıꞃ ꞅ̇léıḃe), in the county of Limerick.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two following passages under this year which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1502. The daughter of Rory Caech Maguire died in this year, i. e. Meave, who was wife to Teige Mac Gaillghille" [now Lilly], "and who had brought forth children for the young abbot.

"There was much inclement weather this year so that it killed the most of the cattle of Ireland, and prevented the husbandmen from tilling the earth."

ccill ⁊ i ttuaiṫ decc ina longport fein i ninis ceiṫlionn dia doṁnaiġ do ṡonnraḋ iar neistect aifrinn, an Seċtmaḋ callainn April, iar mbuaiḋ ongṫa ⁊ aiṫricche, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir na mbraṫar i nḋún na ngall iar ttoġa ḋó innte.

Mac ui ḋoṁnaill .i. donnchaḋ na nordócc do ġabáil lé cloinn ċuinn uí neill, ⁊ albanaiġ badar hi ffarrad cloinne cuinn dia breiṫ leó do ṡaiċċiḋ ui ḋoṁnaill aoḋ ruaḋ, ⁊ doṁnall mac uí ḋoṁnaill do sccaṫaḋ donnchaiḋ (.i. ocon aḃainn dian hainm an daol) ⁊ a écc de.

Brian mac aoḋa méguiḋir ḋécc.

Emann mac eoġain mic aoḋa ṁéguiḋir cona ṁac, Mac corbmaic mic aoḋa ṁeguiḋir, ⁊ mac toirrḋealbaiġ uí ṁaoileḋúin do ṁarbaḋ i nḋiḃercc oiḋċe lá cloinn ḃriain mic aoḋa ṁéguiḋir.

Mac uí caṫáin (Risderd) do sccaṫaḋ lá a dearḃraṫair fein doṁnall cleireáċ.

Tebóid mac uatéir a búrc tiċċerna conmaicne cúile tólaḋ cenn daonnaċta ⁊ daġoiniġ gall connaċt ḋécc iar seandataiḋ.

Toirrḋealḃaċ occ ua concoḃair (.i. ua conċoḃair donn) ḋécc i mbaile tobair briġde iar ttreḃloid ḟada.

Maiḋm adḃal ṁór lá mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird for ua cceallaiġ, ⁊ for ḋreim do ċonmaicniḃ cúile ḋú in ro marḃaḋ erṁór a ngallóglaċ diḃlinib do cloinn nḋoṁnaill, ⁊ do ċloinn truiḃne a ttimceall a cconsapal, ⁊ in ro marḃaḋ uatér mac Seain a burc saoí ċinnḟeḋna eriḋe.

Tebóid mac uateir a búrc tiċċerna muscraiġe cuirc do ṁarḃaḋ la donnchaḋ an ċuilinn mac uí cearḃaill ⁊ la conċuḃar ua nduiḃiḋir.

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[l] *To O'Donnell*, do ṡaiċċiḋ uí doṁnaill, i. e. to, or towards O'Donnell. Do saiċiḋ, or do ṡoiġiḋ is used in the best Irish manuscripts for the modern dionnsoiġiḋ, to, or towards, i. e. *ad*, or *usque ad*.

[m] *Dael*, now the River Deel, or Burn Deel, which rises in Lough Deel, in the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, and, winding its course in a south-east direction, discharges itself into the River Foyle, a short distance to the north of Lifford. According to the tradition among the natives this river was called Dael, i. e. the chafer, because it bends and winds itself like that insect.

[n] *Muscraighe-Chuirc.*—This was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary. The name Clanwilliam is derived from the clan, or race, of William Burke, who were seated therein for many centuries. Keating, who was well acquainted with the situation of this territory, mentions the church of St. Beacan at the foot of

regulation, both in Church and State, died, in his fortress at Enniskillen, on Sunday, the 7th of the Calends of April, after having heard mass, and after the victory of Unction and Penance, and was buried in the monastery of the friars at Donegal, which he had selected [as his place of interment].

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Donough-na-nordog, was taken prisoner by the sons of Con O'Neill, and some Scots who were along with them (the sons of Con), and brought to O'Donnell[l], i. e. Hugh Roe; and Donnell, the son of O'Donnell, maimed Donough (at the river which is called Dael[m]), in consequence of which he died.

Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Edmond, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, with the son of Torlogh O'Muldoon, were slain, in a nocturnal affray, by Brian, the son of Hugh Maguire.

The son of O'Kane (Richard) was maimed by his own brother, Donnell Cleireach.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh [in the county of Mayo], head of the humanity and hospitality of the English of Connaught, died at an advanced age.

Turlough Oge O'Conor (i. e. O'Conor Don) died at Ballytober-Bride [in the county of Roscommon], after a long sickness.

Mac William of Clanrickard gave a very great overthrow to O'Kelly and a party of the people of Conmaicne-Cuile, where the greater part of the gallowglasses of both the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sweeny were slain around their constables, and where Walter, the son of John Burke, a distinguished captain, was also slain.

Theobald, the son of Walter Burke, Lord of Muscraighe-Chuirc[n], was slain by Donough-an-Chuilinn, the son of O'Carroll, and Conor O'Dwyer.

Slieve Grott, one of the Galty mountains, as in Mus-craighe Chuirc. His words are:

"Ḃécan naoṁṫa do ḃeannuiġ a gcill béacáin a Murcraiġe Chuirc do'n leiṫ ṫuaiḋ do Shliaḃ g-Crot, i. e. the holy Becan, who blessed Kilbecan in Muscraighe Chuirc, on the north side of Slieve g-Crot."—*Reign of Dermot, the Son of Fergus.*

The church of this saint is now called Kilpeacon, and is situated in the parish of Killaldriff, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, at the foot of that part of the Galty mountains still called Slieve Grott. It should be also remarked that there is a lough, called Lough Muscraighe, on the Galty mountains, on the south boundary of the parish of Templeneiry, in the barony of Clanwilliam.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 111.

Iarla cille dara do ḋol hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ a teaċt fo ḃuaiḋ eirte ⁊ a mac baí hi laiṁ riġ saxan do ṫabairt leis.

Sluaicċeaḋ las an iarla ccéḋna lá gallaiḃ ⁊ la gaoiḋelaiḃ laiġen go maġline go carraicc ḟerccusa dia ro ḃris caislén ḃeóil fersde, ⁊ dia ndearna consdábla hi carraicc ḟerccusa do ṁac an trantálaiġ.

Sluaicċeaḋ aḋbal ṁór la niall mac cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe cona coṁaontaḋ gall ⁊ gaoiḋel i ttír eoġain dia ro imṫiġ tír eoġain co hiomlán, ⁊ uí eaċdaċ uile co rucc a lurcc iomlán dia ṫiġ.

Maiḋm lá cloinn ḃriain ṁic neill gallda in ro marḃaḋ ⁊ in ro gaḃaḋ maiṫe gall ċairrge ferccusa.

Raġnall mór mac giollaeaspoig mac mic doṁnaill consapal albanaċ éreann, do écc i ndúiḃtrian ulaḋ.

Aoḋ mac conċoḃair mic uí ċonċoḃair ruaiḋ, ⁊ Ruaiḋri mac donnchaiḋ duḃḟuiliġ dá ṫanairi ṫoccaiḋe do ṁarḃaḋ a meaḃail lá Slioċt ócc ḟeiḋlimiḋ ḟinn uí ċonċoḃair.

Feiḋlimiḋ mac maolruanaiḋ megraġnaill. daġaḋḃar taoísicch for a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ donochaḋ bairileir mac maoíltuile déċc.

Mag carṫaiġ mór .i. taḋcc mac doṁnaill óicc décc, cosnaṁaċ a aṫarḋa, islíġṫeóir a naṁat, arḋaiġṫeóir a ċarat an taḋg isin.

Corbmac mac donnchaiḋ mic doṁnaill riaḃaiġ décc. Fer ga raiḃe tigheasnais ⁊ tánairteaċt ó ccairpre do neiṁċeḋ ḋerḃraṫar a aṫar .i. diarmata an dúnaiḋ.

Ridire an ġlenda décc .i. Emann mac tomais, mic Pilip mic Seain mic an ridire.

Taḋcc boirneaċ, Murchaḋ, ⁊ Maṫġaṁain, clann Maṫġaṁna í briain Conċoḃar mac briain mic muirċertaiġ mic briain ruaiḋ, ⁊ Mac uí loċlainn conċoḃar mac Ruaiḋri mic Ana, ⁊ Muirċertaċ, mac Toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic

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[o] *In the custody of the King of England.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster adds, that his son had been eight years in captivity in London; and that on his being set at liberty he married him in England to the daughter of an Earl.

[p] *Magh-line.*—This name, which is anglicised Moylinny, is that of a level territory lying principally in the barony of Upper Antrim, in the county of Antrim. According to an Inquisition, preserved in the Rolls Office, Dublin (7 Jac. 1), the territory of Moylinny was bounded on the south and south-east by the River Six-mile-water; on the north and north-west for two miles by the stream of Glancurry [now gleann a' ċoire, Glenwherry], as far as

The Earl of Kildare went to England, and returned home with success, bringing with him his son, who had been in the custody of the King of England[o].

A hosting by the same Earl, attended by the English and Irish of Leinster, to Magh-line[p] [and] to Carrickfergus; and he demolished the castle of Belfast, and made the son of Sandal[q] constable of Carrickfergus.

A very great army was led by Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, with his English and Irish confederates, into Tyrone, and traversed all Tyrone and Iveagh, and brought all his men in safety to his house.

A battle was gained by the sons of Brian, son of Niall Gallda [O'Neill], in which the chiefs of the English of Carrickfergus were slain or taken prisoners.

Randal More, son of Giolla Easpuig, who was son of Mac Donnell, Constable of the Scotsmen of Ireland, died in Duibhthrian-Uladh[r].

Hugh, the son of Conor, son of O'Conor Roe, and Rory, the son of Donough the Black-eyed, two select tanists, were treacherously slain by the young descendants of Felim Finn O'Conor.

Felim, the son of Mulrony Mac Rannall, worthy heir to the chieftainship of his country, and Donough Baisileir Mac Maoiltuile, died.

Mac Carthy More, i. e. Teige, the son of Donnell Oge, defender of his patrimony, humbler of his enemies, and exalter of his friends, died.

Cormac, the son of Donough, son of Donnell Reagh [Mac Carthy], died. [He was] a man who had retained the lordship and tanistry of Hy-Carbery in despite of his father's brother, Dermot-an-Duna.

The Knight of Glynn died, namely, Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of John, son of the Knight.

Teige Boirneach[s], Murrough and Mahon, two sons of Mahon O'Brien; Conor, the son of Brian, son of Murtough, son of Brian Roe; the son of O'Loughlin, i. e. Conor, the son of Rory, son of Ana; and Murtough, the son of Turlough,

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the mountain of Carncally; its boundary then extended southwards to Connor, and thence, in a southern direction, to Edenduffcarrick [now Shanescastle, near the town of Antrim], where the aforesaid River Six-mile-water discharges itself into Lough Neagh.

[q] *Sandal.*—This Anglo-Irish family gave name to Mount Sandal, near Coleraine, in the county of Antrim. It is now a family of no distinction in Ireland. In England it is usually written Sandell.

[r] *Duibhthrian-Uladh*, i. e. the black third of Ulidia, now Dufferin, a barony stretching along the left side of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

[s] *Boirneach*, i. e. of Burren, a rocky district,

murchaiḋ mic taiḋcc do ḋol la mac uí flaiṫbſrtaiġ .i. Eoġan i niarṫar connaċt co sochaiḋe moir maille friú iar ná ttarrainġ don eoġan ċédna i naghaiḋ a ḃraiṫreċ (Ruaiḋri ócc ⁊ doṁnall an ḃáid dá ṁac í flaiṫḃertaiġ). As ann bádarsiḋe ar a ccionn a bforslongport ag an ccaolṡáile ruadh. Ro ionnsaigset siol mbriain ⁊ eoġan an forslongport, ⁊ do ronsat creċa ⁊ édala. Leanait clann í ḟlaiṫbſrtaiġ ⁊ an tír a ttoraiġeċt iad go ro fiġſḋ iorġal ſtorra, go ttorċratar clann Maṫgaṁna í ḃriain, ⁊ eoġan ó flaiṫbſrtaiġ lá muintir flaiṫḃeartaiġ don chur sin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1504.

Aois Criost, Mile, cúicc céd, a cſtair.

Giollapatraicc ó condálaiġ (.i. mac enri) abb cluana heoais, iar ngnouccaḋ epscopoiḋe cloċair dó décc.

Pilip ó Raġallaiġ abb cſnannsa, ⁊ a ḋſrḃraṫair Eoġan, cananaċ baoí isin mbaile cédna décc.

Maghnas mac briain mic donnchaiḋ abb mainistre na trinóiḋe for loch ce coṁrair ⁊ ciste coiṁeda eccna ⁊ eolais connaċt décc, hi ccíll duiḃdúin, ⁊ a aḋnacal in oilén na trinoíḋe ar loċ cé.

Toirrḋealbaċ maguiḋir cananaċ coraḋ i cloċar, pſrsún doire ṁaoláin ⁊ prióir loċa deircc do ṫuitim do Sdaiġre cloċ i mbaile aṫa buiḋe im féil Patraic co ro écc de, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir an chabhain.

Ruaiḋri mag maṫgamna biocaire cluana heoais décc.

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now a barony in the north of the county of Clare.

[t] *Cael-shaile-ruadh*, i. e. the narrow, reddish brine, now the Killary harbour, which forms the southern boundary of the barony of Murresk, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and note [g], under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*. The name is now corruptly pronounced by the natives of Murresk and Connamara, as if written caol-ṡáire ruaḋ, of which Killary is a further anglicised form.

[u] Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contain the two passages following, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1503. The wife of the King of England, Isibel, the daughter of King Edward, died this year. She was the most illustrious for charity and benevolence from Italy to Ireland; and the daughter of the King of the Castles" [Castile] "was married by the King.

"The Mape" [of Maperath, in Meath] "was killed this year in his own castle by the sons of Edmond, the son of Glasny O'Reilly, in con-

son of Murrough, son of Teige; went with Owen, the son of O'Flaherty, into West Connaught, with numerous forces, the same Owen having drawn them thither against his kinsmen (Rory Oge and Donnell of the Boat, two sons of O'Flaherty), who were encamped at Cael-shaile-ruadh[t], awaiting them. The O'Briens and Owen attacked the camp, and carried away preys and spoils. The sons of O'Flaherty and [the people of] the country followed in pursuit of them, so that a battle was fought between them, in which the sons of Mahon O'Brien and Owen O'Flaherty were slain by the O'Flahertys[u].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1504.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred four.

Gilla-Patrick O'Conolly[w] (i. e. the son of Henry), Abbot of Clones, died, after having obtained the bishopric of Clogher.

Philip O'Reilly, Abbot of Kells, and his brother Owen, who had been a canon in the same town, died.

Manus, the son of Brian Mac Donough, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, repertory[x] and repository of the wisdom and knowledge of Connaught, died at Cill-Duibhdhuin[y], and was buried in the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key.

Turlough Maguire, who had been Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire Maelain [Derryvullan], and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

Rory Mac Mahon, Vicar of Clones, died.

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sequence of which a war arose between the English and Irish, during which the English sustained great injuries, and Mac Simon" [Fitz-Simon] "was slain by the Irish.

"The son of Thomas Plunkett, i. e. Alexander, died this year after the Earl of Kildare's return. He was a man of great dignity, and the best English youth of his time."

[w] *Gilla-Patrick O'Connolly.*—He died of the pestilence called cluıċı ın ꞃıġ, i. e. the king's game, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.—See also Ware's Annals, under the year 1504.

[x] *Repertory.*—Coṁꞃaıꞃ means an envelope, or any thing in which precious articles are deposited for protection.—See Book of Fenagh, p. 2, col. 2, line 15.

[y] *Cill-Duibhdhuin,* i. e. Dubhduin's church, now Killadoon, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of

Conċoḃar mac Ruaiḋri mic diarmatta tanaisi ṡil maolruanaiḋ, mac tigearna bá treisi tainicc dá ḋúthaiġ ré cian daimsir do ṁarḃaḋ la mac diarmata i mbealaċ na nurbróintſdh.

Art mac cairpre mic aeḋa uí neill cona ṁac ⁊ cona ḋſrḃraṫair do marḃaḋ la Sliocht Rémainn még maṫġamna.

Brian mac meguiḋir (Sſan mac pilip) ⁊ Mag raṁraḋain emann décc.

Mac diarmatta moiġe luircc (Conċoḃar mac Ruaiḋri mic diarmatta) do ṁarḃaḋ lá maolruanaiḋ mac tomaltaiġ mic diarmatta.

Faiṫbſrtaċ mac failge mic briain mic caba do ṁarḃaḋ lé brian mac Alaxandair oicc mic cába.

O cianáin giollapattraicc mac taiḋcc, Maoileċlainn mac aṫairne uí ſóḋora, O caiside cuile (.i. piarus mac tomais) ollaṁ leaġa ṁeguiḋir, Saoi dearbṫa i lſiġionn, ⁊ hi ffisicceaċt, fſr tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitchinn, ⁊ Aindrias magcraiṫ mac comarba tſrmoinn daḃeócc biataċ coitċſnn décc.

Maiḋm ḃeoil aṫa na ngarḃán do ṫabairt lá Sſan a burc mac uillicc mic mic uillicc mic Riocaird tánaisi cloinne Riocaird for ua cceallaiġ du hi ttorċair uatér mac Sſain mic tomais a búrc aḋḃur tigearna conmaicne co sochaiḋe móir amaille fris do cloinn ndoṁnaill, ⁊ do cloinn ndubġaill.

Tri caislén lá hua cceallaiġ do briseaḋ lé Mac uilliam (.i. an trſs uillſcc) .i. an garḃḋoire, Muine an ṁſḋa, ⁊ gallach conaḋ trſiṁiḋriḋe do ċuaiḋ ó ceallaiġ. Maoileċlainn déccaoíne a imniḋ ris an iustis dia ro cuireaḋ maiḋm cnuic tuagh.

Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 485, and map to the same work.

[z] *Bealach-na-n-Urbrointeadh*, i. e. the road or pass of the mill-stones.—See note [l], under the year 1473.

[a] *O'Keenan*, i. e. *Gilla-Patrick.*—This is the last entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. But the copy of these Annals used by the Four Masters came down to 1532, and the Bodleian copy has entries of events down to the close of the reign of Elizabeth.

[b] *Cuil.*—This is often called cúil na n-oirear, and is now anglicised Coole. It is a barony in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.

[c] *Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the rough stones. This name is now obsolete.

[d] *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell*, i. e. the families of Mac Donnell and Mac Dowell, or Mac Dugald, who were leaders of gallowglasses.

[e] *Garbh-dhoire*, i. e. the rough oak wood, now corruptly Garbally, a townland in the parish of Moylough, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. Some portions of the ruins of a castle are still to be seen in this townland.

[f] *Muine-an-mheadha*, i. e. the brake or shrubbery of the mead or metheglin, now Monivea, a village in a parish of the same name, barony of Tiaquin. According to the tradition in the

Conor, son of Rory Mac Dermot, Tanist of Sil-Maelruana, the most powerful son of a lord that had been for a long time born in the country, was slain by Mac Dermot, at Bealach-na-n-urbrointeadh[z].

Art, the son of Carbry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, were slain by the descendants of Redmond Mac Mahon.

Brian, the son of Maguire (John, the son of Philip), and Magauran (Edmond), died.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Conor, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was slain by Mulrony, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot.

Faherty [*recte* Flaherty], son of Failge, son of Brian Mac Cabe, was slain by Brian, son of Alexander Mac Cabe.

O'Keenan, i. e. Gilla-Patrick[a], the son of Teige; Melaghlin, the son of Ahairne O'Hussey; O'Cassidy of Cuil[b] (i. e. Pierce, the son of Thomas), Ollav to Maguire in physic, a man truly learned in literature and medical science, who had kept an open house of hospitality; and Andreas Magrath, son of the Coarb of Termon-Daveog [Termonmagrath], a general Betagh, died.

The defeat of Bel-atha-na-ngarbhan[c] was given by John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, grandson of Rickard, Tanist of Clanrickard, to O'Kelly, in which fell Walter, the son of John, son of Thomas Burke, heir to the lordship of Conmaicne, and many others of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Dowell[d], were slain.

Three castles belonging to O'Kelly, viz. Garbh-dhoire[e], Muine-an-mheadha[f], and Gallach[g], were demolished by Mac William Burke (i. e. Ulick the Third). O'Kelly, i. e. Melaghlin, went to the Lord Justice to complain of the injury done him, the result of which[h] was, defeat of Cnoc-Tuagh.

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country, the site of O'Kelly's castle of this name is now occupied by a mansion-house in Monivea demesne.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 120, note [c].

[g] *Gallach*, now Gallagh, otherwise Castle-Blakeney, a small town in the barony of Killian. A few fragments of this castle still remain on a green hill near Castleblakeny.

[h] *The result of which, &c.*—Sir John Davis in his Historical Relations asserts that this journey was made by Kildare "not by warrant from the King, or upon his charge (as is expressed in the Book of Howth), but only upon a private quarrel of the Earl of Kildare." And Ware has written the following remarks on this battle in his Annals of Ireland under the year 1504: "Some do not stick to report (how true I know not), that all this business took its first rise from a private grudge between Kildare and Ulick, which at last broke out into that open war."—See edition

Slóicchſḋ aḋḃal do ṫſcclamadh las an lustis gſroitt mac tomais iarla ċille dara. Do ḋeaċattar céttus maiṫe leiṫe cuinn ina ḋoċum .i. ó Doṁnaill aoḋ ruadh, ⁊ a ṁac co maiṫiḃ ċenél conaill, ⁊ drong ḋo ċonnaċtaiḃ .i. úa conċoḃair ruaḋ, aeḋ mac feilim ḟinn, ⁊ mac diarmada tigſrna maiġe luircc. Tangattar ḃeós maiṫe ulaḋ cenmoṫa ó néill isin tionol ċedna .i. art mac aeḋa uí neill tanaisi ċenel eoġain, doṁnall mac ṁécc aénġusa, Mag maṫġaṁna, ⁊ ó hanluain. Tangattar dna ó Raġallaiġ, o fſrġail .i. an tepsop, ó conċoḃair failge Siol cceallaiġ, ⁊ clann uilliam burc, ⁊ lſṫ cuinn uile durṁór, ní ro anrat na sloiġ lan ṁora hísin co rangatar co cloinn Riocaird. Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird dna, Ro ṫionóil side slóiġ ioṁda aḋḃal ṁora ina naġaiḋ side .i. Toirrḋealḃaċ ua briain (.i. mac taiḋcc) tiġearna tuaḋmuṁan cona ḃraiṫriḃ cona ṫionol, ⁊ go Síol aoḋa arcſna, Maolruanaiḋ ua cſrḃaill .i. tiġearna ele cona ṫuaṫaibh ⁊ taoíseaċaiḃ, ⁊ co maiṫiḃ urmuṁan, ⁊ aradh. Do ronaḋ comairle croḋa andsin la mac uilliam, ⁊ lá hua mbriain cona soċraide .i. gan uṁla na ſidirſḋa do ṫaḃairt don luċt baí ar a ccionn, acht a ffrſccra im cath hi ccnoc tuagh do ṡonnraḋ. Gniṫſr caṫ croḋa ſtorra dana friṫ a ionnṡaṁail is na dſiḋſnċoiḃ co clos co fada o na fſḋnaċaiḃ caṫais na ccaiṫṁileaḋ, fſḋmanna na ffſindeḋ, Ruaṫar na

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of 1705. The Book of Howth contains an exaggerated account of this battle, which the reader may see in full in the Additional Notes to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Iar-Connaught, p. 149. In this account it is stated that O'Neill fought in this battle, but we learn from the Annals of Ulster that O'Neill was not present on the occasion. The Anglo-Irish writers have boasted much of the success of the English arms in this battle, but the boast is silly and stupid, because it was fought, not between the English and Irish, but, like the battles of Moy-Lena, Moy-Mucruimhe, and Moy-Alvy, between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha, and the southerns were, as usual, defeated. The honest Leland, who was disgusted with the petty insolence of the writer of the account of this battle in the Book of Howth, has the following remarks upon the subject in his History of Ireland, book iii. c. 5:

"In the remains of the old Irish annalists we do not find any considerable rancour expressed against the English. They even speak of the actions and fortunes of great English lords with affection and sympathy. In the few memorials remaining of this present period, written by an Englishman, we are told that immediately after the victory of Knocktow, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare, in the utmost insolence of success, 'we have slaughtered our enemies,' said he, 'but to complete the good deed, we must proceed yet farther,—cut the throats of the Irish of our own party.'—*Book of Howth, MS.*"

[i] *O'Farrell.*—Ware calls him "William Ferall, Bishop of Ardagh, sometime Lord of the Annaly, even after his consecration."

[k] *The Clann-William Burke*, i. e. the Lower

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice, Garrett, the son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare. He was joined, first, by the chieftains of Leath-Chuinn, namely, O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh Roe, and his son; then by the principal chieftains of Kinel-Connell, and a party of the Connacians, namely, O'Conor Roe, i. e. Hugh, the son of Felim Finn; and Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. There came also in the same muster [all] the chiefs of Ulster, except O'Neill, namely, Art, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Tanist of Kinel-Owen; Donnell, the son of Magennis; Mac Mahon, and O'Hanlon; also O'Reilly, and O'Farrell[i], i. e. the bishop; O'Conor Faly; the O'Kellys; the Clann-William Burke[k]; and the forces of almost all Leath-Chuinn[l]. These numerous forces marched, without stopping, till they arrived in Clanrickard. Mac William of Clanrickard mustered a great army to give them battle, namely, Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and his kinsmen, with their forces, the Sil-Aedha[m]; and Mulrony O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, with all clans and chieftains, joined by the chieftains of Ormond and Ara[n]. Mac William and O'Brien, with their forces, then came to a brave resolution not to yield submission or hostages to their enemies, but to come to a battle with them exactly at Cnoc-Tuagh[o]. A fierce battle was fought between them, such as had not been known of in latter times. Far away from the [combating] troops were heard[p] the violent onset of the martial chiefs, the vehement efforts of the champions, the charge of the royal heroes, the noise

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Mac Williams, or Burkes of Mayo. It is stated in the Book of Howth that "there was a sore fight after" [the battle of Knocktow] "between Mac William east and Mac William of the west. By reason of that field aforesaid they held not together; but he of the east had the worse."

[l] *All Leath-Chuinn.*—It is quite evident from this list of chieftains that the main body of Kildare's army consisted of aboriginal Irishmen.

[m] *The Sil-Aedha*, i. e. the race of Aedh, or Hugh. This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

[n] *The chieftains of Ormond and Ara*, i. e. the Mac-I-Briens of Ara, and the O'Kennedys of Ormond.

[o] *Cnoc-tuagh*, i. e. the hill of axes, as translated by Campion in 1570, now Knockdoe, a remarkable hill in the parish of Clare-Galway, about eight miles north and by east from the town of Galway. According to the tradition at the place this battle was fought between the summit of the hill of Knockdoe and the townland of Turloughmore. Some musket balls and one cannon ball are said to have been found a few years since on the side of the hill. This battle was fought, according to Ware's Annals, on the 19th of August, 1504.

[p] *Were heard.*—This vague description of the battle is taken nearly word for word from the Annals of Ulster. It is in that bardic prose style, which sacrifices sense to sound, and strength to alliteration.

ríoġlaċ, torann na ttriaṫ, ⁊ brosccar na mbuiḋēn aga mbaoġlucchadh, muirn ⁊ mēnmanraḋ na macraiḋe, tuinnrioṁ na ttrēinḟear acca ttrasccraḋ, ⁊ iomḟorcraiḋ na nuasal ar na huirisliḃ. Maiḋeaḋ tra an caṫ fo ḋeóiḋ ar mac uilliam ar ua mbriain, ⁊ for lēiṫmoga, ⁊ Ro láḋ a ár im Murchaḋ mac uí briain araḋ co sochaiḋe do ṡaorclandaiḃ oile. Airm umorro i raḃatar na naoi ccoiriġṫe gallocclaċ ina ccipe comḋaingēn ċaṫa ní tērna diḃ náma aċt maḋ aon ċorucchaḋ sēbaḋach. Ro marḃaitt, ⁊ ro mudhuiġit dronga dirṁe do ṡoċraiḋe an iustis ger ḃó rēmpa ro ba raén. Bá dícuṁaincc áirēṁ nó airnēis in ro marḃaḋ do ṁarcsluaġ ⁊ do ṫroicchteaċaiḃ isin caṫ sin ar bá doimṫeaċta an maiġēn forr mbátar la haiḋḃle ⁊ lá hioliomat na nécht nionnċoṁartach ina bḟaoínliġiḃ ar na bḟiarlēoraḋ, na ccraoiseaċ ar na ccoiṁmbriseaḋ, na sciaṫ ar na scoltaḋ na ccloiḋēṁ caṫa ar na mbloḋaḋ na ccolann cciorrṫa ccrosḃuailte sínte sēċṁarḃ, ⁊ na ngiollaḋ nócc naṁulċaċ co hathéidiġ ar na noiḋeaḋ. Iar sraoíneaḋ an maḋma sin las an iustis ro comairleicc fri hua ndoṁnaill dol fo ċédoir go gaillimh. ISeaḋ atbērt ua doṁnaill fris, ro marḃait, ⁊ ro mudhuiġit ar se sochaiḋe diar muintir ⁊ ata ar aill díḃ co hēsraite inar neccmais. ISeaḋ is téċta ann airisēṁ anoċt isin maiġin so a nionnċomarṫa coscair, ⁊ forlongport do ḋenaṁ linn uair tiocfait ar ffianlaċ, ⁊ ar nanraḋ inar ndoċum la tab-

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[q] *The noise of the lords*, torann na ttriaṫ, literally, "the noise of the lords or chiefs."

[r] *When endangered*, ag a mbaoġlucchaḋ, being brought into danger, being thrown into such confusion as that death was inevitable.

[s] *The triumphing*, iomḟorcraiḋ.—O'Relly explains this word "derout, defeate," and quotes this very passage as his authority. In the Annals of Ulster it is written "imurcaiḋ."

[t] *Chiefs of Leath-Mhogha*, i. e. of the southern half of Ireland. These were few in comparison with the overwhelming number of the northern Irish chieftains who were arrayed against them.

[u] *One broken battalion.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the language is somewhat better arranged. It should have been constructed as follows:

"Mac William Burke, O'Brien, and the southern chieftains, were at length defeated and cut off with such dreadful slaughter, that of the nine battalions which they had in a solid phalanx on the field, only one survived, and even this had suffered."

Ware says that "the fight was sharply continued for some hours with equal loss on both sides;" but that "at last the victory fell on Kildare's side."

[w] *A countless number.*—The celebrated Edmund Campion, who wrote in 1570, asserts, in his *Historie of Ireland*, that "not one Englishman was killed or hurt in this battle"! and Ware remarks that the same "almost incredible thing was set down in the White Book of the Exchequer in Dublin"!! The fact would appear to be that there was no Englishman fighting in the battle on either side. According to

of the lords[q], the clamour of the troops when endangered[r], the shouts and exultations of the youths, the sound made by the falling of the brave men, and the triumphing[s] of the nobles over the plebeians. The battle was at length gained against Mac William, O'Brien, and [the chiefs of] Leath-Mhogha[t]; and a great slaughter was made of them; and among the slain was Murrough Mac-I-Brien-Ara, together with many others of the nobles. And of the nine battalions which were in solid battle array, there survived only one broken battalion[u]. A countless number[w] of the Lord Justice's forces were also slain, though they routed the others before them. It would be impossible to enumerate or specify all the slain, both horse and foot, in that battle, for the plain on which they were was impassable, from the vast and prodigious numbers of mangled bodies[x] stretched in gory litters; of broken spears, cloven shields, shattered battle-swords, mangled and disfigured bodies stretched dead, and beardless youths lying hideous[y], after expiring. After having gained this victory, the Lord Justice proposed to O'Donnell that they should go immediately to Galway, and O'Donnell[z] replied [as follows]: "A considerable number," said he, "of our forces have been slain and overpowered, and others of them are scattered away from us, wherefore it is advisable to remain in this place to-night, in token of victory, and also to pitch a camp, for our soldiers and attendants will join us on recognizing our standards and banners." This was accordingly done, and on the following day the Lord

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the exaggerated and lying account given of this battle in the Book of Howth, nine thousand of Mac William Burke's people were slain; but Ware, whose knowledge was very accurate, thinks that the real number was two thousand.

[x] *Mangled bodies.*—This part of the sentence is not in the Annals of Ulster, in which the language is simpler and better, as follows:

"Ᵹuꝛ aıṁꝛeıḋıġeaꝺuꝛ an ḟaıġꞇ̇ı o na heċꞇaıḃ ꝛe hımaꝺ na cꝛaıꞅech ⁊ na cloıꝺım ⁊ na caꞇ̇ꞅᵹıaꞇ̇ ⁊ na colann cꝛoꞅbuaılꞇı comaꝛꞇ̇aċ ⁊ na ꞅlaeꝺoᵹlaċ ꞅınꞇı ꞅeċmaꝛḃ ⁊ na nᵹıllaıḋe namulċaċ neıꝺıᵹı naıꞇbꝛeġḋa, i. e. So that the field became rough from the heaps of carnage, from the number of the spears, the swords, the battle-shields, the bodies cross-wounded, mangled, and of young men stretched in heaps of carnage, and of beardless boys, loathsome, unsightly."

[y] *Hideous*, aꞇ̇éıꝺıġ.—This word is written eıꝺıġı in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It means, ugly, unsightly, &c., and is glossed by ᵹꝛánna, in O'Clery's Glossary of old Irish words. The aꞇ̇ prefixed to this word by the Four Masters in an intensitive particle.

[z] *O'Donnell.*—This reply is very different from what the Book of Howth makes Lord Gormanstown say to the Earl of Kildare after this battle: "We have, for the most number, killed our enemies; and if we do the like with all the Irishmen that we have with us, it were a good deed." If, however, O'Donnell and the other

airt aiṫne for ar meirgẜdaib, ⁊ for ar mbrataċaib. Do ronaḋ fairsiuṁ sin. Luiḋ an iustis ⁊ o doṁnaill ar aḃarach go gaillimh, ⁊ da ṁac mic uilliam, ⁊ a ingẜn a laimh lár an lustis, ⁊ bátar adhaiḋ isin mbaile a ffoċair aroile co suḃaċ soiṁẜnmnach iarr an ccosccar réṁráite. Lodar iaraṁ co háṫ na ríoġ, ⁊ fuairsẜt an baile for a ccomus. Celebraiḋ ua doṁnaill ⁊ na maiṫe arċẜna don lustis, ⁊ tẜid caċ uaiḋiḃ dia ttiġiḃ.

Fuabairt feille for ua neill (.i. doṁnall) la taḋcc ua nóccain cona ċloinn hi ccaislén uí neill fẜn .i. dungẜnainn, ⁊ an caislén do ġabáil dóiḃ. Ro dióġail dia an gnioṁ sin forra fo ċedóir uair ro bẜnaḋ an baile dioḃ, ⁊ ro crochaḋ tadcc ⁊ dias dia ċloinn, ⁊ ro sccathaḋ an trẜr mac do ċloinn an taidcc ċedna.

Fingin (.i. mag carṫaiġ riaḃaċ) mac diarmada an dúnaiḋ mégcarṫaiġ tiġearna ua ccairbre décc, ⁊ a ḃraṫair diarmait mac diarmata an dúnaiḋ do ġabail a ionaid.

Uilliam mac dauid mic Emainn décc. Tomas a ḃraṫair ina ionad.

AOIS CRIOST, 1505.

AoiS CRioSt, Mile, cúicc céd, a cúicc.

Donnchaḋ ua caṫain abb mainistre ṁaiġe cosccrain do·crochaḋ la diarmaitt mac Ruaiḋri mic maġnusa uí caṫain, ⁊ diarmaid fẜn do sccathaḋ trias an ngníomh sin.

Emann dorċa (do Sliocṫ an ridire .i. an tSimunaiġ) Prioir fobair décc.

Laḃras ua flannaccain prioir daiṁinsi décc.

Domnall mac airt mic eoġain uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ la brian mac cuinn mic enri mic eocchain uí neill.

Irish chieftains of their party had not assisted the insolent Gormanstown in this silly battle, O'Brien and Mac William of Clanrickard would not have found much difficulty in cutting off the forces of the Pale.

[a] *Daughter.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster that the Earl of Kildare took with him four of Mac Williams children on this occasion, namely, two sons and two daughters, dias mac ⁊ dias ingẜn.

[b] *O'Hogan.*—This name is now made O'Hagan. The chief of this family was seated at Tullaghoge.

[c] *Mac Carthy Reagh.*—A notice in the margin states that this entry belongs to the year 1505.

[d] *Magh-Cosgrain*, i. e. Cosgran's plain, now anglicised Macosquin, a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry, situated about three miles to the south-west of the

Justice and O'Donnell proceeded to Galway, the Lord Justice carrying with him, as prisoners, the two sons, and also a daughter[a], of Mac William. They remained for some time together in this town, cheerful and elated after the aforesaid victory. They afterwards went to Athenry, and obtained possession of the town; [whereupon] O'Donnell and the other chiefs took their leaves of the Lord Justice, and went home to their respective houses.

A treacherous attack was made upon O'Neill (i. e. Donnell) by Teige O'Hogan[b] and his sons, in O'Neill's own castle of Dungannon; and they took the castle. But God took immediate vengeance on them for that act, for the castle was re-taken from them; and Teige and two of his sons were hanged, and his third son was maimed.

Fineen (i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh[c]), the son of Dermot-an-Duna, Lord of Hy-Carbery, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

William Mac David, the son of Edmond, died; and Thomas, his brother, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1505.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred five.

Donough O'Kane, Abbot of the monastery of Magh-Cosgrain[d], was hanged by Dermot, the son of Rory, son of Manus O'Kane; and Dermot himself was maimed for that deed.

Edmond Dorcha (of the descendants of the Knight) Fitz Simon, Prior of Fore[e], died.

Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish[f], died.

Donnell, the son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill.

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town of Coleraine.—See Archdall's Monasticon at Camus; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1009; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 67, and iii. p. 146.

[e] *Of Fore*, ꝼoḃaıꞃ.—This place is called by the natives in Irish baıle ꝼoḃaıꞃ, which Ussher and Ware have incorrectly interpreted the town of books.—See note [s], under the year 1176, p. 22, *supra*. The great abbey of this place, of which the splendid ruins yet remain in tolerable preservation, was founded in 1218, for Benedictine monks, by Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath.—See Ware's *Monasticon*.

[f] *Devenish*, a celebrated island in Lough Erne, near Enniskillen.—See note [w], under the year 1259, p. 372, *supra*.

O Domhnaill aoḋ ruaḋ mac néill gairḃ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ḟíona ticcherna tíre conaill, insi heoġain, cenél moáin, ⁊ ioċtair ċonnaċt fer dár ġiallattar firmanaċ, oirġialla, clann aoḋa buiḋe, an rúta ⁊ caṫánaiġ, Ro ġiallsat dna goill, ⁊ gaoiḋil connaċt ó mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird anuas dó, ⁊ giḋ eisiḋe ann do ḋioġail ó doṁnaill a anuṁla fair a leiṫre dol ina ḋúthaiġ dá aiṁḋeóin co meinic cona baí aen ceṫraiṁe ḟerainn ó ṡuca anuas ⁊ o Sliaḃ o naeḋa don taoíḃ ṫiar naċ raiḃe fó ċíosċain dua ḋoṁnaill. An tua doṁnaill si tra escca iomlan einiġ ⁊ uaisle an tuaisceirt, fer bá mó grenn, ⁊ gaiscceaḋ, fer bá ferr ionnsaicċiḋ ⁊ anaḋ, fer rob ferr smaċt, Reaċt, ⁊ Riaġail baí inerinn ina aimsir do gaoiḋealaiḃ, ar ní dénṫaoí do ċoiṁéd i ttir ċonaill ré a linn aċt iaḋaḋ dorais na gaoiṫe nama, fer bá ferr do ċiond ecclaisi, ⁊ eiccsi, fer ro ṫioḋlaic almsana aiḋble i nonóir an ċoimḋe na ndul, fer las ro turccḃaḋ ⁊ las ro cuṁdaiġeḋ caislén cétus i ndun na ngall fó daiġ gomaḋ inneoin ḟoraiġṫi dia clannmaicne ina ḋeadhaiḋ, ⁊ mainistir ḃraṫar de obseruantia i ttír conaill .i. Mainistir ḋúin na ngall, fer las a ndearnaḋ iliomat do ċreaċsluaiġeḋaiḃ timċill fó erinn, fer dár dílser august iarṫair ṫuaisceirt eorpa do ráḋ fris, dḟaġail ḃáis iar mbuaiḋ ó ḋoman ⁊ o ḋeman, iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe toccaiġe ina longport fein i ndún na ngall dia haoíne do ṡonnraḋ isin cuícciḋ íd iulii, isin oċtmaḋ bliaḋain Seċtmoġat a aoisi, ⁊ isin ceṫramaḋ bliaḋain ceṫraċat a ḟlaṫa, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir ḋúin na ngall.

Mag cárṫaiġ cairbreaċ .i. finġin mac diarmata an dúnaiḋ mic doṁnaill riaḃaiġ décc, ⁊ a derbrathair diarmait do ġabáil a ionaiḋ.

Feiḋlimiḋ mac neill mic airt mic eoccain uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ la cloind toirrḋealḃaicch uí ṁaoíleḋúin.

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[g] *Who had obtained hostages*, literally, "to whom they gave hostages;" but the construction of the Irish could not be imitated in English. A critic, who read the work of the Four Masters, about two centuries since, has underlined the words firmanaċ, oirġialla, clann aoḋa buiḋe, an ruta and caṫánaiġ, in the autograph copy, and has written in the margin in Irish that it is "a breug ġraineaṁail, i. e. a disgusting lie," to say that those people had given hostages to O'Donnell; and, after grumbling a good deal about their exaggerations of the exploits of O'Donnell, he concludes thus: "Breiṫ le baiḋe atá ann do leaḃar la hua Doṁnaill. Conallaċ aṁ ṫú, i. e. a partial sentence for O'Donnell is in thy book. Thou art indeed a Tirconnellian!"

[h] *Sliabh O n-Aedha*, i. e. the mountain of the race of Aedh, i. e. the mountain of Kinel-Aedha. This was the name of that part of the mountain

O'Donnell, Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Lower Connaught, died; a man who had obtained hostages[g] from the people of Fermanagh, Oriel, Clannaboy, and the Route, and from the O'Kanes, and also the English and Irish of Connaught, with the exception of Mac William of Clanrickard, who, however, did not go unrevenged for his disobedience, for O'Donnell frequently entered his territory, and left not a quarter of land from the River Suck upwards, and from Sliabh O n-Aedha[h] westwards, which he did not make tributary to him. This O'Donnell was the full moon of the hospitality and nobility of the North, the most jovial and valiant, the most prudent in war and peace, and of the best jurisdiction, law, and rule, of all the Gaels in Ireland in his time; for there was no defence made [of the houses] in Tirconnell during his time, except to close the door against the wind only; the best protector of the Church and the learned; a man who had given great alms in honour of the Lord of the Elements; the man by whom a castle was first raised and erected at Donegal, that it might serve as a sustaining bulwark for his descendants; and a monastery for Friars de Observantiâ in Tirconnell, namely, the monastery of Donegal; a man who had made many predatory excursions around through Ireland; and a man who may be justly styled the Augustus of the North-west of Europe. He died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and after [Extreme] Unction and good Penance, at his own fortress in Donegal, on Friday, the 5th of the Ides of July, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and forty-fourth of his reign, and was interred in the monastery of Donegal.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach[i], i. e. Fineen, the son of Dermot an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Felim, the son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, was slain by the sons of Turlough O'Muldoon.

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of Sliabh Echtghe, now Slieve Aughty, situated in the territory of Kinelea, on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 91, note [k], and the map to the same work. The stream called Abhainn-da-loilgheach, i. e. the river of the two milch cows, divided Sliabh O'n-Aedha from the southern portion of Sliabh Echtghe.

[i] *Mac Carthy Cairbreach*, i. e. Mac Carthy Reagh, Chief of Carbery, a territory now divided into four baronies, in the south-west of the county of Cork. It is stated in the margin that this passage has been extracted from the Book of Mac Brody.—See it entered before, under the year 1504, by a mistake of the Four Masters.

Mac doṁnaill gallocclach (.i. colla mac colla) consapal uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ in ardmaċa la giolla easpuicc mac Soṁairle ruaiḋ mic doṁnaill.

CReach lá cloinn giolla patraicc mic emann meguiḋir ar ċloind óicc an emainn cedna, brian, ⁊ eocċan, ⁊ eocchan do ṁarbadh lá cloinn giolla patraicc a ttoraiġeaċt na creiċe, ⁊ fſrgus mor mac caba do ṁarḃaḋ o ċloinn giolla patraicc don ċur sin.

Mac ṁeguidir (.i. Sſan mac Pilip) .i. toirrḋealḃaċ, ⁊ dá ṁac taiḋg még gafraiḋ, ⁊ taḋcc occ mac emainn mic gaillgille, co noċt fſraiḃ décc amaille friu do ḃáṫaḋ i ccoite for loċ eirne.

Mac uí ḟlannaccain, corbmac mac corbmaic décc.

Sluaicċeaḋ la mac uí ḋoṁnaill (aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) hi ttir neocchain, ⁊ baile i neill (.i. doṁnaill) dún ngſnainn do loscaḋ lſis, ⁊ baile aoḋa mic doṁnaill uí néill, ⁊ o aḃainn ṁóir asteaċ dimṫeaċt dó gan friṫbeart fris. Suiḋe fa ċaislén na deircce ḋó ar a iompúḋ, an caislén do gaḃail dó (.i. ar cloinn neill mic airt), ⁊ a uárda dfaccḃáil ann. Dol dó ar sin go cill mic nenáin, ⁊ tigearna do ġairm ḋe fór ṫír conaill an dara lá daugust do ṫoil dé ⁊ daoíne.

Cairpre mac briain uí uiccinn oide lé dán décc i niarṫar miḋe, ⁊ brian ócc mac briain mic doṁnaill ċaim uí uiccinn décc.

Sſan mac Riocaird a búrc roġa gall macaeṁ Ereann do marḃaḋ a meaḃail hi mainistir topair Patraicc lá cloinn uillic a búrc.

Caislén ḃaile an tobair do ġaḃail la hua conċoḃair ndonn, ⁊ la mac diarmada for sliocht gráinne inġine uí ċeallaiġ. Síḋ do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ ⁊ a nduthaiġ do ṫaḃairt do sliocht grainne.

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[k] *Mac Gaillgile.*—This name is still common in Fermanagh, but now incorrectly anglicised Mac Alilly, and by some shortened to Lilly.

[l] *Abhainn-mor*, i. e. the great river, now called the Blackwater.—See note [a], under the year 1483, pp. 1125, 1126, *supra.*

[m] *Laid siege to*, literally, "sat under Castlederg." In Cromwell's time the English phrase was "sat round, or sat before the town or castle."

[n] *Cill-mic-Nenain*, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [b], under the year 1461, p. 1012, *supra.*

[o] *Consent of God and man*, i. e. by the consent of the clergy and laity. For some account of the ceremony of inaugurating the O'Donnell at Kilmacrenan, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 426–440. The inauguration stone of the O'Donnells, which is said to have been originally on the hill of Doon, near the village Kilmacrenan, and in latter ages in the church of Kilma-

Mac Donnell Galloglagh (i. e. Colla, the son of Colla), O'Neill's constable, was slain at Armagh, by Gillespick, the son of Sorley Roe Mac Donnell.

The sons of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, took a prey from the young sons of the same Edmond, namely, from Brian and Owen; and Owen, while in pursuit of the prey, was slain by Gilla-Patrick; and Fergus More Mac Cabe was slain on the side of the sons of Gilla-Patrick on that occasion.

Turlough, the son of Maguire (i. e. John, the son of Philip), the two sons of Teige Mac Caffry, and Teige Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Gaillgile[k], together with eighteen men who were along with them, were drowned in a cot on Lough Erne.

The son of O'Flanagan, i. e. Cormac, the son of Cormac, died.

An army was led by the son of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; and O'Neill's (Donnell) town, Dungannon, the town of Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, were burned by him; and he traversed from the Abhainn-mor[l] inwards without meeting with any opposition. Upon his return he laid siege to[m] Castlederg, took that castle from the sons of Niall, the son of Art, and left his warders in it; and he proceeded from thence to Cill-mic-Nenain[n], where he was nominated Lord of Tirconnell, on the 2nd day of August, by consent of God and man[o].

Carbry, the son of Brian O'Higgin, Professor of Poetry, died in Westmeath; and Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Donnell Cam O'Higgin, died.

John, the son of Rickard Burke, choice of the English youths of Ireland. was treacherously slain by the sons of Ulick Burke, in the monastery of Tober-Patrick[p].

The castle of Ballintober[q] was taken by O'Conor Don and Mac Dermot from the descendants of Grainne[r], daughter of O'Kelly. A peace was [afterwards] made; and their patrimonial inheritance was given to the descendants of Grainne.

crenan, was preserved in the choir of the ruins of that church till about forty years ago, when it was stolen or destroyed.

[p] *Tober-Patrick*, i. e. Patrick's well, now the monastery of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. This noble monastery is now undergoing repair, and its venerable walls and architectural features will be preserved for posterity.

[q] *Ballintober*, i. e. Ballintober castle, in the county of Roscommon.

[r] *The descendants of Grainne*, i. e. that sept of the O'Conors descended from Grainne, the daughter of O'Kelly.

AOIS CRIOST, 1506.

AoiS CRiost, Mile, cuicc céd, a Sé.

Tomas buiḋe mac corccraiġ, oirċinneaċ cluana heoais, ⁊ Sſan ó fiaiċ oirċinneaċ ar trian airiḋ ḃroscaiġ décc.

Mac ṁéguiḋir aeḋ mac emainn mic tomais óig méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ a ttóraiġeaċt creiċe do rinnſḋ lá cloinn ċuind mic enri uí néill ar cúil na noirſr, ⁊ ba he Pilip mac Emainn mac giolla pattraicc ro marbh eisiumh.

Semus mac pilip mic an ġiolla duiḃ méguiḋir fſr connail cráibdeaċ eisiḋe do écc ⁊ a aḋnacal i nḋún na ngall.

Maġnas mac gofraḋa ruaiḋ méguiḋir ⁊ Mac briain ṫeallaiġe ſcḋaċ (.i. feilim) décc.

Tomas mac oiliuer ploingced do ṁarḃaḋ la sliocht Maṫgaṁna uí raġallaiġ .i. las an ccalḃach mac fſiḋlimiḋ, ⁊ lá a ċloinn. Coccaḋ gall ⁊ gaoiḋel dſirge trítsin.

Mac uí caṫain .i. brian fionn mac Sſain do ṁarḃaḋ la doṁnall mac neill mic enri mic eoġain uí néill, ⁊ mac don brian sin do ṁarḃaḋ la donnchaḋ ua caṫáin.

Mac uiḋilín .i. ualtar mac corbmaic mic Sſinicin do ṁarḃaḋ la hua ccaṫain .i. tomas mac aiḃne, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ araon ris dá mac tuaṫail uí doṁnaill, dá mac uí ſġra, tri mic uí baoiġellain, ⁊ dá mac uí ċuind, ⁊ seaċt fir ḋécc do maiṫibh a ṫionóil isin rúta do ṡonnraḋ.

Aoḋ ruaḋ mac glaisne még maṫgamna do ṁarḃaḋ la hua raġallaiġ (Sſan mac caṫail) ⁊ la a ċloinn.

Doṁnall ua craiḋen, cſnnaiġe craiḃdech coccusaċ décc acc eisteaċt aifrinn i nḋun na ngall.

Paiḋín ua maolċonaire en roġa Ereann ina aimsir lé Sſnċus, ⁊ lé filiḋeċt décc.

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[s] *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of the Upper Lough Erne, in the south-east of the county of Fermanagh.—See note under the year 1486.

[t] *Descendants of Mahon O'Reilly.*—These were seated in and gave name to the barony of Clannmahon, in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

[u] *Between the English and the Irish*, i. e. between the Anglo-Irish of the Pale, and the Gaels, or mere Irish.

[w] *Aibhne*, now anglicised Evenew.

[x] *O'Craidhen*, now anglicised Crean. This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1506.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred six.

Thomas Boy Mac Cosgraigh, Erenagh of Clones, and John O'Fiaich, Erenagh of the third part of Airech-Broscaigh [Derrybrusk], died.

The son of Maguire, i. e. Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was slain in pursuit of a prey which the sons of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, were carrying off from Cuil-na-nOirear[s]. It was Philip, the son of Edmond, son of Gilla-Patrick, that slew him.

James, the son of Philip, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, a prudent and pious man, died, and was interred at Donegal.

Manus, the son of Godfrey Roe Maguire, and Felim, the son of Brian of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Thomas, the son of Oliver Plunkett, was slain by the descendants of Mahon O'Reilly[t], namely, by Calvagh, the son of Felim, and his sons; in consequence of which, a war broke out between the English and the Irish[u].

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Brian Finn, the son of John, was slain by Donnell, the son of Niall, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill; and a son of this Brian was slain by Donough O'Kane.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Walter, the son of Cormac, son of Jenkin, was slain by O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne[w]. There were slain along with him two sons of Tuathal O'Donnell, two sons of O'Hara, three sons of O'Boylan, two sons of O'Quin, and seventeen of the chief men of his tribe, in [the territory of] the Route.

Hugh Roe, the son of Glasny Mac Mahon, was slain by O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) and his sons.

Donnell O'Craidhen[x] [O'Crean], a pious and conscientious merchant, died, while hearing mass in Donegal.

Paidin O'Mulconry[y], only choice of Ireland in his time for history and poetry, died.

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family afterwards acquired considerable property in lands, and are now represented by Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq. of Hollybrook, in the county of Mayo. There is a curious monument to this family in the monastery of Sligo, of which Mr. Petrie has made a careful drawing.

[y] *Paidin O'Mulconry*, i. e. little Patrick O'Mulconry. He was the father of Maurice O'Mul-

Aṫ truim do losccaḋ do tene doait.

Mag carṫaiġ cairbreaċ .i. diarmaid mac diarmada an dúnaiḋ mic doṁnaill riaḃaiġ décc.

O caṫain tomás mac aiḃne, ⁊ clann tSſain mic aiḃne donnchaḋ ⁊ doṁnall clereaċ do ḋol tar banna soir go ttuccsat airġſḋa, ⁊ grſġa iomḋa leó, ⁊ teaċt go niolaċ ⁊ go naiṫſr for ccúla.

Caitilin inġſn iarla dſrṁuṁan .i. tomas mac Semais baintiġearna ua ccairpre bſn dercach dſiġeiniġ décc, as lé do rónadh an bſnn duḃ, ⁊ dún na mbſnd.

Droiċſt ṗuirt croisi for sionainn do ḋénaṁ la hua mbriain, toirrḋealḃach mac taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, ⁊ la doṁnall a dearbraṫair, la hepscop ċille da lua ⁊ la hepscop ċille fionnaḃrach.

AOIS CRIOST, 1507.

AoiS CRiost, Mile, cuicc céd, aSeacht.

Seon Pauint epscop na miḋe braṫair presediurleriḋe, ⁊ piarus ua maoluiḋir abb cloċair décc.

Grainne inġſn méguiḋir (.i. emann) bſn Pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, bſn ḋércaċ dſiġeiniġ, ⁊ catarína inġſn ċonċonnaċt mic maġnusa ṁég maṫġaṁna décc.

O flannaccain tuaiṫe raṫa Muirċeartaċ mac Muirċeartaiġ décc.

Grſir oiḋċe lá niall ruaḋ mac doṁnaill mic neill gairḃ.

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conry, who made a beautiful transcript of the Book of Fenagh, in the year 1517, for Teige O'Rody, the Coarb of Fenagh.

[z] *Herds*, airġſḋa is the nominative plural of airġe, a herd. The word occurs again at the year 1582.

[a] *Horses*, grſġa is the nominative plural of grſġ, a horse.

[b] *Beann-dubh*, i. e. the black gable or pinnacle, now Banduff, or Benduff, otherwise Castle Salem, a strong castle situated about a mile to the north-east of Rosscarbery, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, books ii. c. 4, where he erroneously states that this castle was built by the Donovans. It was the principal seat of Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, whose daughter, Joan, was married to Daniel O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, about the year 1584.

[c] *Dun-na-m-beann*, i. e. fort of the gables, or pinnacles, now Dunmanway, a small town about twelve miles west of Bandon, in the county of Cork. Dr. Smith gives no account of the erection of this castle in his *Natural and Civil His-*

Ath-Trim was burned by lightning.

Mac Carthy Cairbreach, i. e. Dermot, the son of Dermot-an-Duna, son of Donnell Reagh, died.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, and the sons of John, son of Aibhne, namely, Donough and Donnell Cleireach, went eastwards across the Bann, and carried off from thence many herds[z] and horses[a], and returned in exultation and triumph.

Catherine, daughter of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, Lady of Hy-Carbury, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, died. It was by her that Beann-dubh[b] and Dun-na-m-beann[c] were erected.

The bridge of Port-Croisi[d] upon the Shannon was erected by O'Brien, i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Turlough; Donnell, his brother; the Bishop of Killaloe; and the Bishop of Kilfenora.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1507.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seven.

John Pauint[e], Bishop of Meath, a friar preacher, and Pierce O'Maeluire, Abbot of Clogher, died.

Grainne, the daughter of Maguire (i. e. Edmond), and wife of Philip, the son of Turlough [Maguire], a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Catherine, daughter of Cuconnaught, son of Manus Mac Mahon, died.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha, i. e. Murtough, the son of Murtough, died.

A nocturnal assault[f]. Niall Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Niall Garv.

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tory of Cork, where he treats of the origin of the town, book ii. c. 4. This castle afterwards belonged to Mac Carthy of Gleann-a-Chruim, in whose possession it remained till about the year 1690.

[d] *Port-Croisi.*—This name is yet preserved in that of the townland of Portcrush, situated on the Shannon, in the north-west end of the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, where there was a wooden bridge across the Shannon.—See it again referred to at the years 1510 and 1597.

[e] *John Pauint.*—His real name was John Pain. He succeeded in 1483. He was the person appointed to preach the sermon, and proclaim the title of the mock prince, Lambert Simnel, at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1485, for which he received a pardon in 1488.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 151.

[f] *A nocturnal assault.*—This entry is evidently left imperfect.

Enri mac aeḋa uí neill saoí ċinnḟſóna duine bá fſrr aiṫne ar gaċ ealaḋain décc.

Feilim mag uinnsennáin oficel tire conaill brſiṫſṁ toccaiḋe saoí ċléiriġ co ccrabaḋ ⁊ co ccaoíngniomaiḃ décc .12. iulii.

Siubán inġſn ṁég maṫgaṁna (.i. Aeḋ ruaḋ) décc.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill (aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) i ttír eoġain. Forlongport dó ḋénaṁ ḋo im ċaislén uí néill (dúngſnain) ⁊ sochaiḋe do ṁarḃaḋ do luċt an ḃaile im Mac gilla ruaiḋ .i. brian, ⁊ ó néill do ḋenaṁ síoḋa friis ua ndoṁnaill. Ua doṁnaill do ḋol ariḋe hi ccſnn an lustir, ⁊ cenel Moain do ċreaċaḋ la hua neill na ḋeadhaiḋ, ⁊ brian mac uí gairmleaḋaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ lais.

Niall mac cuinn mic aeḋa buiḋe mic briain ḃallaiġ uí neill do ġabail lá muintir cairrge fſrġusa, a bſiṫ ré hathaiḋ hi laiṁ, ⁊ a légeaḋ amach iar sin, ⁊ Sé braiġde décc do buain ass.

Coccaḋ eter ó neill ⁊ clann cuinn uí neill. Clann airt do bſiṫ do ṫaoḃ cloinne cuinn, ⁊ tri creaċa do ḋénaṁ leó ar ċenel fſradhaiġ. Creaċa mor do ḋénaṁ la hua neill ar cloinn airt fo ḋeoiḋ.

Aodh mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic pilip méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ la mac uí ruairc, tiġſrnán ócc mac eocchain.

Mac meguiḋir (taḋcc mac conċoḃair mic tomáis óicc) do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn donnchaiḋ meguiḋir ⁊ lá Remann ócc macc ṁaṫgaṁna.

Caislen mór cairrge fſrgusa, ⁊ mére an ḃaile feissin do ġabáil lá niall mac cuinn (ro gaḃaḋ leosoṁ feaċt riaṁ) ⁊ a braiġde fſin do ḃí san ccaislén do ḃuain amaċ ḋó.

Teampall achaiḋ bſiṫe do loscaḋ, ⁊ erṁór maiṫſsa an tíre do loscaḋ ann.

Emann mac tomais óicc mic tomais óicc decc do ṫinneas aon oiḋċe.

Ua dúnáin ḋoṁnaiġ maiġe da claoíne do ṁarḃaḋ do ṡaḋaḋ do scín la a ḃraṫair fſin giolla padraicc mac pilip.

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[g] *Maguinnsenain*.—This name is still common in the counties of Meath and Cavan, where it is made Mac Elsinan by some, Gilson by others, and in some instances it has been changed to Nugent. The late Charles Gilson, the founder of the Public School of Oldcastle, was of this family.

[h] *Were taken*.—One verb is employed to express the taking of the castle and the capturing of the mayor, which would not be considered correct in English composition.

Henry, the son of Hugh O'Neill, a distinguished captain, a man most skilled in every science, died.

Felim Maguinnsenain[g], Official of Tirconnell, a select Brehon, an ecclesiastic eminent for piety and benevolent deeds, died on the 12th of July.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (i. e. Hugh Roe), died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) into Tyrone; he pitched his camp around O'Neill's castle of Dungannon, and slew numbers of the people of the town, besides Mac Gilroy, i. e. Brian. O'Neill made peace with O'Donnell, and O'Donnell thence went to the Lord Justice. After O'Donnell's departure O'Neill plundered Kinel-Moen, and slew Brian, the son of O'Gormly.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, was taken prisoner by the people of Carrickfergus. He remained for some time in their custody, but was at last liberated, sixteen hostages being obtained in his stead.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill and the sons of Con O'Neill; and the sons of Art sided with the sons of Con, and they took three preys from Kinel-Farry. Great depredations were afterwards committed by O'Neill upon the sons of Art.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was slain by the son of O'Rourke, Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen.

The son of Maguire (Teige, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by the sons of Donough Maguire and Redmond Oge Mac Mahon.

The Great Castle of Carrickfergus and the mayor of the town were taken[h] by Niall, the son of Con, who had some time before been taken by them; and he rescued his own hostages who were in the castle.

The church of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea] was burned; and the greater part of the riches of the country were burned within it.

Edmond, the son of Thomas Oge, son of Thomas Oge, died of one night's sickness.

O'Dunan of Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine[i] was killed with a stab of a knife by his own brother, Gilla-Patrick, son of Philip.

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[i] *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, i. e. the great church of the plain of the two slopes, now Donagh, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Trough, and county of Mo-

Brian mac ṁeg samraḋáin (domnall bſrnaċ) do ṁarḃaḋ la toirrḋealḃaċ mac aeḋa mic eoccain meg samraḋáin.

Mac conmiḋe (Solaṁ mac Sſain mic solaiṁ) ollaṁ uí neill Saoí i ndán i ffoglaim, ⁊ hi ffiliḋeaċt, ⁊ fſr tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitċinn [decc] .30. October.

Maġcraiṫ, tomas (.i. mac Pilip mic tomais mic maolmuire óig mic maolmuiri mois), ua cuill cſndfaolaḋ, O dalaiġ fionn gofraidh, O dálaiġ cairpreaċ aengus (.i. mac aengusa caoíċ) ⁊ ó ġérain (Sſan .i. mac concobair) décc.

Mac an ḃaird airġiall, ġiollapadraicc mac aoḋa, ⁊ Tuaṫal buiḋe mac aḋaiṁ ġairḃ mic an ḃaird do ṁarḃaḋ ar aon lá coinulaḋ uá condalaiġ ⁊ lá a braiṫriḃ.

Caislén droma dá eṫiar, ⁊ caislen na dſrcce do ṫuitim.

An barraċ ruaḋ Sémas mac Semais do ḋol dia oiliṫre don spáinn co maiṫiḃ a ṁuinntire araon ris, ⁊ iar ndenaṁ a noiliṫre dóiḃ do ċuatar hi luing do ṡoaḋ ina ffriṫing ⁊ ní fſr a mbás nó a mbeaṫa ó ṡin alle. Doṁnall mac taiḋcc mic giolla míċil í ḟiaiċ ṡáiṫ ereann, ⁊ alban doide lé Sſnċus a ttuiccsi laidne, ⁊ filiḋeaċta do ḃaṫaḋ hi ffarraḋ an ḃarraiġ ar an oiliṫre sin a duḃramar.

Sſan a búrc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc, mic Riocaird óicc tanaiste cloinne riocaird saor clann gall ereann soiḋeaċ lán deineaċ, ⁊ dſrinne, tinne cruaḋa lé coṫuccaḋ décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1508.

Aois Criost, Mile, cuicc ced, a hoċt.

Maiġi maġcraiṫ epscop cluana fſrta saoí raṫmar riaġalta ceillidi craibdeaċ, décc, ⁊ Dauiḋ mac tomais a búrc décc ar slicciḋ na róṁa iar na oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ isin ſpſcopóide.

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naghan. The ruins of this church are still to be seen near the village of Glasslough.

[k] *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee. The lineal descendants of this poet are still living in the village of Draperstown, in the county of Londonderry.

[l] *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red. This was an Irish title assumed by the head of a branch of the family of De Barry. The name is still retained in the barony of Barryroe, in the south of the county of Cork, which was the patrimonial inheritance of this branch of the Barrys.—See *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. chap. 3.

[m] *On board a ship, &c.*, literally, "they went

Brian, the son of Magauran (Donnell Bearnach), was slain by Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Magauran.

Mac Conmidhe[k] (Solomon, the son of John, son of Solomon), Ollav to O'Neill, an adept in rhyming, [general] literature, and poetry, and who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of October.

Magrath (Thomas, the son of Philip, son of Thomas, son of Maelmurry Oge, son of Maelmurry More); O'Cuill (Kenfaela); O'Daly Finn (Godfrey, the son of Donough); O'Daly Cairbreach (Aengus, the son of Aengus Caech); and O'Geran (i. e. John, the son of Conor), died.

Mac Ward of Oriel, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Hugh, and Tuathal Boy, the son of Adam Garv Mac Ward, were both slain by Cu-Uladh O'Connolly and his kinsmen.

The castle of Druim-da-Ether [Dromahaire] and the castle of the Derg [Castlederg], fell.

Barry Roe[l], i. e. James, the son of James, went on a pilgrimage to Spain, attended by many of the chiefs of his people; and after having performed their pilgrimage they embarked on board a ship[m], to return home, but no further account, as to whether they survived or perished, was ever received. Upon the pilgrimage aforesaid, along with Barry, was drowned Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Michael O'Fiaich, qualified by his knowledge of Latin and poetry to become chief professor of history for Ireland and Scotland.

John Burke, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge, Tanist of Clanrickard, the noblest of the English of Ireland, a vessel filled with hospitality and truth, and a link of steel in sustaining [the battle], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1508.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eight.

Maigi Magrath, Bishop of Clonfert, a prosperous, religious, wise, and pious man, died; and David, the son of Thomas Burke, who was appointed his successor in the bishopric, died on his way from Rome[n].

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into a ship to return back, and their death or their living has not been known ever since." This is the Irish mode of saying that they must have most undoubtedly perished, as is evident from the subsequent part of the passage.

[n] *On his way from Rome*, literally, "on the

Tomas ó congaláin Epscop Oilefinn, ⁊ Uater a blác epscop cluana mic nóis décc.

Uilliam ócc mac airt mic caṫṁaoíl oſganaċ cloċair décc, dearbraṫair side ḋeócchan depscop cloċair.

O maolmuaiḋ (aoḋ ócc) do ṁarḃaḋ ina ċaislén ḟſisin lá a ḃraiṫriḃ buḋḋſin.

Doṁnall ua briain (.i. mac ṫaiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ) tanaisi tuadmuṁan, ⁊ Geroitt mac aoḋa mic caṫail uí raġallaiġ décc.

Mac mécc maṫġaṁna, Remainn ócc mac Remainn do ṁarḃaḋ i ndoṁnaċ maiġe ḋá ċlaoíne lá ḟéle Patraicc lá mac ṁéguiḋir Pilip mac emainn. Bá haṁlaiḋ do rónaḋ an gníoṁ ḟisin Pilip do ḋol i nonoir Patraic déirteaċt oifrinn don ḃaile, ⁊ aṁail bátar occ an oifrionn isin ecclais do ruaċt Rémann ócc go mbuiḋin móir ina ḟoċair imon tſimpall. Ro haḋnait tſinte leo hi ccſiṫre hairdiḃ an tſimpuill. Ar na ċluinsin sin do mac meguiḋir do ráiḋ naċ leíccfeaḋ tſimpall Patraicc do losccaḋ. Ro ġreis a ṁuintir im ċalma do ḋenaṁ, ticc pilip cona ḃraiṫriḃ amaċ i nanmaim dé, ⁊ Patraic. Do rala ſtorra cor trascraḋ Remann dia eoċ ⁊ ro marḃaḋ iaraṁ cona ċomalta amaille fris .i. mac briain ruaiḋ mic giollabriġde ⁊ gaḃtar ḃeós braiġde ann co ro móraḋ ainm dé ⁊ patraic trít sin.

Corbmac ó cianáin saoí Shſnċaḋa ⁊ ḟirḋána ⁊ donnchaḋ mac briain mic pilip méguiḋir décc.

Muirċſrtaċ mac aeḋa mic fſrġail óicc mic fſrġail ruaiḋ megeoċċaccáin do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ féin.

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way of Rome," which may signify either on his way to or from Rome.

[o] *O'Conghalain*, now Conallan, or Conlan. This surname is formed from Conghalain, the genitive of Conghalan, which is a diminutive of Conghal. Surnames now often confounded with each other have been formed from ancestors named Conallán, Conġalán, Coinġiollán, Coindealḃán, and Caoindealḃán, but there is little or nothing known of the descents, pedigrees, or localities of any of them except O'Coindealḃain, now Quinlan, who was the Chief of Iveleary, near Trim, in Meath, and who was the lineal descendant of Laeghaire, Monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time. Harris says, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 254, that this Thomas O'Congalan, who died in 1508, was Bishop of Ardagh, and adds, "Some have called him Bishop of Elphin. But to give you my Sentiments of the matter, it seems evident to me that he never governed the see of Elphin."

[p] *Owen, Bishop of Clogher.*—This is the prelate called Eugene Mac Camæil in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187. He succeeded in 1508, and died in 1515.

[q] *Domhnach-maighe-da-chlaoine*, now Donagh,

Thomas O'Conghalain[o], Bishop of Elphin, and Walter Blake, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

William Oge, the son of Art Mac Cawell, Dean of Clogher, died. He was brother of Owen, Bishop of Clogher[p].

O'Molloy (Hugh Oge) was killed in his own castle by his own kinsmen.

Donnell O'Brien (i. e. the son of Brian), son of Turlough, Tanist of Thomond, and Garrett, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

The son of Mac Mahon, i. e. Redmond Oge, son of Redmond, was slain at Domhnach-maighe-da-Chlaoine[q], on St. Patrick's Festival, by the son of Maguire, i. e. Philip, the son of Edmond. This act was perpetrated thus: Philip went to the town to hear mass, in honour of St. Patrick, and while they [he and his attendants] were at mass within the church, Redmond Oge came around the church with a large party, and set fire[r] to the four corners of the building. When Maguire heard of this, he said that he would not suffer the church of St. Patrick[s] to be burned; and, exciting his people to courage, Philip, with his kinsmen, came out in the name of God and of St. Patrick. A conflict ensued, in which Redmond was thrown from his horse, and afterwards slain, together with his foster-brother, the son of Brian Roe Mac Gillabride[t]; and prisoners were also taken there. And the names of God and St. Patrick were magnified by this occurrence.

Cormac O'Keenan, a learned historian and poet, and Donough, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, died.

Murtough, the son of Hugh, son of Farrell Oge, son of Farrell Roe Mageoghegan, was slain by his own kinsmen.

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in the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan. It is to be distinguished from Donaghmoyne, which is called in Irish Ꝺoṁnaċ maıġın—See note under the year 1507.

[r] *Set fire, &c.*, literally, "fires were kindled by them in the four corners of the church, or fires were kindled by them in the church in the four opposite points," i. e. north, south, east, and west.

[s] *Church of St. Patrick.*—Every church in Ireland whose name begins with Domhnach was originally erected by St. Patrick, and they were so called, according to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 119, because the saint had marked out their foundations on Sunday: "In istis partibus in regione Kennactæ septem diebus dominicis commoratus septem Domino sacrarum ædium fecit fundamenta quas proinde Dominicas appellavit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 146. See also Jocelyn, c. 91, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 852.

[t] *Mac Gillabride.*—This name is now anglicised

Pilip mac briain mic feiḋlimiḋ uí Raġallaiġ cenn feḋna, ⁊ fer tiġe aoiḋeḋh, fer lán daiṫne ar gach ealaḋain décc iar mbuaiḋ ongṫa ⁊ aiṫricche.

Ticchernan ócc mac eoġain (.i. ó Ruairc) uí ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ lá Sean mac tiġernáin ḟinn uí Ruairc.

Niall mac alaxandair mic cabba, ⁊ enrí mac briain mic caba décc.

O domnaill Aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ṫocht i neṫraiḃ for loċ erne, ⁊ caislén insi ceiṫlionn ḋfaġail do ó Ruaiḋri maguiḋir, ⁊ o domnaill do ṫaḃairt an ċaisléin do ṗilip mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir, ⁊ braiġde an tíre ḋfaġail dua domnaill. O neill .i. domnall, ⁊ Maguiḋir .i. conċoḃar do ṫeaċt co hinis ceiṫlenn do ṡaiġiḋ uí ḋomnaill ⁊ a siarucċaḋ doiḃ, ⁊ síḋ do ḋenaṁ fris. Pilip mac briain méguiḋir do briseaḋ a caisléin fein ar sccla uí ḋomnaill, ⁊ clann briain fein ḋfáccbáil an tíre .i. Ruaiḋri do ḋol hi ccenn uí ruairc, ⁊ Pilip hi ccenn airt óicc mic cuinn uí néill.

Mac uí caṫáin (goffraiḋ mac tomais) do marḃaḋ la sliocht maġnusa uí caṫáin.

Eóin mac domnaill guirm do marḃaḋ lá mac uidilín.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndomnaill i nioċtar ċonnaċt, ⁊ braiġde ioċtair ċonnaċt do ṫaḃairt lais dia ṫiġ.

Brian mac Pilip mic donnchaiḋ meguiḋir do ġaḃáil lá maguiḋir hi ttempall achaiḋ lurċaire.

Pilip ócc mac amlaiḃ .i. mac Pilip riaḃaiġ mic briain mic aṁlaoiḃ mic Pilip mic aṁlaoiḃ mic duinn ċarraiġ meguiḋir décc. Cenn a aicme fein ⁊ fer tiġe aoiḋeḋ eriḋe.

Corbmac mac neill mic an ġiolla duiḃ mic aeḋa do ṁarḃaḋ la teallaċ eaċḋaċ, ⁊ lá cloinn Pilip mic briain meguiḋir ar ġreis oiḋċe.

Emann mac maġnusa uí gairmleḋhaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ lá conn mac néill

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Mac Bride in the county of Monaghan; but in the more northern counties of Ulster it is made Mac Kilbride, or Kilbride simply.

[u] *Full of knowledge.*—An English writer would say, who was profoundly skilled in the sciences, but the Editor has attempted to preserve the idiom of the Irish.

[w] *And delivered it.*—The language is unnecessarily redundant here in the original, and, therefore, the Editor has not repeated the redundant nominative O'Donnell, but has substituted *he* for it. The literal translation is as follows:

"O'Donnell, Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe, came in vessels upon Lough Erne, and the castle of Enniskillen was obtained by him from Rory Maguire, and O'Donnell gave the castle to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, and

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Felim O'Reilly, a captain, and a man who kept a house of hospitality, and who was full of knowledge[u] of each science, died, after gaining the victory of Unction and Penance.

Tiernan Oge, the son of Owen O'Rourke (i. e. the O'Rourke), was slain by John, the son of Tiernan Finn O'Rourke.

Niall, the son of Alexander Mac Cabe, and Henry, the son of Brian Mac Cabe, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) went with boats upon Lough Erne, took the castle of Enniskillen from Rory Maguire, and delivered it[w] up to Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire; he also obtained the hostages of the country. O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, and Maguire, i. e. Conor, came to Enniskillen to meet O'Donnell; and they gave him his demands, and made peace with him. Philip, the son of Brian Maguire, demolished his own castle through fear of O'Donnell. The sons of Brian left the country, i. e. Rory went over to O'Rourke, and Philip to Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill.

The son of O'Kane (Godfrey, the son of Thomas) was slain by the descendants of Manus O'Kane.

John Mac Donnell Gorm was slain by Mac Quillin.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Lower Connaught[x], and brought the hostages of Lower Connaught with him to his house.

Brian, the son of Philip, son of Donough Maguire, was taken prisoner by Maguire, in the church of Achadh-lurchaire [Aghalurcher].

Philip Oge Magawley, i. e. son of Philip Reagh, son of Brian, son of Auliffe, son of Philip, son of Auliffe, son of Don Carragh Maguire, died. He was the head of his own tribe[y], and kept a house of hospitality.

Cormac, the son of Niall, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Hugh [Maguire], was slain, in a nocturnal assault, by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw] and the sons of Philip, son of Brian Maguire.

Edmond, the son of Manus O'Gormly, was slain by Con, the son of Niall

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the hostages of the country were also obtained by O'Donnell," &c.

[x] *Lower Connaught.*—The northern part of Connaught, at this period the principality of O'Conor Sligo, was and is still usually "Lower Connaught."

[y] *Head of his own tribe.*—He was head of that sept of the Maguires who took the surname of Magawley, and gave name to the barony of Clanawley, in Fermanagh, which was their territory.

bſ́rnaiġ mic enrí mic eoġain, ⁊ conn fſ́in do ṁarbaḋ la brian mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoġain isin mí céдna.

Indsaicchiḋ lá cloinn donnchaiḋ meguiḋir (tomas, pilip, fſ́iḋlimiḋ) ⁊ lá cloinn tſ́ain buiḋe megmaṫgaṁna ar ṁaguiḋir conċobar. Maguiḋir dſ́irġe ina nacchaiḋ ⁊ briseaḋ dó forra. Fſ́iḋlimiḋ mac donnchaiḋ do ṁarbaḋ leis. Brian mac Sſ́ain buiḋe még maṫgaṁna do ḃualaḋ ⁊ do ġabail lais, ⁊ eóccan mac tómais mic airt ruaiḋ még maṫgaṁna do gabail ḃéos.

Creaċa móra lá hart mac cuinn uí néill ar ċenél fearadhaiġ. Eoġan mac uí neill, ⁊ clann mec caṫṁaoíl do brſ́iṫ fair. Aenġus mac Soṁairle ḃacaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ ó art ⁊ art fſ́in dimṫeaċt ar éiccin ⁊ na crſ́ċa do brſ́iṫ lais.

Aibilin inġſ́n uí ċaṫáin (.i. tomas), bſ́n eoġain ruaiḋ meic uí neill décc.

Doṁnall (.i. mac ui briain ara) mac taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic murchaiḋ na raiṫiniġe, Saoí ċinnfſ́óna bá caoín lé cairdiḃ, bá haindiuid lé hearccairdiḃ décc iar ccaiṫſ́ṁ a ngar do ċéd bliaḋain lé huaisle, ⁊ lé hoirbſ́rt.

O hſ́idirsceoil mór conċobar mac fínġin mic miccon décc. Fſ́r croḋa cosantaċ, cara na nórd, ⁊ na nſ́iccſ́s eriḋe, ⁊ a mac finġin dóirdneaḋ na ionaḋ iar ná ṫabairt amaċ, ar ro baoí hi laiṁ hi ccorcaiġ tuilleaḋ ar bliaḋain.

Mag carṫaiġ mór doṁnall mac taiḋcc mic doṁnaill óicc fſ́r séġainn soaġallṁa aga raiḃe aiṫni is na healaḋnaiḃ décc.

Coccaḋ dſ́irġe eter taḋġ mac doṁnaill .i. mac don mácc cárṫaiġ sin, ⁊ dſ́rbraṫair még cárṫaiġ .i. corbmac laḋraċ mac taiḋcc mic doṁnaill óicc dia ttainicc díṫ daoíne uair do ṫuit oċt fiċit décc co tuilleaḋ ſ́torra.

Mac mic Piarais décc .i. Semus mac emainn mic Semais mic uilliam mic mic Piarais buitiler. Ridire ar laim ⁊ laoċ ar ġaisccеaḋ eriḋe.

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[z] *Upon Kinel-Farry*, i. e. the Mac Cawells, seated in the barony of Clogher, in Tyrone.

[a] *Aibhilin.*—This name is usually anglicised Eveleen.

[b] *Mac-I-Brian-Ara.*—The territory of Ara, or Aradh-Tire, which originally belonged to the O'Donagans, became the inheritance of a branch of the O'Briens (descended from Brian Roe O'Brien, King of Thomond) after the year 1318. It is generally supposed that it was co-extensive with the half barony of Ara, or Duthaidh-Aradh, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary; but we have sufficient evidence to prove that it was originally more extensive, for the church of Kilmore, situated four miles to the south of Nenagh, and now in the barony of Upper Ormond, is mentioned in the Life of St. Senan as in the territory of Aradh-Tire. The

Bearnagh, son of Henry, son of Owen [O'Neill]; and Con himself was slain in the same month by Brian, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen.

An attack was made on Maguire, i. e. Conor, by the sons of Donough Maguire (Thomas, Philip, and Felim), and by the sons of John Boy Mac Mahon. Maguire opposed them, and routed them, and slew Felim, the son of Donough; he also struck and took prisoner Brian, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon; and also made a prisoner of Owen, the son of Thomas, son of Art Roe Mac Mahon.

Great depredations were committed by Art, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the Kinel-Farry[z]. Owen, the son of O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Cawell, overtook him; and Aengus, son of Sorley Bacagh, was slain on the side of Art; but Art himself made his escape from them, and carried off the prey.

Aibhilin[a], the daughter of O'Kane (Thomas), and wife of Owen Roe, the son of O'Neill, died.

Donnell (i. e. Mac-I-Brian-Ara[b]), the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe[c], a distinguished captain, who was kind to friends, and fierce to enemies, died, having spent nearly one hundred years in nobleness and illustrious deeds.

O'Driscoll More (Conor, the son of Fineen, son of Maccon) died. He was a brave and protecting man, the friend of the [religious] orders and the learned; and his son Fineen was installed in his place, after being liberated, for he had been imprisoned in Cork for more than a year.

Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge), a comely and affable man, and who had a knowledge of the sciences, died.

A war arose between Teige, the son of Donnell, i. e. the son of that Mac Carthy, and Mac Carthy's brother, i. e. Cormac Ladhrach, son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, whence came the destruction of [their] people, for upwards of three hundred and sixty[d] persons fell [in the conflicts] between them.

The son of Mac Pierce died, i. e. James, the son of Edmond, son of James, son of William, the son of Mac Pierce Butler. He was a knight in [dexterity of] hand, and a hero in valour.

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river of Nenagh, which was anciently called Finnshruth and Abhainn-O-gCathbhath, formed for many miles the boundary between Aradh-Thire and Muscraighe-Thire.

[c] *Murrough-na-raithnighe*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Fernes.

[d] *Three hundred and sixty*, literally, "eighteen score."

Mainistir baile uí Ruairc da ngoirṫſr carruicc patruicc hi cconnaċtaib in esscopóideċt ARdachaiḋ do ṫionnsgnaḋ lá hua Ruairc Eóghan ⁊ lá a mnaoí Mairġrég inġſn conċoḃair uí briain.

AOIS CRIOST, 1509.

Aois Criost, Mile, cúicc céd, a naoí.

bRian mac taiḋcc ṁeg uinnsennáin officel cloċair décc.

Donnchaḋ mag ruaiḋri airċinneaċ maċaire na croise, fſr uṁal inisеal ar ṡeirc ndé, ⁊ fſr congṁala tighe aoiḋſḋ [décc].

Mac uí neill art mac cuinn mic énrí mic eoġain do ġaḃáil a bḟioll lé hart an ċaisléin mac neill mic art mic eoġain uí néill iar mbſith ina ċáirdſs críost aicce, ⁊ iar na ṫoċuireaḋ ċuicce dia ċaislén fſin, ⁊ a ṁac niall mac airt ⁊ feilim ua maoíleaċlainn do ġabail amaille fris, ⁊ a ttabairt hillaimh uí domhnaill, ⁊ buaidhrſdh mór ḋo theacht trér an ngaḃáil sin.

Slóiċċeaḋ lais an iustis iarla cille dara hi ttír eocchain ar ṫarraing cloinne cuinn uí neill, ⁊ caislen ḋuine gſnainn (.i. caislén í neill) dḟaġail do cloinn ċuind ria siú tainic an iustís ina ṫimcell. An iustís do ḋol as sin im ċaislén na hoġmuiġe co ro gabaḋ lais. Ro gabaḋ lais ann toirrḋealḃaċ mac neill mic airt uí neill, ⁊ eocchan ruaḋ mac Suiḃne. Ro briseaḋ an caislén lais an iustis, ⁊ do ċoiḋ iarsin dia ṫicch.

O neill doṁnall mac enri mic eoccain tiġearna tire heoġain, fſr as mó ro ṁill ⁊ imor milleaḋ, ⁊ as mó do róine do ċoccaḋ, ⁊ do ċreaċaib acc

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[e] *O'Rourke's town.*—Ware calls this monastery "Cruleagh or Balli-ruark." The place was afterwards called Craebhliath, i. e. the grey bush or branch, and the name is now anglicised Creevlea. It is situated near the village of Dromahaire (which is the O'Rourke's town of the annalists), in the parish of Killanummery, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. Ware says that this monastery was founded in 1509, by Margaret, wife of Eugenius Ruark. The friars were living in cottages near the abbey in 1718, when a poor friar of this convent was the first who put a Latin grammar into the hands of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.—See *Memoirs, &c.*, by Dr. O'Conor, p. 157. Considerable ruins of this abbey still remain, with the tombs of O'Rourke, and of some of the more distinguished of the local families.

[f] *Carrickpatrick*, carruic patruic, i. e. Patrick's rock. This monastery is said by tradition to have been on or near the site of a primitive church of this name erected by St. Patrick, but the Editor has not been able to get any evidence to support this tradition. For the

The monastery of O'Rourke's town[e], which is called Carrickpatrick[f] in Connaught, in the diocese of Ardagh, was commenced by O'Rourke (Owen) and his wife, Margaret, the daughter of Conor O'Brien.

PERMANENT

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1509.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nine.

Brian, the son of Teige Maguinnsennain[g], Official of Clogher, died.

Donough Mac Rory[h], Erenagh of Machaire-na-Croise[i], an humble, meek man, for the love of God, and a man who kept a house of hospitality [died].

The son of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was treacherously taken prisoner by Art of the Castle, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Owen O'Neill, although he was his gossip, and had been invited by him to his own castle; and his son, Niall Mac Art, and Felim O'Melaghlin, were also taken prisoners along with him, and delivered into the hands of O'Donnell. Great troubles arose out of this capture.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, into Tyrone, at the instance of the sons of Con O'Neill; but the sons of Con had obtained O'Neill's castle of Dungannon before the Lord Justice arrived at it. The Lord Justice proceeded thence to the castle of Omagh, and took it, making prisoners of Turlough, the son of Niall[j], son of Art O'Neill, and Owen Roe Mac Sweeny. The Lord Justice demolished the castle, and then returned home.

O'Neill (Donnell, the son of Henry, son of Owen), Lord of Tyrone, a man who [of all the Irish chieftains] had destroyed most men, and about whom the most had been destroyed, who had carried on the most war, and committed most depredations in contending for[k] the lordship, until he finally gained it,

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acts of the Irish apostle in this neighbourhood the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, lib. ii. c. 103. The great monastery erected by St. Patrick in this neighbourhood was at Druim-lias, about a mile east of the town of Dromahire.

[g] *Maguinnsennain*, now anglicised Gelsinan.

[h] *Mac Rory*, now often anglicised Rogers.

[i] *Machaire-na-Croise*, i. e. the plain of the cross, now Magheracross, a parish in the barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

[j] *Turlough, the son of Niall.*—Ware says in his Annals of Ireland that the Earl of Kildare on this occasion released Arthur, Con's son, who had been kept prisoner in the castle.

[k] *Contending for*, coꞅnaṁ means contention as well as defence.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 182, note [q].

cosnaṁ ticċſrnais co ro ġaḃ é fo ḋeóiḋ, décc an Seiseaḋ lá do ṁí august, ⁊ art mac aoḋa mic eoġain uí neill doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ ar mac ndiarmata co ro ṁill mórán hi maiġ luircc. Tomas mac Remainn mic Pilip méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ ón tsluaġ, ⁊ ó doṁnaill dionnsúḋ tar a ais don turus sin.

O baoiġill (emann buiḋe mac neill) do marḃaḋ isin oiḋċe daon urċor gae la conċoḃar ócc ua mbaoiġill hi luaċros.

Art ó neill do lécceaḋ as a ḃraiġdſnus, ⁊ braiġde ele do ḋol as .i. a ṁac fſin, ⁊ a ḋſrbraṫair brian.

Pilip mac briain mic pilip meguiḋir, Maolmórḋa mac failge mic doṁnaill ḃáin uí raġallaiġ, ⁊ eoġan mac cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe uí neill décc.

Indsaicchiḋ lá brian mac cuinn uí neill ar slioċt inġine mec murċaiḋ ar brú loċa laoġaire. Enrí ócc mac enrí óicc, eoccan mac neill ḃſrnaiġ uí néill, brian mac neill ḃſrnaiġ, ⁊ Mac aoḋa bailḃ uí neill do ṁarḃaḋ lais, ⁊ cſitre heiċ ar tri fiċtiḃ do ḃuain díobh.

Corbmac mac Sſain mic conċoḃair óicć meguiḋir, Diarmait mac floinn mic an ḃaird, ⁊ taḋg ó cianain décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, uillecc mac uillicc mic Riocaird óicc, fſr cſndais lé cáirdiḃ, eccſndais le hſsccairdiḃ décc.

Mac an filſḋ giollacrist mac aṁlaiḃ saoí ḟirdána décc.

An toċtmadh King Henry do rioġaḋ os Saxaiḃ .22. April.

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[l] *In this army*, ón tsluaġ, i. e. *ex exercitu*, i. e. Thomas, the son of Redmond Maguire, who accompanied O'Donnell on this expedition, was slain.

[m] *Luachros*, now Loughros, which gives name to a bay situated between the baronies of Banagh and Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. The point of land originally called Luachros is that extending westwards from the village of Ardara, between the bays of Loughrosbeg and Loughrosmore.

[n] *Loch Laeghaire*, i. e. the lake of Laeghaire Buadhach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch, who flourished in the first century.—See other notices of this lake at the years 1150, 1325, 1431, 1436, and 1500.

[o] *Hugh Balbh*, i. e. Hugh the Stammering.

[p] *Mac an Fhilidh*, i. e. son of the poet. This name, which is common in Ulster, is now anglicised Mac Nilly.

[q] *The 22nd of April.*—This is the true date of the accession of Henry VIII.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 333. He was crowned on the 24th of June following. The style first adopted by Henry VIII. was, "Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ; but in the thirty-third year of his reign it was resolved in the English Cabinet that an Irish Parliament should confer the title of King of Ireland upon

died on the sixth day of the month of August; and Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Neill, was inaugurated in his place.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) against Mac Dermot, and he destroyed much in Moylurg. Thomas, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire, was slain in this army[l]. And O'Donnell returned from that expedition.

O'Boyle (Edmond Boy, the son of Niall) was slain at night, with one cast of a javelin, at Luachros[m], by Conor Oge O'Boyle.

Art O'Neill was released from captivity, and other hostages were given in his stead, namely, his own son, and his brother Brian.

Philip, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire; Maelmora (Myles), son of Failge (Faly), who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly; and Owen, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, died.

An attack was made by Brian, the son of Con O'Neill, upon the descendants of the daughter of Mac Murrough, on the margin of Loch Laeghaire[n]. Henry Oge, the son of Henry Oge; Owen, son of Niall Bearnach O'Neill; and the son of Hugh Balbh[o] O'Neill, were slain by him; and sixty-four horses were taken from them.

Cormac, the son of John, son of Conor Oge Maguire; Dermot, son of Flann Mac Ward; and Teige O'Keenan, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard Oge), a man kind towards friends, and fierce towards enemies, died.

Mac an Philedh[p] (Gilchreest, son of Auliffe), a learned poet, died.

Henry VIII. was made King of England on the 22nd of April[q].

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him and his heirs. The Lord Deputy, St. Ledger, was commissioned to summon a Parliament, which enacted, that "forasmuch as the King and his progenitors ever rightfully enjoyed all authority royal, by the name of Lords of Ireland, but for lack of the title of King had not been duly obeyed, his Highness, and his heirs for ever, shall have the style and honour of King of Ireland, and that it should be deemed high treason to impeach this title."—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1542, Statutes of the Realm, 35 Hen. VIII. c. 3, and Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 7. The object of conferring this title upon Henry was to enable him, with the more authority, to carry on the Reformation, and to confiscate the abbey lands in Ireland. Some ordinances of state made shortly afterwards by the Irish Parliament, for the regulation of those districts in Ireland not entirely consonant to the English laws, are admirable, such as that laymen and boys should not be admitted to ecclesiastical preferments.

AOIS CRIOST, 1510.

AoiS CRioSt, Mile, cúicc céd, adeich.

Muirċeartach mac murchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ epscop ċille Fionnaḃraċ décc.

O Raġallaiġ Seaan mac caṫail décc. AS laisside tuccaḋ cetus braiṫre de obseruantiae don ċaḃán a hugdarras an ṗapa.

Brian ruaḋ mac doṁnaill mic aoḋa uí neill décc.

Brian mac pilip uí raġallaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn Remainn mic glaisne méġ maṫgaṁna a ttoraiġeċt creiċe.

Mág caba breifne .i. feilim, ⁊ mac loċlainn .i. uaiṫne décc.

O Fialán fearġal oide dearsccaiġṫe lé dán, ⁊ eocchan mac briain uí uiccinn oide Ereann décc.

Mac an ḃaird tíre conaill eoccan ruaḋ décc i ninis mic an duirn.

Sloicceaḋ lá gearóid iarla ċille dara (.i. an iustis) hi ccúicceḋ muṁan go maiṫiḃ gall ⁊ gaoideal laiġen lais dia ro cumdaiġ ċaislén daiṁḋeóin gaoideal muman hi ccarraicc cital. Leanais ó doṁnaill é co nuathaḋ sochaiḋe trias an miḋe, ⁊ isin muṁain siar co coṁrainic fris ann sin. Tiaġait i nEalla ariḋéin, gaḃait caislén cinntuirc, ⁊ airccit an tír. Tiaġaitt iarsin i nOearmumain móir, gaḃait caislén na Pailisi, ⁊ caislén ele ar brú mainge

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[r] *Murtough.*—This is the prelate called Maurice O'Brien in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 624. He succeeded in 1491.

[s] *Mac Loughlin.*—He was the head of a once powerful family of the Kinel-Owen, at this period reduced to insignificance, and seated in the territory of Inishowen, in the now county of Donegal.

[t] *Inis-mic-an-duirn*, now Inishmacadurn, one of the cluster of islands opposite the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[u] *Lord Justice.*—Henry VIII., by new letters patent, constituted Garrett, or Gerald, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, and intimated to him by letters his father's decease and his own succession to his kingdoms.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1509, 1510.

[v] *Carraig-Cital*, now Carrigkettle, a remarkable rock in the parish of Kilteely, barony of Small-county, and county of Limerick. The castle is shewn on the map engraved from the Down Survey, under the name of Carrickittle. The natives state that the castle stood on the top of the Rock of Carrigkettle, but no part of its ruins now remains.

[w] *Ceann-tuirc*, i.e. the head, or, perhaps, hill of the boar, now Kanturk, a small town situated at the confluence of the rivers Allo and Dalua, whose united streams flow into the River Blackwater, about two miles below the town. No part of the older castle of Kanturk now remains,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1510.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred ten.

Murtough[r], the son of Murrough, son of Turlough [O'Brien], Bishop of Kilfenora, died.

O'Reilly (John, the son of Cathal) died. It was he who, by permission from the Pope, first brought the Friars of the Observance into Cavan.

Brian Roe, the son of Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, died.

Brian, the son of Philip O'Reilly, was slain by the sons of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon, while in pursuit of a prey.

Mac Cabe of Breifny, i. e. Felim, and Mac Loughlin[s], i. e. Anthony, died.

O'Fialan (Farrell), a distinguished Professor of Poetry, and Owen, the son of Brian O'Higgan, Chief Preceptor of [all] Ireland, died.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Owen Roe) died at Inis-mac-an-Duirn[t].

An army was led into Munster by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice[u] of Ireland, attended by the chiefs of the English and Irish of Leinster; and he erected a castle at Carraig-Cital[v] in despite of the Irish. O'Donnell followed with a small number of troops [to assist him] through Meath, and westwards into Munster, until he joined him at that place. Thence they passed into Ealla [Duhallow], and they took the castle of Ceann-tuirc[w], and plundered the country. Then, proceeding into Great Desmond, they took the castle of Pailis[x], and another castle on the bank of the River Mang[y], after which they returned in

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but the walls of the more magnificent one commenced by Mac Donough Mac Carthy in the reign of Elizabeth, and which was never finished, still remain in good preservation.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6.

[x] *Pailis.*—This castle stood on an eminence in a townland of the same name, a little to the north of the lower lake of Killarney in Kerry, and in view of Laune Bridge; but it was destroyed in the year 1837, by a road jobber who removed its materials for the repair of the adjoining highway.—See Windele's Historical and Descriptive Notices of Cork, &c., second edition, pp. 386, 387.

[y] *Castle on the bank of the River Mang.*—This castle gave name to the village of Castlemaine, which is called in Irish Caıꞅleán na Maınᵹe, and is situated on the River Maine, or Mang, which falls into the harbour of Castlemaine, about two miles below the village. There is a view or map of this castle given in Carew's *Pacata Hibernia*, according to which it was a bridge-castle across the river. It was demolished by General Ludlow during the Parliamentary wars.—See Smith's History of Kerry.

⁊ tſccaitt slán tar a nais hi cconntae luimniġ. Do níad aiṫtionól sluaiġ iarsin, ⁊ cruinniġit gearaltaiġ na muṁan im Shemus mac iarla dſsmuman co ngallaiḃ muṁan arċſna, ⁊ Mácc cárṫaiġ riabach, Domhnall mac diarmada mic finġin, Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mac taiḋg, ⁊ goill ⁊ gaoiḋil Miḋe, ⁊ laiġſn, ⁊ tiaġait iaraṁ go luimneaċ. Tionóiliḋ toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc uí ḃriain ticċſrna tuaḋmuṁan go líon a soċraiḋe, Mac conmara Síol aoḋa ⁊ clann Riocaird slóiġ lánṁóra ele ina naghaiḋ. Ticc an tiarla (.i. an iustis) cona ṡluaġ tré ḃealaċ na fadbaiġe, ⁊ tré ḃealaċ na ngaṁna co rainicc droiċſt croinn (.i. droiċſt puirt croisi) do rónaḋ la hua mbriain for Sionainn, ⁊ brisiḋ sioṁ an droiċſt, ⁊ anais oiḋċe hi ffoslongport is in tír. Gaḃaiḋ ó briain foslongṗort ina coṁfoccus co ccluineaḋ cach dioḃ guth ⁊ coṁraḋ aroile in oiḋċe sin. Iar na ṁaraċ ro ordaiġ an iustis a ṡluaġ ⁊ ro ċuir goill ⁊ gaoiḋil muman ar tús, Goill miḋe, ⁊ aṫa cliaṫ ar deirſḋ a ṡlóiġ. Toirlingſḋ ó doṁnaill an bſccán buiḋne ro ḃaí, ⁊ anais ar deireḋ amſscc gall aṫa cliaṫ ⁊ miḋe, ⁊ gabait an athġoirit tré moin na mbraṫar go luimneaċ. Ro ionnsaiġsiot sluaġ sil mbriain an sluaġ gall, ⁊ marḃtar leó barún cint, ⁊ bſrnaualaċ circustoum, ⁊ sochaiḋe do deaġḋaoíniḃ naċ airiṁtſr. Tiagait ar an sluaġ gall a ccóir ṁaḋma soait, sluag sil mbriain iar naitſr ⁊ iar néḋalaiḃ iomḋa ⁊ ní ḃaoí do ġallaiḃ na do ġaoiḋealaiḃ ar an dá ṡluaiġ sin én laṁ bá mó clú croḋaċta ⁊ gaiscciḋ in lá sin iná ó doṁnaill acc brſiṫ ḋeiriġ slóiġ na ngall lais.

Mac muiris ciarraiġe, Emann, mac tomais, mic padraicín soiḋeaċ lán dſccna, ⁊ doineach décc.

Diarmaid mac doṁnaill mic doṁnaill ṁéġ carṫaiġ cluasaiġ décc.

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[z] *Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-n-Gamhna.*—These were old names of roads or passes on the south side of the Shannon, between the city of Limerick and the townland of Portcrusha; but they are now obsolete.

[a] *Portcroise*, now Portcrusha, a townland in the parish of Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. This place is not to be confounded with O'Brien's Bridge.—See other notices of it at the years 1507 and 1597.

[b] *Moin-na-m-brathar*, i. e. the bog of the friars, now Monabraher, a townland in the parish of Killeely, on the north side of the Shannon, near the city of Limerick.

[c] *The short cut to Limerick.*—From this account it would appear that the Earl's party did not wait to fight their enemies. Ware gives a different account of this rencounter in his Annals of Ireland, thus:

"Both parties resolved on a Battel, and begun a sore Fight, with great loss on either side; but on the Earl's side fell the greatest loss, his

safety to the county of Limerick. They then mustered additional forces; and the Geraldines of Munster, under the conduct of James, son of the Earl of Desmond, and all the other English of Munster, and also Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, son of Dermot, who was son of Fineen), Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige, and the English and Irish of Meath and Leinster, then proceeded to Limerick. Turlough, the son of Teige O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, with all his forces, and Mac Namara, the Sil-Aedha, and the Clanrickard, mustered another numerous army to oppose them. The Earl (i. e. the Lord Justice) marched with his army through Bealach-na-Fadbaighe and Bealach-na-nGamhna[z], until he arrived at a wooden bridge (i. e. the bridge of Portcroise[a]), which O'Brien had constructed over the Shannon; and he broke down the bridge, and encamped for the night in the country. O'Brien encamped so near them that they used to hear one another's voices and conversation during the night. On the morrow the Lord Justice marshalled his army, placing the English and Irish of Munster in the van, and the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear. O'Donnell and his small body of troops joined the English of Meath and Dublin in the rear; and they [all] took the short cut through Moin na m-brathar[b] to Limerick[c]. O'Brien's army attacked the English, and slew the Baron Kent and Barnwall Kircustown[d], with many other men of distinction not enumerated. The English army escaped by flight, and the army of the O'Briens returned in triumph with great spoils. There was not in either army on that day a man who won more fame for bravery and prowess than O'Donnell[e], in leading off the rear of the English army.

Mac Maurice of Kerry (Edmond, the son of Thomas, son of Patrickin), a vessel of wisdom and hospitality, died.

Dermot, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell Mac Carthy Cluasach, died.

Army being laden with spoils and spent with long marchings. Night ended the Battel. The next day the Deputy by advice of his Officers (the Armies keeping their Ranks), withdrew, and without any other loss returned home."—Edition of 1705.

[d] *Kircustown*, now Crickstown, a townland and parish in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Meath, sheet 39.

[e] *O'Donnell*, literally, "There was not of the Galls, or Gaels, in the two armies any hand of greater fame for bravery and prowess on that day than O'Donnell in carrying off the rere of the English army with him."

The Four Masters praise O'Donnell whether he defeats or is defeated! But this is pardonable in them as long as they keep within bounds of truth.

O doṁnaill aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ḋol don róiṁ dia oiliṫre, ⁊ an ccſin do ḃai amuicch battar a rann ⁊ a ċaraid i mbrón, i ndoġailsi, ⁊ i ndoiṁſnmain ina ḋeadhaiḋ, ⁊ Maġnas ó doṁnaill a ṁac dfaġḃáil dó ag iomcornaṁ an tíre an ccſin no ḃiaḋ ina féccmais.

AOIS CRIOST, 1511.

Aois Criost, Mile, cuicc céd, a haondécc.

Art mac cuinn uí neill (baoí hillaiṁ acc ua ndoṁnaill occ imṫeaċt dó don Roiṁ) ḋo léccaḋ ar a braiġdſnus la Maġnas mac uí doṁnaill, gan cſd dua doṁnaill, ⁊ a ṁac .i. niall ócc do ṫecht ass i ngiòll lé coṁall gaċ sioṫchána da ndearnsat.

Tomas mac andriu méġḃradaiġ epscop ⁊ airċinneaċ an dá breifne fri ré trioċat bliaḋain, aoin cſnn ro riaraiġsiot goill, ⁊ gaoiḋil, Saoí i neacna ⁊ hi ccraḃaḋ, loċrann solusta no soillsicċeaḋ tuaṫa ⁊ eccalsa tré foircſtal ⁊ proicſpt, aoġaire tairisi na hſgailsi iar noirdneaḋ Saccart ⁊ aosa gaċa graid arċſna ḋó iar ccoisreccaḋ ṫſmpall ⁊ reilccſḋ niomḋa, iar ttioḋnacal Seod ⁊ bíd do truaġaiḃ ⁊ trenaiḃ, ro faoiḋ a spirat docum niṁe an .4. calainn do ṁarta (no august) dia mairt do sonnraḋ i ndruim da eiṫiar, iar ttoċt do ċoisreaccaḋ ſccailse isin mbreifne iarr an seaċtmaḋ bliaḋain Sſsccat a aoisi, ⁊ a aḋnacal hi mainistir an caḃáin dia haoíne ar aoí laiṫe Seaċtṁaine.

Corbmac mácc samraḋáin dia ro goireaḋ epscop isin mbréifne décc ria nottlaicc.

Urṁór ṡſn oibre ṫſmpaill ardamaċa do loisccaḋ.

O conċoḃair failġe, caṫair mac cuinn mic an calḃaicc feiċſṁ coitċſnn déiccsib, saoi ċinnḟſḋna fri gallaiḃ, ⁊ gaoiḋelaiḃ do ṁarḃaḋ la druing dia ċinſḋ fſin .i. clann taiḋcc uí concoḃair, ⁊ clann trſain ḃallaiġ uí ċonċoḃair lá taoḃ ṁainistreaċ feorais.

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[f] *After him*, i. e. in his absence.

[g] *Thirty years.*—According to Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, this prelate succeeded to the bishopric of Kilmore in 1489, which would leave him but twenty-two years.

[h] *A faithful shepherd of the Church*, aoġaire tairisi na hſgailsi. This phrase is translated, "*Pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ*," by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

[i] *Druim-da-ethiar*, now Dromahaire, a village in a barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a pilgrimage to Rome. While he was abroad, his adherents and friends were in grief and sadness after him[f]; and his son, Manus O'Donnell, was left by him to protect the country, while he [himself] should be absent from it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1511.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eleven.

Art, the son of Con O'Neill, who was in O'Donnell's custody at his setting out for Rome, was liberated from his captivity, by Manus, the son of O'Donnell, without leave from O'Donnell; and Niall Oge, the son of Art, gave himself up in his stead, as a pledge for the observance of every peace which they had concluded.

Thomas, the son of Andrew Mac Brady, Bishop and Erenagh of the two Breifnys during a period of thirty years[g]; the only dignitary whom the English and Irish obeyed; a paragon of wisdom and piety; a luminous lamp, that enlightened the laity and clergy by instruction and preaching; and a faithful shepherd of the Church[h]—after having ordained priests and persons in every degree—after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries—after having bestowed rich presents and food on the poor and the mighty, gave up his spirit to heaven on the 4th of the Calends of March (or August), which fell on a Tuesday, at Druim-da-ethiar[i]—having gone to Breifny to consecrate a church, in the sixty-seventh year of his age—and was buried in the monastery of Cavan, the day of the week being Friday.

Cormac Magauran[k], who was called Bishop in Breifny, died before Christmas.

The greater part of the old works of the church of Armagh were burned.

O'Conor Faly (Cahir, the son of Con, son of Calvagh), general patron of the learned, a distinguished captain among the English and Irish, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, by the sons of Teige O'Conor and the sons of John Ballagh O'Conor, beside Mainistir-Feorais[l].

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[k] *Cormac Magauran.*—This is the Bishop Cormac mentioned in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 229, as having contested the right to the see of Kilmore with Thomas Brady, mentioned in the last entry. Both assisted at a provincial synod held at Drogheda on the 6th of July, 1495, in an act of which they are styled, "*Thomas et Cormac Dei Gratiâ Kilmorensis Episcopi.*"

[l] *Mainistir-Feorais,* now Monasteroris, near

O ceallaiġ Maoílreaċlainn mac taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ, mic maoíleaċlainn, mic uilliam mic donnchaiḋ ṁuiṁniġ décc. Fſr coṫaiccṫe a ċriċe, a caratt, ⁊ a ċlann maicne. Feiċſṁ coitcſnd daṁ ⁊ deoraíḋ, fſr lás a ndearnadh caislen gallaiġ an garḃḋoire ⁊ Muine an mſḋa.

Mac murċaḋa, Murċaḋ ballaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic airt décc.

Tomás mac glaisne mic conċoḃair uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ emann mac glaisne décc.

Glaisne mac conċoḃair mic Sſain uí raiġilliġ do marḃaḋ lá luċt tiġe ṁégmaṫġaṁna.

Eoġan mac briain ruaiḋ mic caṫail uí raiġilliġ décc.

O doċartaiġ Sſan mac doṁnaill mic conċoḃair décc, ⁊ ó doċartaiġ do ġairm do ċonċobar ċarraċ.

Mac donnchaiḋ tíre hoilella Sſan décc, ⁊ a dearḃraṫair ele fſrgal tanaiste tíre hoilella do ṁarḃaḋ la mac diarmata.

Art mac cuinn mic enrí i néill do gaḃáil tuarastail ó aoḋ mac doṁnaill mic enrí.

Seaan mac Emainn mic tomáis óig ṁeguiḋir do écc.

An diolṁaineaċ (.i. Semas) maċaire cuircne décc.

Aoḋ mac feilim mic maġnusa do ṁarḃaḋ lá Sémus mac Sſain, mic an epscoip ṁeguiḋir.

Duḃṫaċ mac duḃṫaiġ uí duibgſnnáin saoí lé sſnċus, fſr sonasa, ⁊ saiḋḃrſsa moír décc.

Sloiċċeaḋ lá hua néill art mac aoḋa hi ttír ċonaill dár loiscc gleann finne, ⁊ ó ḟuiliġ anall, ⁊ bſnais braiġde dua doċartaiġ.

Edenderry, in the barony of Coolestown, in the north-east of the King's County. This abbey was founded in the year 1325, for Conventual Franciscans, in the territory of Totmoy, or tuaṫ dá ṁaiġe, in Offaly, by Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, who was called Mac Feorais by the Irish, and after whose Irish surname the monastery was called.—See Ware and Archdall, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, p. 610. The notice of the death of O'Conor Faly is entered as follows in Ware's Annals of Ireland, edition of 1705:

"In these days Charles, or Cahir O'Connor, Lord of Offaly, was slain by his own Countrymen, near the Abbey of Friars Minors of Monaster-Feoris."

[m] *Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-mheadha*, now Gallagh, Garbally, and Monivea.—See the exact situations of those castles pointed out under the year 1504, pp. 1274, 1275, *supra*.

[n] *Household.*—The territory of Mac Mahon's household is called by English writers the

O'Kelly (Melaghlin, the son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Melaghlin, son of William, who was son of Donough Muimhneach), died. He was a supporter of his territory, friends, and sons, and a general patron of the learned and distressed. It was he who erected the castles of Gallach, Garbh-dhoire, and Muine-an-Mheadha[m].

Mac Murrough (Murrough Ballagh, son of Donough, who was son of Art), died.

Thomas, the son of Glasny, son of Conor O'Reilly, and Edmond, son of Glasny, died.

Glasny, the son of Conor, who was son of John O'Reilly, was slain by the household[n] of Mac Mahon.

Owen, son of Brian Roe, who was son of Cathal O'Reilly, died.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Donnell, son of Conor) died; and Conor Carragh was called O'Doherty.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (John) died; and his brother, Farrell, Tanist of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Dermot.

Art, the son of Con, son of Henry O'Neill, accepted stipend[o] from Hugh, the son of Donnell, son of Henry.

John, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, died.

The Dillon (i. e. James), of Machaire-Chuircne [Kilkenny West], died.

Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Manus, was slain by James, the son of John, son of the Bishop Maguire.

Duffy, the son of Duffy O'Duigennan, a learned historian, and a man of great affluence and riches, died.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art, son of Hugh) into Tirconnell; and he burned Gleann-Finne[p] and [the country] from the Swilly[q] hitherwards, and also forced O'Doherty to give him hostages.

Loughty. It is comprised in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

[o] *Stipend.*—This was a token of Art's inferiority to Hugh. He who accepted of ꞇuaꞃaꞅꞇal, among the ancient Irish, was considered the servant or vassal of him who paid it.

[p] *Gleann-Finne*, i. e. the vale of the River Finn, a romantic valley in the parish of Kilteevoge, lying to the south-west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

[q] *The Swilly*, a river in the county of Donegal, which flows through the romantic valley of Glenswilly, and discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny.—See other references to this river at the years 1258, 1567, 1587, 1595, and 1607.

Cenel fſraḋaiġ (.i. i tir eóccain) do léir ċreachaḋ la maġnas ua ndoṁnaill.

O neill art mac aoḋa do ċruinniuccaḋ sluaiġ do ḋol hi ttír ċonaill iar ndol í doṁnaill docum na roṁa. Ro ġaḃ maġnus ó doṁnaill ⁊ na trí mſic ṡuiḃne ⁊ ard taoisiġ ceneoil cconaill acc cosnaṁ, ⁊ acc iomċoiṁſtt na tíre aṁail as deaċ ro ḟédsat. Ar a aoi tra ro imtiġ ó néill cona ṡluaġ ó ṡliaḃ soir, ⁊ soair dia ṫiġ gan creich gan caṫ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1512.

Aois Criost, Míle, cúicc céd, a do décc.

Aoḋ ó maolṁoċeirġe coṁarba droma lſṫain do ḃaṫaaḋ.

Piaras mac craidin deccanaċ cloinne haoḋa décc.

Niall mac cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe mic briain ḃallaiġ í neill tiġearna trin conġail, fſr einiġ coitċinn, ⁊ medaiġṫe órd, ⁊ ecclas fſr aġṁar aiṫearach na tucc ciós nó coṁa do cloinn neill no ḋo cloinn ndálaiġ na dfios ionaid Riġ Saxon, fſr bá cianḟoda sén ⁊ saoġal, fſr ſrccna eolaċ ar gaċ nealaḋain etir Shſnċus, ḋan, ⁊ Shſinm do écc .11. April.

Art mac cuinn mic neill ġairḃ í ḋoṁnaill decc (33. december) do ṫaom tinis hi múr na mbraṫar i ndun na ngall, ⁊ a aḋnacal go honoraċ is an mainistir.

Tuaṫal ó cleiriġ (.i. ó cleiriċc) mac taiḋcc caim saoí hi sſnċus ⁊ hi ndan, fſr tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitċinn do ṫrénaiḃ, ⁊ do ṫruaġaiḃ décc iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe .12. nouember.

O doṁnaill Aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ṫoiḋeaċt ón Roiṁ iar fforbaḋ a oiliṫre iar mbſiṫ sé seċtṁaine décc hi londain acc dol soir, ⁊ sé seċtmuine

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[r] *The mountain*, i. e. the range of Barnesmore, lying to the north-east of the town of Donegal.

[s] *Without prey or battle*, literally, *sine prædâ, sine prœlio.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing "without acquiring any spoils or coming to battle."

[t] *O'Maelmocheirghe.*—This name, which is correctly anglicised O'Mulmoghery in the Ulster Inquisitions, is now translated to *Early*. Mael moċeirġe, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies, "chief of the early rising," and hence Early is considered a sufficiently full translation.

[u] *Clann-Hugh*, a district comprising the mountainous portion of the barony of Longford, in the county of Longford.

Kinel-Farry, in Tyrone, was totally plundered by Manus O'Donnell.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh) mustered an army, and proceeded into Tirconnell, after O'Donnell had set out for Rome. Manus O'Donnell, the three Mac Sweenys, and the principal chieftains of Tirconnell, proceeded to protect and defend the country as well as they could; and O'Neill passed on with his army from the mountain[r] eastwards, and returned to his house without prey or battle[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1512.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twelve.

Hugh O'Maelmocheirghe[t], Coarb of Dromlane, was drowned.

Pierce Mac Craidin, Dean of Clann-Hugh[u], died.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Congail[w], a man of general hospitality, exalter of the [religious] orders and of the churches, a successful and triumphant man, who had not paid tribute to the Clann-Neill or Clann-Daly[x], or to the deputy of the King of England,—a man of very long prosperity and life, and a man well skilled in the sciences, both of history, poetry, and music, died on the 11th of April.

Art, the son of Con, son of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died of a fit of sickness, on the 23rd of December, in Mur-na-mbrathar[y], at Donegal, and was honourably interred in the monastery.

Tuathal O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), the son of Teige Cam, a man learned in history and poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died, after unction and penance, on the twelfth of November.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) returned from Rome, after having finished his pilgrimage, and having spent sixteen weeks in London on his way to Rome, and sixteen weeks on his return. He received great honour and

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[w] *Trian-Congail.*—This territory comprised the districts in the counties of Down and Antrim, afterwards called Clannaboy, Upper and Lower.—See other references to this territory at the years 1383, 1427, 1450, 1471, 1473, 1483, 1485, 1489, and 1493.

[x] *The Clann-Neill, or Clann-Daly,* i. e. to the O'Neills, or O'Donnells, who were the two dominant families in Ulster at this period.

[y] *Mur-na-mbrathar,* i. e. the house of the friars. This name is still preserved, and is now applied to the rector's house, in the town of Donegal, which occupies the site of the house of the friars.

décc ele acc teaċt anoir. Fuairsioṁ dna onoir ⁊ airṁidin ó Riġ Saxan King hanri, tánic iaraṁ slán co herinn, ⁊ baoí lé haṫaiḋ hi ffiaḃrus san mide, ⁊ iar ffaġḃáil sláinte dó táinicc dia ṫicc, ⁊ bá subaċ forbfaoiliġ cealla ⁊ tuaṫa dia ṫoidecṫ.

Coccaḋ mór etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ ó neill art mac aoḋa. Coccaḋ ele ḃeós etir ó ndomnaill ⁊ mac uilliam burc .i. Emann mac Riocaird, Ro ḟost ua domnaill cúicc céd décc tuacċ hi ttír ċonaill hi fearaiḃ manaċ, ⁊ hi ccúicceaḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ do rad buannaċt dóiḃ ar na hionaḋaiḃ sin, do ṫaod soṁ iaraṁ ⁊ Maġnas cona soċraide amaille friu ó ḋoire go rangadar ioċtar ċonnaċt, arriḋe i ngaileangaiḃ, ⁊ suiḋit im ċaislén ḃeóil an ċláir, ⁊ ro gabaḋ an baile lais. Fáġbais a ḃarda ann, lottar tar anair anuas tré sliaḃ gaṁ, ⁊ hi ttir ḟiaċraċ, battar annsiḋe athaiḋ dá naimsir. Oḋ ċuala Mac uilliam búrc an ni sin tánicc go líon a ṡoċraide a ttimċeall an ċaisléin sin ḃeóil an cláir in ro ḟáccaib ó domnaill a ḃarda, O Ro clos lá hua ndomnaill mac uilliam do ḃeiṫ imon mbaile, luiḋ go haṫlaṁ iméscaiḋ tar a ais suas tre sliaḃ gaṁ, O Ro ḟittir mac uilliam ó domnaill do ḃeiṫ dia ṡaiġiḋ ro ḟáccaiḃ an baile conaċ rucc ua domnaill fair, do ṫaod mac uilliam hi ttír ḟiaċraċ, ⁊ ro ċuir lón ⁊ barda hi ccaislén eirsceaċ aḃann iar na ḃein do ḋúṫċasaċaiḃ an baile fein dia ttard ó domnaill é riar an tan sin. O Ro ḟidir ó domnaill gur ab hi ttír fiaċraċ do gaḃ mac uilliam ro lean go neiṁleiscc neiṁsṗadal é tar a aiṡ arís tarrsna sleḃe gaṁ. Oḋ ċuala mac uilliam sin fáġḃais a

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[z] *Gaileanga.*—The country of the Gaileanga, or O'Haras and O'Garas, in Connaught, comprised the entire of the diocese of Ardagh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name is now retained in the barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo.

[a] *Bel-an-chlair*, now Ballinclare, a townland in the parish of Kilmacteige, barony of Leyny (a part of the ancient Gaileanga), and county of Sligo, where there is an old castle in ruins, said to have been erected by the family of O'Hara. The situation of this castle appears from the following passage in Dockwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight myles from the abbeye of Belclare."

[b] *And they.*—The language of the original of this passage is very faulty in the use of the pronouns, and the Editor has been obliged to deviate from it. The literal translation is as follows:

respect from the King of England, King Henry. He arrived safely in Ireland, but was for some time [lying] ill of a fever, in Meath. On recovering his health, he went home to his house; and the clergy and laity were glad and joyous at his return.

A great war [broke out] between O'Donnell and O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). And another war also [broke out] between O'Donnell and Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard). O'Donnell hired fifteen hundred axe-men in Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and the province of Connaught, and billeted them on those places. He and Manus afterwards marched with their forces from Derry, until they reached Lower Connaught, and from thence into Gaileanga[z]; and they besieged the castle of Bel-an-Chlair[a]; and they[b] took the town, and left their warders in it; they then returned over Sliabh Gamh[c], into Tireragh, where they remained for some time. When Mac William Burke heard of this [occurrence], he marched with all his forces, and surrounded the castle of Bel-an-Chlair, in which O'Donnell had left his warders; [but] when O'Donnell heard that Mac William was besieging the town, he returned vigorously and expeditiously over Sliabh Gamh. Mac William, being apprized of O'Donnell's approach, left the town, so that O'Donnell was not able to overtake him. Mac William then proceeded into Tireragh, and placed provisions and warders in the castle of Eiscir-Abhann[d], having [previously] taken that castle from its hereditary possessors, to whom O'Donnell had sometime before given it up. When O'Donnell was informed that Mac William had gone into Tireragh, he followed him eagerly and expeditiously back again over Sliabh Gamh; but Mac William being made aware of this, he left his son and heir, Ulick, son of

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"He went afterwards, and Manus with their forces along with them, from Derry until they reached Lower Connaught, thence into Gaileanga, and they sat around the castle of Bel-an-chlair, and the town was taken by him. He leaves his warders there. They went back up through Sliabh Gamh, and into Tireragh."

The sudden change from *they* to *he* in this construction is very inelegant, and the Editor has not adopted it in his translation in the text.

[c] *Sliabh Gamh.*—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285 and 1490.

[d] *Eiscir-Abhann*, now Inishcrone, near the River Moy in Tireragh. On an old map of the coasts of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this castle is shewn under the name of Uskarowen, and placed near the margin of the "Baye of the Moye," opposite the island of Bartragh, and in the parallel of Killala. In the year 1432, this castle was in the possession of Teige Reagh O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 169 and 305.

mac ⁊ a oiḋre, uilleacc mac Emainn, mic Riocaird, ⁊ barda ele amaille fris isin ccaislén sin eiscreaċ aḃann, ⁊ do luiḋ fein roiṁe aṁail ar déine conráinic doċum aird na riaġ. Ruccsat araill do marcsluaiġ í doṁnaill raḋarc ar mac uilliam, ⁊ leiccitt ina ḋeaḋhaiḋ iatt go ro ċuirset a maiḋm é fo ṡnáṁ na muaiḋe. Ro leanaḋ tar muaiḋ anonn é, ⁊ do beanaḋ eiċ ⁊ daoíne iomḋa de, ⁊ térna ar éiccin uaḋaiḃ. Sóais ó doṁnaill cona sluaġ, ⁊ suiḋit fá caislén eiscreaċ aḃann airm ambaoí mac mic uilliam. Ro gaḃaḋ an caislén leó fó ċeann ceiṫre lá iar mór ṡaoṫar, ⁊ do bert eineaċ ⁊ anacal don barda. Ergaḃṫar mac mic uilliam lais go mbaoí i ngiallus aige. Ro ḟorċongair an caislén do ċor ar uaiṫneaḃaib iar sin, ⁊ ro leccaḋ go lár, do ċóiḋ iaraṁ dia ṫicc co mbuaiḋ ⁊ coscar. Tanaicc tra mac uilliam ina ḋiaiḋ iar sin go dún na ngall, ⁊ do bert a óġriar dua doṁnaill, léigiḋ ó doṁnaill a ṁac la mac uilliam dia ṫiġ.

Slcóiċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill hi ttír eoġain go maiṫiḃ ioċtair ċonnaċt ⁊ fearmanaċ, ⁊ co mbuanaḋaiḃ iomḋa, do ṡaiġiḋ í neill airt ṁic aoḋa. Milltear ⁊ loisccter leó céḋus tír eóccain reampa nó ga rangattar dún ngeanainn. Battar seaċtmain isin tír agá milleaḋ co ttaratt ua néill síḋ dóiḃ, ⁊ co ro ṁaiṫ dua ḋoṁnaill gaċ accra do mbaoí etir a sinnsearaiḃ .i. cíos ceneoil moain, innsi heoġain, ⁊ ḟearmanaċ uile. Ticc ua doṁnaill iarsin don óġmaiġ ⁊ cuṁdaiġis caislén na hoġmaiġe frí ré aoin treaċtmaine iar na ḃrireaḋ la hiarla cille dara feaċt riaṁ ⁊ fáġḃais ua doṁnaill a ḃarda ann.

Slóicceaḋ la gearóitt, iarla cille dara iustis na hereann tar át luain hi cconnaċtaiḃ, Creaċais ⁊ loiseis clann ċonnmaiġ, gaḃais Ros comain ⁊ fáccḃais barda ann, Teid iar sin hi maiġ luircc ⁊ gaḃais caislén baile na huaṁa iar milleaḋ móráin don tír. Ticc ua doṁnaill sluaġ mór dia ccois isin coirrsliaḃ dagallaṁ an iarla ⁊ do ḋénaṁ a ḋála ris. Ticc tar a ais an oiḋċe ċéḋna co breicsliaḃ da ḟoslongport fein, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ beccán dia

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[e] *Be placed upon posts*, i. e. when a breach was made in one of the walls towards its base, to introduce a prop to sustain the superincumbent weight while the men would be undermining the next wall, under which, when undermined, a similar prop should be introduced, and so on till all the base of the walls of the building were removed. The props were then dragged from under it by means of ropes pulled by men or horses, and the edifice tumbled often without breaking into fragments.

[f] *Permitted his son*, literally, "O'Donnell let his son [go] with Mac William to his house."

[g] *Before them.*—This is the Irish mode of expressing "as they passed along."

[h] *Baile-na-huamha*, now Cavetown, near the

Edmond, son of Rickard, and other guards along with him, in the castle of Esker-Abhann, and he himself marched forward, with all the speed that might be, for Ardnarea. Some of O'Donnell's horsemen, espying Mac William, went in pursuit of him, and drove him to flight, and to swim across the Moy. He was followed across the Moy, and many horses and men were taken from him; but he made his escape from them. O'Donnell returned with his army, and laid siege to the castle of Eiscir-Abhann, wherein the son of Mac William was; and after four days' great labour, they took the castle; and O'Donnell gave protection and guarantee to the warders. He took the son of Mac William prisoner, and detained him as a hostage. He then ordered that the castle should be placed upon posts[e], and it was tumbled to the earth, after which he returned home with victory and triumph. Mac William afterwards followed O'Donnell to Donegal, and gave him his own demands; [and] O'Donnell permitted his son[f] to go home with Mac William.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell, accompanied by the chiefs of Lower Connaught and Fermanagh, and many hired soldiers, into Tyrone, against O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh). They first ravaged and burned Tyrone before them[g], until they reached Dungannon. They were for a week in the country destroying it, until O'Neill made peace with them, and relinquished in favour of O'Donnell every claim that had been [in dispute] between their ancestors, namely, the rents of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and all Fermanagh. O'Donnell then came to Omagh, and in the space of one week re-erected the castle of Omagh, which had been some time before broken down by the Earl of Kildare; and O'Donnell left his own warders in it.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, across [the Shannon at] Athlone, into Connaught. He plundered and burned Clann-Conway, took Roscommon, and left warders in it. He afterwards proceeded to Moylurg, and took the castle of Baile-na-huamha[h], after having destroyed a great part of the country.

O'Donnell set out with a numerous army on foot to the Curlieu mountains, to confer with the Earl, and to form a league with him. He returned back the same night to Breic-Shliabh[i], to his own camp; but a few of his people were

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small village of Croghan, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See other references to this castle at the years 1487, 1492, and 1527.

[i] *Breic-Shliabh*, i. e. the speckled mountain,

ṁuintir acc teaċt tar a ais isin mbealaċ mbuiḋe. Ro ṡuiḋ iaraṁ im ċaislén Sliccıġ, ⁊ ro milleaḋ lais dúṫaiġ sleaċta briain í conċobair uile, ⁊ ní róċt lais an baile do ġabáil don ċur sin.

Slóicċead lá gſróid iarla cille dara iustis na herеann ar trian conġail dia ro gaḃ caislén beoil fſirste, ⁊ dia ro ḃris caislén mic eoain na nglinne, ⁊ dar aircc na glinne, ⁊ móran don tír, ⁊ tuc mac neill mic cuinn i mbraiġdſnus lais.

Indsaicċiḋ la doṁnall mac briain mic doṁnaill mic enrí í neill ar ġiolla-ṗátraicc mac Pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ meguiḋir, báttar slioċt flaiṫbertaicċ ṁéguidir in ffarraḋ doṁnaill, dol dóiḃ ar ḃaile bon aḃann, ⁊ creaċa do glacaḋ leó, bristear iaraṁ forra, ⁊ ro bſnaḋ a ccreaċa díḃ. Ro marḃaḋ, ⁊ ro báiḋeaḋ drong dá muintir im mac maġnasa mic briain mic concobair óicc méguidir etir baile bono aḃann, ⁊ inis móir, ⁊ doṁnall mac briain fſin do ġabail hi ttaṁnaiġ an rſta hi ffſrann na harda muintire luinín ⁊ naonḃar dá ṁuintir do ḃaḋaḋ hi ccaraiḋ muintire banain an lá céona.

Pilip mac toirrḋealbaiġ méguiḋir cona ċloinn, ⁊ clann tomais mic maġnasa mégsaṁraḋáin do ḋol ar ionnsaicċiḋ hi tteallaċ eaċḋaċ, ⁊ creaċ do ḋénamh doíḃ ar ṫoirrḋealbaċ mac aoḋa ṁégsamraḋaín (tanaiste an tíre), ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ fſisin do ṁarḃaḋ hi ttoraiġeċt na creiċe hísin, lottar assiḋe fó crantóicc mégsaṁraḋaín ro gabaḋ leó an crannócc, ⁊ mac saṁraḋáin fſin gé do baoí tinn, fácaibṫear iaraṁ mac saṁraḋáin dáiġ nír

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now Brickliff, or Bricklieve, a mountain situated to the west of Lough Arrow, in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See note [x], under the year 1350, p. 598, *supra.*

[k] *Bealach-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow road, an old road over the Curlieu mountains.—See note [x], under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*, and also the year 1499, p. 1252.

[l] *Laid siege to the castle of Sligo*, literally, "sat round the castle of Sligo."

[m] *Of Brian O'Conor.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates luiġniġ, which is correct, for all the O'Conors of Sligo were descended from Brian Luighneach, one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland.

[n] *Bun-abhann*, i. e. the river's mouth, now Bunowen, the name of a level district at the mouth of the River Arney, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west side of Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. There is an island in the lake opposite this district called Greagh-Bunowen.

[o] *Inis-mor.*—This is the island called Inismor Loch-mBerraidh, under the year 1367, p. 638, *supra*, where the Editor has inadvertently stated that these names are now obsolete. It should have been there stated that the name of the island is now corrupted to Inishore, and

slain on his return through Bealach-Buidhe[k]. He afterwards laid siege to the castle of Sligo[l], and destroyed all the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor[m], but did not succeed in taking the town on that occasion.

An army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy]; and he took the castle of Belfast, demolished the castle of Makeon [Bissett] of the Glynns, plundered the Glynns and a great portion of the country, and led the son of Niall, son of Con [O'Neill], away into captivity.

An attack was made by Donnell, the son of Brian, son of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, being joined by the descendants of Flaherty Maguire, against Gilla-Patrick, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He made an irruption into the townland of Bun-abhann[n], and seized upon spoils; but he was afterwards defeated, and stripped of those spoils. Many of his party, besides the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, were slain and drowned between the townland of Bun-abhann and Inis-mor[o]. Donnell, the son of Brian himself, was taken prisoner at Tamhnach-an-reata[p], in the land of Arda-Muintire-Luinin[q]; and nine of his people were drowned at Caradh Muintir-Banain[r] on the same day.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, with his sons and the sons of Thomas, son of Manus Magauran, made an incursion into Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], and took a prey from Turlough, the son of Hugh Magauran, Tanist of the territory; and they slew Turlough himself [as he followed] in pursuit of the prey. From thence they proceeded to the Crannog of Magauran, which they took; and they also made a prisoner of Magauran himself, although he

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that the name Loch m-Berraidh is still preserved and correctly anglicised Lough Barry. It is a part of the Upper Lough Erne, and contains several islands, which belong partly to the parishes of Derryvullan and Aghalurcher, on the east of the lake, and partly to the parish of Cleenish, in the barony of Clanawley, on the west of the lake. The island now called Inishore-Lough Barry contains an area of nine acres, and belongs to the parish of Aghalurcher.—See the Ordnance map of the county of Fermanagh, sheets 27 and 33.

[p] *Tamhnach-an-reata*, now Tawny, in the parish of Derryvullan, in the barony of Tirkennedy and county of Fermanagh.

[q] *Arda Muintire Luinin*, now Arda, a townland in the parish of Derryvullan aforesaid. For a curious notice of the family of Muintir Luinin, or O'Luinins, see note [f], under the year 1441, p. 924, *supra*.

[r] *Caradh-Muintir-Banain*, i. e. the weir of the family of O'Banan, now caraḋ Uí bhánáin, anglice Carryvanan, in the parish of Derryvullan, about fifty chains to the south of Belle Isle

ḟéadatar a ṫabairt leó. Rucc iaroṁ mac uí Raiġilliġ .i. emann ruaḋ mac aoḋa mic caṫail ar na manċaċaiḃ sin ⁊ ar mac maġnais. Ḃristsi lais orra, ⁊ Ro marḃaḋ donnchaḋ mac Remainn mic Pilip ṁéġuiḋir, Pilip mac eoġain mic doṁnaill ḃallaiġ méġuiḋir, Aoḋ mac eoġain mic toirrḋealḃaiġ méġuiḋir, Muirċſrtaċ ruaḋ mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ Sémas mac mic craiṫ ṁéġuiḋir co soċaiḋib ele, ⁊ Ro beanaḋ beós eiċ iomḋa ḋioḃ isin ló sin.

Mac méġuiḋir brian mac émainn mic tomais décc.

Mac saṁradáin caṫal mac aeḋa mic eocċain décc, ⁊ tiġearna do ġairm do tomás mac maġnusa méġsaṁradáin.

Mac tiġearnáin (.i. uilliam) teallaiġ dunċaḋa décc.

Failġe mac ṁaolṁórḋa uí raġallaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn trſain mic eoġain mic doṁnaill ḃáin ⁊ la semus mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic eocċain i ndruim lſtain.

Taḋcc mac doṁnaill uí ḃriain décc, ⁊ brian mac doṁnaill mic taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ décc fó ċſnd lſṫ ráiṫe iaraṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1513.

Aoís Críost, Mile, cúicc céd, a trí décc.

Muiris ó fiṫceallaiġ airdepscop tuama maiġistir diadaċta ro ba mó clú cleirċeaċta ina aimsir féin décc.

An toissicel magcongail décc.

Rossa mac Maġnasa ṁéġ mathġaṁna tiċcearna oirġiall, ⁊ Taḋcc mac maoileċlainn uí ċeallaiġ (.i. ticcſrna ua maine) décc.

Forlongport do denaṁ dua doṁnaill i ttimcell Sliccig ó ḟel ḃrighde co cinctidir, ar a aoí ní ro ġaḃ an baile fris an ré sin, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ duine uasal do ṁuintir uí doṁnaill don cur sin .i. Niall mac Ereṁóin do ċloinn truiḃne ḟánatt.

House. See the Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheet 27.

[s] *Mac Tiernan*, now Kiernan and Kernan, a name very numerous in the barony of Tullaghdonaghy, or Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan.

[t] *Six weeks*, lſt ráiṫe, i. e. half a quarter of a year.

[u] *O'Fihelly.*—For a curious account of this singularly gifted prelate, who was called *Flos Mundi* by his cotemporaries, and "who had for many years taught the liberal arts with univer-

was sick, but they afterwards left him behind, because they could not [conveniently] take him with them. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Edmond Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal, afterwards came up with these men of Fermanagh, and with the son [*recte* grandsons] of Manus, defeated them, and slew Donough, the son of Redmond, son of Philip Maguire ; Philip, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Ballagh Maguire ; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Turlough Maguire ; Murtough Roe, son of Murrough ; and James, the son of Magrath Maguire, besides many others ; and many horses were taken from them on that day.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas) died.

Magauran (Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen) died ; and Thomas, the son of Manus Maguire, was styled Lord.

Mac Tiernan[s] of Teallach-Dunchadha (William) died.

Failghe, the son of Maelmora O'Reilly, was slain at Drumlane by the sons of John, son of Owen, son of Donnell Bane, and James, the son of Turlough, son of Owen [O'Reilly].

Teige, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died; and Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, died in six weeks[t] afterwards.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1513.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirteen.

Maurice O'Fihelly[u], Archbishop of Tuam, a professor of divinity of the highest ecclesiastical renown, died.

The Official Mac Congail[w] died.

Ross, the son of Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and Teige, the son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

O'Donnell formed a camp around Sligo, and remained there from the Festival of St. Bridget to Whitsuntide ; he did not, however, take the castle in all that time. A gentleman of O'Donnell's people was slain on that occasion, i. e. Niall, the son of Heremon, of the Clann-Sweeny of Fanad.

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sal applause at Padua," see Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, *Tuam*, pp. 613, 614, and Writers, pp. 90, 91.

[w] *Mac Congail.*—This name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is usually anglicised Magonigle.

Caṫal ócc mac domnaill mic eocchain uí concoḃair, mac ticcſrna ba fſrr eineċ ⁊ ſngnaṁ, gaoís ⁊ gliocus baí i nioċtar connacht do ṁarḃaḋ la a dſrbraṫair fſin .i. Eóccan mac domnaill hi ffiull la taoḃ ḃaile uí ġiollgáin, ⁊ teaċt do brſiṫſmnas direaċ dé, eóġan fſin do crochaḋ la hua ndomnaill ro ċſnn trí lá iarsan tansin.

Eóġan ua máille do ṫeċt luċt trí long go cuan na cceall mbſcc isin oiḋċe, ⁊ maiṫe an tíre an tan sin ar éirġe amaċ i ffarraḋ uí domnaill, Airccit, ⁊ loiscciṫ an baile, ⁊ gaḃait braiġde iomḋa ann. Rucc doinſnn forra gur ḃo hſiccſn dóiḃ anaṁain i nimeal an tíre do níaḋ tſinnte, ⁊ tſndála in imfoccus a long. Rucc macaſṁ ócc aíolſḋach do cloinn tsuibne forra .i. brian ⁊ clann briain mic an easpaic uí ġallcuḃair, ⁊ buiḋſn scolócc ⁊ baċlaċ, ⁊ ionnsaiġitt iad co dſiġṁſirniġ, ⁊ marḃtar leó Eoġan ó máille ⁊ cuícc ḟiċit nó a se amaille fris, ⁊ bſntar dá luing dioḃ, ⁊ na braiġde ro ġaḃsat tré ṁiorbuilibh dé ⁊ caitſrióna isa baile ro ṡáraiġsiot.

O domnaill do ḋol bſccán fſḋna in Albain ar tóċuireaḋ riġ Alban, iar ccor litreaċ ⁊ teaċtaḋ ar a ċſnd, ⁊ iar ndol soir dó fuair onóir, ⁊ ascaḋa móra on Riġ, ⁊ iar mbſiṫ ráiṫe dó ina ḟarraḋ, ⁊ iar ccaſṁcluḋ comhairle don Riġ gan teċt in erinn aṁail ro ṫriall, ticc ó domnaill dia tiġ iar ffaġail guasaċta móir dó for muir.

Mac uilliam búrc Emann, mac Riocaird, mic Emainn, mic tomáis, fſr dár ḃo muintir na huird, ⁊ na hollaṁain do ṁarḃaḋ hi ffiull cloinn a dſrbraṫar .i. teróid riabach, ⁊ Emann cíocaraċ dá ṁac Uáteir mic Riocaird.

Slóiċceaḋ lá hua neill .i. Art mac Aoḋa hi ttrian conġail dia ro loiscc maġline, ⁊ dia ro ċreaċ na glinne. Rucc mac neill mic cuinn [⁊] mac uiḋilin ar ċuid don tsluaiġ, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ Aoḋ mac uí néill don ċur sin. Teccmaid an sluaġ ⁊ an tóir fri aroile ar na ṁarach, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ Mac uiḋilin .i.

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[x] *Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain*, i. e. O'Gilgan's town, now Ballygilgan, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 8.

[y] *Killybegs*, cealla beacca, i. e. the small churches. This is the name of a small town giving name to a harbour in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[z] *St. Catherine.*—St. Catherine is the patron saint of Killybegs.

[a] *On his arrival there*, literally, "after his going to the east," Scotland lying east of O'Donnell's country.

[b] *Changed*, caſṁcluḋ.—This word is translated *mutatis* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and it occurs again in these Annals in that sense at the year 1536. It would appear from

Cathal Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Owen O'Conor, son of a lord, best in hospitality, prowess, wisdom, and prudence, of all that were in Lower Connaught, was treacherously slain by his own brother, Owen, son of Donnell, adjacent to Baile-Ui-Ghiolgain[x]. The just judgment of God followed, for Owen himself was in three days after this evil deed hanged by O'Donnell.

Owen O'Malley came by night with the crews of three ships into the harbour of Killybegs[y]; and the chieftains of the country being all at that time in O'Donnell's army, they plundered and burned the town, and took many prisoners in it. They were overtaken by a storm [on their return], so that they were compelled to remain on the coast of the country; and they lighted fires and torches close to their ships. A youthful stripling of the Mac Sweenys, i. e. Brian, and the sons of Brian, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, and a party of farmers and shepherds, overtook them, and attacked them courageously, and slew Owen O'Malley, and five or six score along with him, and also captured two of their ships, and rescued from them the prisoners they had taken, through the miracles of God and St. Catherine[z], whose town they had profaned.

O'Donnell went over to Scotland with a small band, at the invitation of the King of Scotland, who had sent letters and messengers for him. On his arrival there[a], he received great honour and gifts from the King. He remained with him a quarter of a year. After having changed[b] the King's resolution of coming to Ireland, as he intended, O'Donnell arrived at his house, after having encountered great dangers at sea.

Mac William Burke (Edmond, the son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Thomas), a man whose domestics[c] were the Orders [Friars] and the Ollavs [Chief Poets], was treacherously slain by the sons of his brother, viz. Theobald Reagh and Edmond Ciocrach[d], two sons of Walter, the son of Rickard.

An army was led by O'Neill (i. e. Art, the son of Hugh) into Trian Chongail, by which he burned Moylinny, and plundered the Glinns. The son of Niall, son of Con, and Mac Quillin, overtook a party of the army, and slew Hugh, the son of O'Neill. On the next day the army and the pursuers met

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this passage that King James IV. of Scotland meditated an invasion of Ireland. O'Donnell's advice, and the recollection of the fate of Edward Bruce, would appear to have deterred him.

[c] *Whose domestics*, ḋáɼ ḃo muınτıɼ, i. e. to whom they were as a family.

[d] *Edmond Ciocrach*, i. e. Edmond the greedy, or ravenous.

Risdſrd mac Rudhruiḋe, ⁊ drong dalbanchoiḃ las an sloġ, ⁊ ticc ó néill tar a ais iaraṁ.

Caislen ḋúinlis do ġabail la hUa ndoṁnaill ar ċloinn ġeroitt mic uidilin, ⁊ a ṫabairt do ċloinn Ualtair ṁec uidilín.

Art mac néill mic airt uí neill décc .6. august, ⁊ a adnacal i ndun na ngall.

Eoġan ruaḋ mac suiḃne do marḃaḋ la cloinn a dearbraṫar fſin, ⁊ le donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃaoíġill.

Indsaicchiḋ cille do ṫabairt la taḋcc na lſṁna ar ċorbmac laḋraċ mac taiḋcc mic doṁnaill óicc, ar ngairm ṁég cárṫaigh da gach fſr díḃ, ⁊ an tſgh i raiḃe Corbmac do losccaḋ, ⁊ é fſin ⁊ a consapail do ḋol amach ar an tſgh, ⁊ consapal Taidcc do ṁarḃaḋ leo, ⁊ corbmac cona ṁuintir dimṫecht go haġmar aitſrach. Dſsmuṁa do roinn ar dó etir corbmac ⁊ taḋg co bas taidcc.

Mac maṫgaṁna décc .i. taḋcc, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc mic donnchaiḋ na glaice.

O maṫgaṁna Concoḃar fionn mac conċoḃair mic diarmata uí maṫgaṁna décc, fſr do ċuaidh tar laṁaibh sinnsſr ⁊ soirsſr hi ccſndus a duithce an concoḃar hisin.

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[e] *Then returned home*, literally, "and O'Neill comes back afterwards," which is very rude and imperfect, and the Editor has taken the liberty of substituting *then* for afterwards.

[f] *Dunlis*, i. e. the strong fort. A compound of dún and lios, in which dún becomes an adjective to lois, and signifies strong or fortified. The name is now anglicised Dunluce, which is that of a celebrated castle on the north coast of the county of Antrim. The word dunlios is used by Keating in the sense of a fortified residence, as will be seen in the following sentence: "Beiriḋ Turgesius a laiṁ go dunlios Mhaoilseachlainn mar a raiḃe sealad a ngeiḃionn aca, i. e. they conveyed Turgesius a prisoner to the *dunlios* of Maelseachlainn, where they detained him for some time in captivity." This name is latinized Dunlifsia by Colgan, and written dun liḃre by the writer of a short journal of the Irish civil wars of 1641, which is the present Irish form of the name Dunluce; but that by Dunlios the Four Masters meant Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, no doubt can be entertained. Ware says in his Annals of Ireland under this year, that "Donald [the son of Walter] Mac Guillin took the Fort of Dunluse in Ulster by assault." For some account of this castle the reader is referred to Dubourdieu's Statistical Survey of the county of Antrim, pp. 64, 578, 609, and Hamilton's Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim, pp. 7, 117.

[g] *A treacherous attack*, indsaicċiḋ cille, i. e. claen-indsaiġiḋ. The l should not be doubled in cilé. In Cormac's Glossary the word cil is explained by claen, false, treacherous.

[h] *Teige-na-Leamhna*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or

each other, and Mac Quillin, i. e. Richard, the son of Rury, and a party of Scots, were slain by the army. And O'Neill then returned home[e].

The castle of Dun-lis[f] was taken by O'Donnell from the sons of Garrett Mac Quillin, and given up to the sons of Walter Mac Quillin.

Art, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, died on the sixth of August, and was interred at Donegal.

Owen Roe Mac Sweeny was slain by the sons of his own brother and Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle.

A treacherous attack[g] was made by Teige na Leamhna[h] upon Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige, son of Donnell Oge, each having been styled Mac Carthy: and the house that Cormac was in was burned, but he himself and his constable made their way out of the house, and slew Teige's constable[i]; and Cormac and his people departed successfully and triumphantly. Desmond was divided into two parts between Cormac and Teige, until the death of Teige.

Mac Mahon[j] (Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough na Glaice) died.

O'Mahony (Conor Finn, the son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Mahony) died. This Conor made his way to the chieftainship of his native territory in despite of the Sinsear and the Soisear[k].

Timothy of the Leamhain, anglice Laune, a river in the county of Kerry, which rises in the north-west extremity of the lower lake of Killarney, and discharges itself into the bay of Castlemaine. Acording to the Bardic Histories of Ireland this river first began to spring in the reign of Sirna Seaghlach, or Sirna the Long-lived, who was monarch of Ireland, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, in the year of the world 3360. Dr. Smith thought that the name of this river was derived from *lan*, full; but the name is not *lan*, but *leamhain*, which might be interpreted the insipid river, or river of the elm trees; but, according to the Irish Shanachies, it was derived from the name of a lady. There is a river of the same name, and more correctly anglicised *Leven*, which flows out of Loch Lomond in Scotland.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 252, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 32 and 81.

[i] *Teige's constable*, i. e. the captain of his retained Gallowglasses.

[j] *Mac Mahon.*—This was Mac Mahon of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare, in Munster, not Mac Mahon of Oriel, in Ulster.

[k] *In despite of the Sinsear and Soisear*, i. e. in despite of his senior and junior rivals; ταꞃ láṁaıḃ in this sentence means literally "beyond their hands," i. e. beyond their exertions; the hands of both senior and junior rivals being raised to prevent him from making his way to the cſnꝺuꞃ, headship or chieftainship of his native territory of Ivahagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1514.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, a cſtair décc.

Patraicc ó duiḃlſcháin abb cſnannsa, ⁊ Aoḋ mac gillicrist í ḟiaiċ biocáiri Airiḋ broscca décc.

O Néill Art, mac Aoḋa, mic eoġain, mic neill óicc décc. Fſr tuiccseaċ toṫaċtaċ, airḃſrtach, ealaḋnach, croḋa, cſndasach, eiriḋe, ar rob annaṁ mac tánaiste na ticcſrna for ċenel eoġain riaṁ roiṁe. Art mac Cuinn mic Enri doirdneaḋ na ionaḋ.

Donnchaḋ mac concoḃair uí ḃriain do ṁarḃaḋ go naiṁdſṁail míoġaolṁar la cloinn toirrḋealḃaiġ mic murchaiḋ í ḃriain .i. Murchaḋ, ⁊ donnchaḋ. Toġa ḟſr nereann do láiṁ ⁊ do ṫoṫaċt, do ċruas, ⁊ do ċróḋaċt an tí torċair annsin.

Taḋcc na lſṁna, mac doṁnaill, mic taiḋcc még carṫaiġ décc ré haḋart mar nar saoíliḋ, fſr as mó ro ṁill, ⁊ imór milleaḋ da ttainicc dia aicme le cuiṁne cáich.

Cſndus fſḋna mór lá hiarla cille dara, uair do imṫiġ tre coicceaḋ ulaḋ co carraic ḟſrgusa, ⁊ an ṁuṁa go Pailís mégcárṫaiġ. An tiarla céḋna do ḋol im lſim í ḃanáin, ⁊ ní dob annaṁ lais gan an caislén do briseaḋ nó do ġaḃáil, ar ní ro ḟéd ní dó. ⁊ tſid dia ṫiġ do ṫionól slóiġ ⁊ ordanais baḋ mó. ASeaḋ tainic de sin dósoṁ galar a écca dia ġaḃáil co nérbailt de. Ba Ridire ar gart gaiscciḋ, ba rioġḋa, riaġalta briaṫra ⁊ brſṫa an tí tſsta annsin .i. Geróitt iarla.

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[l] *O'Duibhleachain*, now anglicised Doolaghan, without the prefix O.

[m] *Been Lord of Kinel-Owen*, na ṫiċċſrna for cinel eoġain .i. 'na ṫiġearna or iona ṫiġearna, i. e. in his lord, i. e. a lord. His father, Hugh, who was the tanist, never attained to the chieftainship, and it had seldom occurred that the son of a tanist, who had not succeeded to the sovereignty, had the good fortune to be made O'Neill.

[n] *Unbecomingly*, ṁíoġaolṁar, i. e. in a manner unbecoming kinsmen.

[o] *Teige-na-Leamhna.*—See note [h], under the year 1513, p. 1325, *supra.*

[p] *Pailis.*—See the situation of this pointed out under the year 1510. The word pailís is generally applied to old forts, in the sense of palace of the fairies.

[q] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, i. e. O'Banan's leap. This castle bears its name to the present day among the few who speak Irish in its vicinity, but it is now generally called by the translated name of the *Leap Castle.* It is situated in the barony of Ballybritt, which is a part of Ely O'Carroll (now in the King's County), and

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1514.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fourteen.

Patrick O'Duibhleachain[l], Abbot of Kells, and Hugh, the son of Gilchreest O'Fiaich, Vicar of Airidhbrosca [Derrybrusk], died.

O'Neill (Art, the son of Hugh, son of Owen Oge) died. He was an intelligent, powerful, nobly-acting, scientific, brave, and majestic man; and seldom, indeed, had the son of a Tanist been Lord of Kinel-Owen[m] before him. Art, the son of Con, son of Henry, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien, was vindictively and unbecomingly[n] slain by the sons of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, namely, by Murrough and Donough. The slain had been the choice of the men of Ireland for his dexterity of hand, puissance, vigour, and bravery.

Teige-na-Leamhna[o], the son of Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, died in his bed, as was not expected, he being a man who had destroyed more, and about whom more had been destroyed, than any one that came of his tribe, within the memory of man.

Great generalship [was exhibited] by the Earl of Kildare; and he overran the province of Ulster as far as Carrickfergus, and Munster as far as the Mac Carthy's [castle of] Pailis[p]. The same Earl went to Leim-Ui-Bhanain[q], and, what was seldom the case with him, he neither broke down nor took the castle, for he was not able to do it any injury. And he [therefore] returned to his house, to collect more forces and larger ordnance; but it happened that he was taken with a disease, of which he died. The man who thus died, namely, Garrett, the Earl[r], was a knight in valour, and princely and religious in his words and judgments.

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nearly midway between Birr, Kinnity, and Roscrea.—See other notices of this castle at the years 1516 and 1557.

[r] *Garrett, the Earl.*—The Four Masters should have entered the death of this Earl under 1513. According to Ware's Annals of Ireland, this Earl, after having resolved to prosecute the war with sufficient forces in Ely-O'Carroll, at length, in the month of August, 1513, collecting his forces, he began his march, but on his journey he fell sick at Athy, where he kept his bed for a few days, and died on the 30th of the Nones of September. Immediately after his death the government of Ireland was, by assent of the Privy Council, conferred on his son, Gerald, by the name of Lord Justice, and the King afterwards, by new letters patent, constituted him Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hiarla cille dara Geroítt ócc mac geroitt, isin mbreifne, ⁊ díṫ mór do dénuṁ dóib innte don ċur sin .i. O Raiġilliġ Aoḋ mac caṫail do ṁarbaḋ lais, Pilip a ḋerbraṫair, ⁊ mac do ṗilip, ⁊ Geroitt mac Emainn mic tomáis uí raiġilliġ. Acṫmaḋ enní do marbaḋ ceṫre fir décc duaislib ⁊ dardṁaiṫib muintire raġailliġ cenmo tá sochaiḋe dia muintir. Ro gabaḋ ann beós Mág caba .i. Maine mac maṫgaṁna.

Caislén ċúla raṫain do ġabáil, ⁊ do briseaḋ la hua ndoṁnaill in éraic a ṡlána do briseaḋ do ḋomnall ua ċaṫáin.

Creaċa móra do ḋénaṁ la hUa ndoṁnaill i ngailengaib dar loiscc ⁊ dár aircc an tír go cruachaṅ gaileng, ⁊ marbtar ó Ruaḋain lais ⁊ soċaiḋe ele.

Coccaḋ dercce etir ó ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ), ⁊ ó néll (Art mac cuinn), ⁊ móran daoineaḋ dḟortaḋ doib ar gaċ taoib, ⁊ a mbeiṫ a bfad hi ffoslongport i naghaiḋ aroile, ⁊ a ṫeċt do ġrásaib an spirait naeíṁ, ⁊ do ċomairle a ndaġḋaoineaḋ síḋ ċairdeṁail do ḋénaṁ doib re roile, ⁊ a ndol hi ccend aroile ar droiċet Ardassraṫa, ⁊ cairdes crist do ḋénaṁ doib le chéle, ⁊ cartacha nuaa (amaille le daingniuccaḋ na senċartaċ) do ṫabairt la hua neill dua ḋomnaill ar ċenel moáin, ar inis Eoġain, ⁊ ar feraib manaċ, ⁊ ó domnaill do ṫabairt a ṁeic mar aiscciḋ dua néill .i. Niall ócc baí affad rias an tan sin illáiṁ aicce i ngioll le tairiseacht.

Coblaċ long ffada, ⁊ bád do ṫarraing la hua ndoṁnaill for loċ Erne, ⁊ a beiṫ ré ḟoda na ċoṁnaiḋe i ninis ceṫlenn. Airccis ⁊ loisccis oilén ċúil na noirer, ⁊ do ġní síḋ re feraib manach iar ccor a ċuṁact forra.

Mac an iarla móir .i. henry mac Geróitt do ġabáil las an iarla ócc .i. Geroitt ócc.

Indsaicchiḋ la hAoḋ mac domnaill í néll, ⁊ lá conn mac neill ar Shean mac Cuinn go cluain dabail, ⁊ baile Sheain do losccaḋ leó. Creaċa an tíre

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[s] *Cruachan-Gaileang*, now Croaghan, a well-known district in the parish of Killasser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 487, and map to the same work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

[t] *O'Ruadhain*, now anglicised Rowan, without the prefix O.

[u] *They became gossips to each other*, i. e. they agreed that O'Neill should become sponsor, or godfather, to the first child that should be born to O'Donnell, and that O'Donnell should become sponsor to the first child that should be born to O'Neill. This formed a most sacred tye of religious relationship among the ancient Irish.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 72.

[v] *The islands of Cuil-na-noirear*.—These are

An army was led by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett) into Breifny, and committed great havock in that country on that expedition, i. e. he slew O'Reilly (Hugh, son of Cathal), his brother Philip, a son of Philip, and Garrett, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas O'Reilly; in short, fourteen of the gentlemen and principal chieftains of the O'Reillys, with a great number of their people, were slain. Mac Cabe (Many, the son of Mahon) was, moreover, taken prisoner.

The castle of Coleraine was taken and demolished by O'Donnell, in revenge of Donnell O'Kane's violation of his guarantee.

O'Donnell committed great havock in Gaileanga; he burned and plundered the country as far as Cruachan-Gaileang[s], and slew O'Ruadhain[t], and many others.

A war arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) and O'Neill (Art, the son of Con); and they hired many persons on both sides, and remained for a long time encamped opposite each other. It happened, by the grace of the Holy Ghost, and the advice of their chieftains, that they made a friendly peace with each other, and came to a meeting with each other on the bridge of Ardstraw; and they became gossips to each other[u]. And new charters were given by O'Neill to O'Donnell (together with a confirmation of the old charters) of Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh. O'Donnell also delivered up, as a free gift, to O'Neill, his [O'Neill's] son (Niall Oge), whom he had for a long time before in his custody as a hostage for the observance of fidelity.

O'Donnell went with a fleet of long ships and boats upon Lough Erne, and took up his abode for a long time in Enniskillen. He plundered and burned the islands of Cuil-na-noirear[v], and made a peace with the people of Fermanagh, after imposing his authority upon them.

The son of the Great Earl [of Kildare] (i. e. Henry, the son of Garrett) was taken by the Young Earl, i. e. Garrett Oge.

An irruption was made by Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Neill, and Con, the son of Niall, into Cluain-Dabhaill[w], against John, the son of Con; and they

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beautiful islands in the Upper Lough Erne, opposite the barony of Coole, which was anciently called cúil na n-oirear, i. e. *angulum portuum*, the corner or angle of the harbours. There are other references to this place at the years 1486, 1506. See this passage repeated under the year 1515.

[w] *Cluain-Dabhaill.*—On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or James I.

do ċor rſ̃mpa dóiḃ. O neill, ⁊ Mac doṁnaill do ḃrſ̃iṫ orra tóir trom, na crſ̃cha do ḃſ̃in díoḃ, ⁊ briseaḋ orra. Cúiccſ̃r do ṡlioċt airt í néll do ṁarḃaḋ ann .i. toirrḋealḃaċ, mac neill mic Airt, Failġe mac nell, Ruaiḋri mac aoḋa mic airt, Doṁnall ballach mac Airt an ċaisléin, ⁊ Aoḋ mac Emainn mic airt í néill. Do marḃaḋ ó Aoḋ ann dá ṁac ṁec a ġiorr .i. Art ócc ⁊ brian. Ro marḃaḋ ann ḃeós félim ócc ó meallain, ⁊ Conn ó concoḃair, ⁊ ro ḃſ̃nadh deich neich fichſ̃t do Chonn don ċur sin.

Piarus mac an abbaiḋ móir méguiḋir, ⁊ Giollapatraicc mac felim mic maġnasa décc.

O dálaiġ corcumruaḋ taḋg mac donnchaiḋ, mic taiḋcc, mic cſ̃rbaill, oide lé dán, fſ̃r tiġe aoidhſ̃dh coitchinn décc ina tigh fén hi ffínaiġ ḃſ̃ra, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir corcumruaḋ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1515.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, a cúicc décc.

Mſ̃nma mac carmaic epscop Raṫa boṫ décc.

Eoġan mac airt mic eóin, mic airt mic caṫmaoil epscop cloċair décc.

Giollapatraicc ó hultaċain pſ̃rsún achaiḋ bſ̃iṫi décc.

Semus mac tomáis ruaiḋ mic an abbaiḋ méguiḋir ⁊ mac rémainn mic an persúin méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ las an ccoṁarba maguiḋir hi ffearonn claoíninnse.

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and now preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this locality is shewn under the name of CLANDAWELL, and as bounded on the north and north-west by the River Blackwater, and on the south by Armagh and Owenmagh, or Emania. The River Dabhall, which flows through Richhill, falls into the Blackwater near Charlemont, and Loch Dabhaill is in the same vicinity.

[x] *With a strong body of troops*, tóir trom, literally, "a heavy pursuit," i. e. a strong or large body of pursuers."

[y] *On the side of Hugh*, ó aoḋ, literally, "there were killed *from* Hugh," i. e. *from* or *of* Hugh's people.

[z] *Finaigh-Bheara*, now Finnyvara, near the New Quay, in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. At this place is shewn the site of an old stone house, in which O'Daly is said to have kept a poetical or bardic school; and, near it, at the head of an inlet of the sea, is shewn the monument of Donough More O'Daly, a poet and gentleman of much celebrity in his time, of whom many traditional stories are told in the neighbourhood.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125, and also note [r], under the year 1244, p. 308, *supra*.

[a] *The abbey of Corcomroe*, i. e. the abbey of the territory of Corcomroe, which comprised the entire of the diocese of Kilfenora. In the Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh, at the year 1267, it

burned John's town, [and] they sent the preys of the country before them. O'Neill and Mac Donnell, with a strong body of troops[x], pursued and overtook them, deprived them of the preys, and routed them [in a conflict, in which] were slain five of the descendants of Art O'Neill, i. e. Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Art; Failghe, the son of Niall; Rory, the son of Hugh, son of Art; Donnell Ballagh, the son of Art-an-Chaislein; and Hugh, the son of Edmond, son of Art O'Neill. There fell also on the side of Hugh[y] the two sons of Mac-a-ghiorr [Mac Kerr], i. e. Art Oge and Brian. There were also slain there Felim Oge O'Meallain and Con O'Conor; and thirty horses were taken from Con on that occasion.

Pierce, the son of the great abbot, Maguire, and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Felim Mac Manus, died.

O'Daly of Corcomroe (Teige, the son of Donough, son of Teige, son of Carroll), a professor of poetry, who kept a house of general hospitality, died at Finaigh-Bheara[z], and was buried in the abbey of Corcomroe[a].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1515.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifteen.

Meanma Mac Carmac[b], Bishop of Raphoe, died.

Owen, the son of Art, son of John, son of Art Mac Cawell[c], Bishop of Clogher, died.

Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe [Aghavea], died.

James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Claoininis [Cleenish].

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is called the abbey of Burren, and the abbey of the east of Burren. This abbey, which was founded in the year 1194, by Donnell O'Brien, King of Thomond, is situated in the parish of Abbey, in the barony of Burren. Its church, which was built in a beautiful style, is still in good preservation; and its chancel contains a tomb having a figure of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, who was killed by O'Loughlin Burren in 1267, at Bel-a-chlogaidh, at the head of Pouldoody, and interred in this abbey.

[b] *Meanma Mac Carmac.*—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 274, he is called Menelaus (or Menma) Mac Carmacan. He was educated at Oxford, and died in the habit of a Franciscan friar on the 9th of May, 1515, and was buried at Donegal in the convent of the same order.

[c] *Mac Cawell.*—He succeeded in 1508.—See Harris' edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 187.

Doṁnall mac aoḋa ruaiḋ í ḋoṁnaill do ṁarbaḋ le haoḋ mbuiḋe ó ndoṁnaill sa tuaiṫ blaḋaiġ, 25. nouember.

An giolla duḃ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir décc.

Taḋcc mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir décc tré ḃiṫin ſsccaiṙ fuair.

Taḋcc ó huiccinn, ⁊ uater brſ̃ṫnaċ diar sacart do baḋaḋ lá taoḃ learagaḃail.

Caṫal mac fſrġail mic doṁnaill ḃáin uí raġallaiġ décc.

Coḃlaċ long ffada lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ for loċ eirne, ⁊ an loċ go Port na cruma dimṫeaċt ⁊ do ṡirſḋ lais daiṁḋeóin na tíre, marḃṫa, ⁊ loisccṫe ile do ḋénaṁ lá a ṡlóġaiḃ for oilénaiḃ cloinne emainn ṁéguiḋir.

Slóiċċeaḋ lá hua néill (Art) i noirġiallaiḃ, ⁊ tſccṁail do druing don tsluaġ fri muintir meg maṫġaṁna, ⁊ art balḃ mac még maṫġaṁna saoí ċinnḟſḋna do ṁarḃaḋ lás an sluaġ, ⁊ ua condalaiġ .i. emann.

AOIS CRIOST, 1516.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, a Sé décc.

Uilliam mac donnchaiḋ uí fſrġail epscop na hangaile décc.

An toirrcinneaċ ó muirġeasa .i. niall décc.

O doċartaiġ (concoḃar carraċ) décc.

Mac méguiḋir brian mac concoḃair mic tomais óicc do ṁarḃaḋ lé brian ócc ṁág maṫaġaṁna, ⁊ lé cloinn donnchaiḋ méguiḋir.

Mac doṁnaill cloinne ceallaiġ .i. colla do ṁarbaḋ.

Coccaḋ mór déirġe etir ó ndoṁnaill ⁊ ó néill, ⁊ fosdaḋ mór daoíne do ḋénaṁ lá gaċ tiġearna aca. Creaċa móra do ḋénaṁ lá Maġnus ó ndoṁnaill ar enrí mbalḃ ó néill, ⁊ urṁór an tíre uile ó ṡliaḃ arteaċ do losccaḋ lais. Creaċa aiḋḃle ele do ḋenaṁ lá brian ó néill hi ccenel Moéin.

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[d] *Tuath-bhladhach*, a district in the north of Tirconnell, which according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, anciently belonged to the families of O'Cearnachain and O'Dalachain.

[e] *A fall*, eascar.—This word is used throughout these Annals to denote a fall, the same as tuitim, and so translated by D. F.

[f] *Port-na-cruma*, i. e. the port or harbour of Crum, an island in the Upper Lough Erne, in the barony of Coole, or, as it was anciently called, Cúil na n-oirear, on which Crum Castle now stands.—See this overrunning of Lough Erne,

Donnell, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, at Tuath-bhladhach[d], on the 25th of November.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Turlough Maguire, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough Maguire, died, in consequence of a fall[e] which he got.

Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgool.

Cathal, son of Farrell, who was son of Donnell Bane O'Reilly, died.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) went with a fleet of long ships upon Lough Erne; and he passed over and searched all the lake as far as Port-na-Cruma[f], in despite of all the country. His troops upon this occasion perpetrated many slaughters and burnings upon the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire.

An army was led by O'Neill (Art) into Oriel; and a part of this army met Mac Mahon's people, and slew Art Balbh[g], the son of Mac Mahon, a distinguished captain, and O'Conolly, i. e. Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1516.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixteen.

William, the son of Donough O'Farrell, Bishop of Annaly [Ardagh], died.

The Erenagh O'Morissy (i. e. Niall) died.

O'Doherty (Conor Carragh) died.

The son of Maguire (Brian, the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge) was slain by Brian Oge Mac Mahon and the sons of Donough Maguire.

Mac Donnell of Clankelly (i. e. Colla) was slain.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill; and each lord hired a great number of men. Great depredations were committed by Manus O'Donnell upon Henry Balbh O'Neill, and the greater part of the country from the mountain inwards was burned by him. Other great depredations were committed

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by O'Donnell, already entered, evidently from a different authority, under the year 1514, where the islands of the sons of Edmond Maguire are called Oiléin cúile na noirear, the island of Coole-na-norior. Crum island is one of these, and still belongs to the barony of Coole-na-norior.

[g] *Art Balbh*, i. e. Art the stammering.

O doṁnaill iaraṁ do ḋol hi ttír eóccain, ⁊ cenel fſraḋaiġ do losccaḋ lais, ⁊ an tír uile gus an aḃainn dan hainm úna, ⁊ tig slán dia tiġ iaraṁ.

Caislén sliccigh do gaḃáil lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ iar mbſiṫ athaiḋ ḟada ina ḟéccmais. Ar aṁlaiḋ arríċt lais a ġaḃáil, Ridire ffrancaċ do ṫoċt dia oiliṫre co purgattóir Patraicc for loċ gercc, Ro ġaḃ do saiġiḋ í doṁnaill acc dol ⁊ acc teaċt cco ffuair onóir, ⁊ airṁidin tioḋlaicṫe, ⁊ taḃartais, ⁊ do rónsat aontaiḋ ⁊ 'caradraḋ ré aroile, ⁊ Ro tinġeall an Ridire sin long ar a mbiaḋ gonnaḋa móra do ċor do ṡaiġiḋ uí doṁnaill iar na ċlos dó go raiḃe an caislén sin Sliccigh accá ioṁċosnaṁ fris. Ro coṁaill éiccin an Ridire an ní sin uair do riaċt an long co cuan na cceall mbſcc. Ro seólaḋ siar í gaċ ndíreaċ do saiġiḋ ṡliccigh, ⁊ ó doṁnaill cona ṡoċraide for tír co coṁranccatar do muir, ⁊ do tír imon mbaile. Ro briseaḋ an baile leó ria siú fuairsiot hé, ⁊ do bſrt ó doṁnaill maiṫſṁ nanacail don ḃárda. Do ṫaod ua doṁnaill ar sin hi ttír noilella, ⁊ gabais caislén ċúile maoíle, caislén loċa dſrccáin, ⁊ dún na móna an lá sin. Fáġḃais barda hi ccuid diḃ, ⁊ tucc gialla ⁊ braiġde ón ccuid ele. Ro marḃaḋ dna Mac donnchaiḋ ḃaile an ṁóta, ⁊ mac mic donnchaiḋ acc teaċt hi ccſnd slóicc uí doṁnaill le donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ í ḃaoiġill. Ticc ua doṁnaill slán dia ṫicc iar mbuaiḋ ccosccair iarsin.

Caislén mic suiḃne ḟánatt .i. Ráiṫ maoláin do ṫuitim.

O doṁnaill do ḋol fo ḋí for sluaiġeaḋ hi ttír neoccain, ⁊ gan taċur nó tſgṁáil ris innte, ná dioġbáil oirdearc do ḋénaṁ air ná lais aċt an tír dimṫeċt ⁊ a hurṁór do ṁilleaḋ.

Coccaḋ etir gearaltaċaiḃ ⁊ Semus mac muiris .i. oiḋre na hiarlaċta, do suiḋe im loċ ngair. Rob iad airiġ a ṡluaiġ Mag carṫaiġ cairpreaċ

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[h] *Kinel-Farry*, now included in the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.

[i] *Una*, now Oona, a stream which flows through the parish of Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, and pays its tribute to the Blackwater, near Battleford Bridge.—See the Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 61.

[k] *Lough Gerg*, now Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh, in the county of Donegal.—See note [s], under the year 1497, p. 1238, *supra*.

[l] *The castle of Lough-Dargan*, now Castledargan, in the parish of Kilross, near Colooney, in the county of Sligo.—See note [z], under the year 1422.

[m] *Dun-na-mona*, i. e. the fort of the bog. This castle, which is situated in the parish of Kilross, in the barony of Tirerrill, is now called Doonamurray, but in the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, 1687, it is called Downamory, *alias* Downamony.

[n] *Rath-Maelain*, now Rathmullan, a small

by Brian O'Neill in Kinel-Moen. O'Donnell afterwards went to Tyrone, and burned Kinel-Farry[h], and the whole country, as far as the river called Una[i], and afterwards returned safe to his house.

The castle of Sligo was taken by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after it had been a long time out of his possession. It was thus he succeeded in taking it: A French knight came upon his pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory on Lough Gerg[k]; and on his arrival, and at his departure, he visited O'Donnell, from whom he received great honours, gifts, and presents; and they formed a great intimacy and friendship with each other; and the knight, upon learning that the castle of Sligo was defended against O'Donnell, promised to send him a ship with great guns; and the knight, too, performed that promise, for the ship arrived in the harbour of Killybegs. She was steered directly westwards to Sligo; and O'Donnell and his army marched by land, so that they met from sea and land at the town. They battered the town very much before they obtained possession of it, and O'Donnell gave protection to the warders. From thence O'Donnell proceeded into Tir-Oililla, and on the same day took the castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney], the castle of Lough Deargan[l], and the castle of Dun-na-mona[m]; in some of these he left warders, and he brought away hostages and prisoners from the others. Mac Donough of Ballymote and his son were slain, as they were coming towards the army of O'Donnell, by Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle. O'Donnell then returned home with victory and triumph.

The castle of Mac Sweeny Fanad, i. e. Rath-Maelain[n], fell.

O'Donnell made two incursions into Tyrone, without battle or opposition, or without sustaining or inflicting any remarkable injury[o], except traversing the country.

A war broke out among the Fitzgeralds; and James, the son of Maurice, the heir to the earldom, laid siege to Loch Gair[p]. The chiefs of his army were

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town consisting of a single street on the west margin of Lough Swilly, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The castle of Rathmullan was soon after rebuilt by Mac Sweeny Fanad, and in the year 1618, this castle, and a small Carmelite abbey attached to it, were converted into a dwelling-house by the family of Knox, which has preserved the walls in tolerable preservation to the present day.

[o] *Remarkable injury*, ꝺıoġḃáıl oıꞃꝺeaꞃc, i. e. without receiving or inflicting any celebrated harm.

[p] *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, a lake in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County,

.i. doṁnall mac finġin, Corbmac óg mac corbmaic mic taiḋcc, Corbmac mac donnchaiḋ óicc még carṫaiġ tiġearna Ealla, an Ridire fionn, Ridire an ġlēnna, ⁊ an Ridire ciarraiġeaċ, Mac muiris, ⁊ ó conċobair, ⁊ tuir iomḟulaing an tsluaiġ mag carṫaiġ mór .i. corbmac laḋraċ. Ticc Sēan mac an iarla deccaoíne a imne lé dál ccais ar ro baí codaċ, ⁊ clēṁnas ētorra, uair bá hí mór inġēn donnchaiḋ mic briain duiḃ bēn an tSēain sin. Eirġis ua briain fri báiḋ ⁊ connalḃur, ⁊ tionoilis tuaḋṁuimniġ, ⁊ ticc piarus mac Semuis buitilér, ⁊ araile da rann ina ḋócom, ⁊ tiaġaid do saiġiḋ an tslóiġ ġēraltaiġ. Od connairc mac an iarla maiṫe mórṡluaiġ ṡíl mbriain dá ionnsaiġiḋ arí comairle do rónsat gan teaccṁáil ré roile, ⁊ fáccḃáil an ḃaile gan baoġluccaḋ go ro sgarsat ré roile aṁlaiḋ sin.

Mag carṫaiġ mór .i. corbmac luḋraċ mac taiḋcc tiġearna dēsmuṁan an tí as fērr fuair tiġearnas, ⁊ as mó fuair do ċoccaḋ nó go raiḃe na ṫiġearna gan frēsaḃra, an tí ba fērr do ċēnn deóraiḋ ⁊ deiḃlén ba fērr rēċt ⁊ riaġail do tiġērnaḋaiḃ lēiṫe moċa décc.

Caislén baile í ċērbaill .i. lēim í ḃánáin do ġabáil le hiarla cille dara ġēróid mac ġēróid iar ffēimḋēḋ a ġabála dia aṫair, ⁊ as dēcmaic ma ro baí isin aimsir sin caislén do baḋ cruaiḋe cosnaṁ ⁊ congṁáil ináṡ go ro briseaḋ im ċēnd a ḃarḋaḋ hé.

Maiḋm mór do ṫaḃairt demann mac tomais buitilér ar piarus buitilér, ⁊ ar mac mic piarais, ⁊ drong ṁór dá muintir ⁊ dá mbuandaḋaiḃ do ḃuain díbh.

Mac conmiḋe brian ócc mac briain ruaiḋ décc.

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and county of Limerick, about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Bruff. Here are the ruins of a great castle and other military works erected by the Earls of Desmond.

[q] *Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives.

[r] *Of the race of Brian*, Sil mbriain, i. e. of the O'Briens, who descend from Brian Borumha, who was Monarch of Ireland from 1002 till 1014.

[s] *The resolution he came to*, ar í comairle do ronsat, literally, *consilium quod ceperunt.* Here the construction of the sentence is faulty, because the son of the Earl is the leading nominative. It should be constructed as follows: Od ċonnairc mac an iarla maiṫe mórṡluaiġ ṡil mbriain dá ionnsaiġiḋ, ar í comairle do riġne gan teaccṁail friu, aċt an baile dfaccḃail gan baoġluġaḋ; agus ro sgarsat ré roile aṁlaiḋ sin. The meaning is, that when James, the son of Maurice, who was besieging the fortress of Lough Gur, had perceived the army of the O'Briens marching upon him to raise the siege, he retreated with his besieging forces so expeditiously that the O'Briens did not think it prudent to pursue him.

[t] *Parted from each other*, ro sgarsat ré roile,

[the following]: Mac Carthy Cairbreach (Donnell, the son of Fineen); Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige; Cormac, the son of Donough Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Ealla [Duhallow]; the White Knight; the Knight of Glyn; the Knight of Kerry; Mac Maurice; O'Conor; and the sustaining tower of the army, Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach). John, the son of the Earl, went to complain of his distress to the Dal-Cais[q], for there existed friendship and affinity between them, for More, the daughter of Donough, son of Brian Duv [O'Brien], was the wife of this John. O'Brien, with friendship and respect, rose out and assembled the Thomonians, and was joined by Pierce, the son of James Butler, and others of his confederates; and they advanced to meet the Geraldine army. When the son of the Earl perceived the nobles of the great army of the race of Brian[r] approaching, the resolution he came to[s] was, not to come to an engagement with them, but to leave the town unharmed; and thus they parted from each other[t].

Mac Carthy More (Cormac Ladhrach, the son of Teige), Lord of Desmond, one who had best acquired [earned] his lordship, and who had encountered most hostility until he became Lord without dispute, the best protector of the destitute and the needy[u], and of best law and regulations, of all the lords of Leath-Mhodha, died.

The castle of O'Carroll's town, i. e. Leim-Ui-Bhanain[w], was taken by the Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett), his father having failed to take it. There was scarcely any castle at that period better fortified and defended than this, until it was demolished upon its warders.

A great defeat was given by Edmond, the son of Thomas Butler, to Pierce Butler and the son of Mac Pierce, and he deprived them of a great number of their people and bonaghtmen [hired soldiers].

Mac Namee (Brian Oge, the son of Brian Roe) died.

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i. e. they parted *with* each other; and this idiom is still used in English, though evidently faulty.

[u] *The needy*, deiblén.—This word is used in old Irish manuscripts in the sense of orphan, or any helpless person. In the Feilire Beg, a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, it is glossed by "*debilis* .i. anḃann."

[w] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the castle of the Leap, in Ely-O'Carroll, near Roscrea.—See note [q], under the year 1514. This fine old castle now forms a part of the residence of H. Darby, Esq. It occupies a high bank immediately under the hill of Knock, and commands a splendid view of the lofty acclivities of the mountain of Sliabh Bladhma, the ancient bulwark of the O'Carrolls. Ware, in his Annals

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac briain uaine í ġallċuḃair coṁarba na cairrcce décc.

Mac briain ċaoíċ mic taiḋcc mic eoġain uí ċoncoḃair do ṁarḃaḋ hi ffrioll la mac taiḋġ na tuaiġe mic feilim mic eoccain, ⁊ do sliocht an ċerrḃaiġ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1517.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, a Secht décc.

O conċoḃair failġe brian mac taiḋcc mic an ċalḃaiċ décc, ⁊ an calḃach mac taiḋcc doirdnedh na ionaḋ.

Donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃaoiġill fer áċumaċta roba ferr do ḋuine uasal, ar mó do rinne do ċoccaḋ, ⁊ do ġuairḃertaiḃ dá ttáinicc dá ċiniḋ fein, do ḋol luċt báid co toraiġ, ⁊ gaoṫ dia bfuadaċ isin bfairrge siar, ⁊ ní fo rith aon ḟocal dia scélaiḃ ó ṡin.

Sean mac cuinn mic enrí mic eoccain í neill, mac tiġearna bá mó toice, ⁊ trom ċonach i nultaiḃ ina ré décc.

Pilip mac toirrḋealḃaiġ méguidir saoí ċinn fedna décc.

Pilip mac Seain buiḋe méġ ṁaṫġamna fer fá maiṫ caiṫeṁ ⁊ cosnaṁ décc.

ARt mac aoḋa mic doṁnaill uí néill do ṁarḃaḋ lé niall mac cuinn, mic airt uí nell.

O tuaṫail .i. Art do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ.

An giolla duḃ mac donnchaiḋ mic tomáis méguidir décc.

Tomas mac uillicc, mic uillicc a burc do ṫaḃairt creiċe a hurṁuṁain, toraiġeċt trom do breiṫ air hi port omna, Muinter ⁊ marcsluaġ ṫomais do ċor do ḋruim na ccreaċ lar an ttoraiġeċt, na creaċa do ḃuain díḃ, ⁊ tomás do ṁarḃaḋ, fer a aoisi fa ferr oirḃert tainic do gallaiḃ ereann ina aimsir, ar is leis do hairccead ⁊ do fásaiġedh mainiġ feacht riamh.

Caislén an loċa do ġaḃáil ar cloinn corbmaic laḋraiġ, ⁊ a ccor fein ar

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of Ireland, *ad ann.* 1516, incorrectly calls this the castle of Lemevan, which is an attempt at writing Lem-i-vanan, léim í ḃánáin.

[x] *Brian Uaine*, i. e. Brian, Bernard, or Barnaby the Green.

[y] *Teige-na-tuaighe*, Teige, or Thaddæus, of the hatchet, or battle-axe.

[z] *Dangerous exploits*, do ġuairḃertaiḃ, i. e. of exploits, acts, or deeds, the accomplishing of which was attended with danger.

[a] *Who had come*, da ttáinicc, i. e. who had been born of his race and name.

[b] *Torach*, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal.—See note [x],

Turlough, son of Brian Uaine[x] O'Gallagher, Coarb of Carraic, died.

The son of Brian Caech, son of Teige, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by the son of Teige-na-tuaighe[y], son of Felim, son of Owen, and the descendants of the Cearrbhach [the gambler].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1517.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventeen.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Teige, son of Calvagh), died; and Calvagh, the son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place.

Donough, the son of Turlough O'Boyle, a man who, for his means, was the best gentleman, and who had carried on the most war, and performed most dangerous exploits[z], of all who had come[a] of his own tribe, set out with the crew of a boat for Torach[b]; but a wind drove them westwards through the sea, and no tidings of them[c] was ever since heard.

John, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, a son of a lord, the most affluent and wealthy of his time in Ulster, died.

Philip, the son of Turlough Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

Philip, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, a man of good spending and protection, died.

Art, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill.

O'Toole, i. e. Art, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Gilla-Duv, the son of Donough, son of Thomas Maguire, died.

Thomas, the son of Ulicke, son of Ulick Burke, carried off a prey from Ormond, but was overtaken by a strong body of pursuers. The people and cavalry of Thomas were driven from the prey, and the prey was taken by the pursuers; and Thomas himself was slain, the most noble-deeded Englishman of his time, for it was by him that the Hy-Many had, some time before, been plundered and desolated.

The castle of the Lake [Killarney] was taken from the sons of Cormac

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under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra*.

[c] *No tidings of them*, literally, "one word of tidings of them has not reached [their friends] from that time." This is a very peculiar Irish idiom, which occurs very frequently in old romantic tales.

dibirt hi lſiṫ mſic muiris. Creaċa móra lá mac muiris dár lérairce maġ ó ccoinċind ó cnocaiḃ aniar.

Slóicċeaḋ lar an lustis ar tarraincc cloinne ingine an iarla hi ttir eoccain, ⁊ caislén í neill (.i. Art mac cuinn) .i. dun gſnainn do briseaḋ lais don cur sin.

CReaċa móra lá hua ccſrḃaill (Maolruanaiḋ) i ndelḃna. Caislén cinncoraḋ do ġaḃail lais, ⁊ a arccain. Coccaḋ mór tridside etir ó ccſrḃaill ⁊ dealḃna, O maoíleaċlainn, ⁊ iattroṁ do ṫarruing an iarla dia ro brisſḋ caislén an foṫair delbna (.i. garḋa an caisléin).

AOIS CRIOST, 1518.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc ced, a hoċt décc.

Mainistir na mbraṫar i nardmaċa do gnouccaḋ do cum na mbraṫar de obseruantia.

Aeḋ mac Rosa mic tomais óicc méġuiḋir ċananaċ coraḋ hi ccloċar, Pſrsun in aċaḋ urċoir, ⁊ Pſrsún hi cclaoíninis for loċ érne, fſr fial forbfaoíliġ, ⁊ saoí cleiriċ décc.

Mac suiḃne fánatt .i. Ruaiḋri mac maolmuire, ail coṫaiġṫe gaċa coṁlainn acc cosnaṁ a tiġearna, fſr toirbſrta seód, ⁊ maoíne da gaċ aon nó riccſḋ a lſs do écc.

O heoḋosa cioṫruaiḋ mac aṫairne saoí ḟir ḋána, ⁊ fſr tiġe aoiḋeaḋ coitċind do écc.

Feilim mac briain mic conċoḃair óicc méġuiḋir décc iar ttilleaḋ dó ó ċaṫair san sem tar ſis a ṫurais bliadain na ngras, ⁊ a aḋlacaḋ i mainistir ṁuinſċáin.

Clann í neill (.i. conn ⁊ aoḋ) .i. clann domnaill mic enrí mic eoġain, ⁊ an coṁarba máġuiḋir do ḋol ar creiċ ar brian mac cuinn mic enri, ⁊ brian do

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[d] *Magh O'gCoinchinn*, now Magunihy, a barony in the county of Kerry.—See note [b], under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

[e] *Ceann-cora*, i. e. the head of the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Wheery, *alias* Killegally, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 14 and 15.

[f] *Gardha-an-Chaislein*, now Garrycastle, which gives name to a barony in the west of the King's County.—See Bealach-an-fhothair.

[g] *In defence of his lord*, acc cosnaṁ a ṫiġ-

Ladhrach [Mac Carthy], and they themselves were banished to Mac Maurice. Great depredations were committed by Mac Maurice [in revenge], laying waste Magh O-gCoinchinn[d] from the hills westwards.

An army was led by the Lord Justice, at the instance of the sons of the Earl's daughter, into Tyrone, and he demolished Dungannon, the castle of O'Neill (Art, the son of Con), on that occasion.

O'Carroll (Mulrony) committed great depredations in Delvin, and took and plundered the castle of Ceann-cora[e], in consequence of which a great war broke out between O'Carroll and the people of Delvin. O'Melaghlin and they prevailed on the Earl to come to their assistance; and on this occasion Caislen-an-fhothair in Delvin, i. e. Gardha-an-chaislein[f], was demolished.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1518.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighteen.

The monastery of the friars at Armagh was obtained for the friars of the Observance.

Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, canon chorister at Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Parson of Claoin-inis [Cleenish] in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory, the son of Maelmurry), a rock of support in each battle in defence of his lord[g] and his country, and a bestower of jewels and riches on all who stood in want of them, died.

O'Hosey (Ciothruaidh, the son of Athairne), a learned poet, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Felim, the son of Brian, son of Conor Oge Maguire, died, after his return from the city of St. James [in Spain], and after performing his pilgrimage, in the year of grace[h], and was buried in the monastery of Monaghan.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. Con and Hugh, i. e. the sons of Donnell, son of Henry, son of Owen, and Maguire, the coarb, set out to plunder Brian, the son

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eaꞃna, i. e. of O'Donnell, who was his lord and master. The three Mac Sweenys were hereditary leaders of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

[h] *The year of grace*, i. e. of the Jubilee.

bſiṫ forra ag domnaċ an eiċ, ⁊ madmuccaḋ forra goro gabaḋ aoḋ mac domnaill. Ro gonaḋ mac caṫṁaoil donnchaḋ mac emainn, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ sochaiḋe do cenel fearadhaiġ, adbaṫ mac caṫṁaoil iaraṁ dia ġonaiḃ.

Aoḋ balḃ mac cuinn (.i. ó neill) í néill, do gabáil lá hénrí mbalḃ ua neill, ⁊ cúicc heoċa décc do bſin dfuascclaḋ ass.

Indsaiccið la Pilip mac émainn méguiḋir hí ttír ċſnnḟoda ar henri mbalḃ ó neill, ⁊ oilén clapaiġ do ġabáil lais, ⁊ braiġde battar acc enri do bſiṫ lais uaḋa .i. aeḋ balḃ mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ mac aoḋa mic cafraiḋ baoí ó Pilip fſin oca, Ro marḃaḋ dna caṫal mac duinn mic emainn méguiḋir ó Pilip don ċur sin.

An taoḋ balḃ mac cuinn sin (.i. ó neill) a dubramar décc i ndeireaḋ foġṁair.

Mac mic magnasa Remann mac caṫail óicc mic maġnasa fſr dearcaċ daonnaċtaċ do écc.

Mac murċaḋa, Art buiḋe mac domnaill riabaiġ mic gerailt caoṁánaiġ décc.

Murchaḋ ó maoíleaċlainn (.i. ó Maoíleaċlainn) saoí ereann ar croḋaċt ⁊ ar cſnnas fſóna do ṁarḃaḋ hi maiġ elle lá a ḋearbraṫair fſin art, ar ro ṁarḃsoṁ a ḋearḃraṫair .i. feilim riar an tan sin conaḋ ina ḋioġailsiḋe Ro marḃaḋsoṁ lá hart, ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ do gabail a ionaiḋ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1519.

Aois Criost, mile, cuícc céd, a naoi décc.

Semus mac Pilip mic Semais mic Ruḋraiġe méġṁaṫgaṁna epscop doire décc.

Emann (.i. duḃ) ó duiḃiḋir abb earsa ruaiḋ décc an céd lá do Nouember,

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[i] *Domhnach-an-eich*, now Donaghanie, a townland in the parish of Clogherny, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.—See Ordnance map, sheet 43.

[k] *Clapach*, now Clappy island, in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derrybrusk.

[l] *Carried off with him.*—This seems to contradict the former assertion that Henry Balbh obtained fifteen horses as a ransom for Hugh. The two entries were copied from two different authorities, and the Four Masters, as usual, did not take the trouble to reconcile them. It looks very strange if Philip Maguire rescued these prisoners by force, that Henry Balbh O'Neill should have

of Con, son of Henry. Brian met them at Domhnach-an-eich[i], and defeated them; Hugh, the son of Donnell, was taken prisoner; Mac Cawell (Donough, the son of Edmond) was wounded, and many of the Kinel Farry were slain. Mac Cawell died of his wounds afterwards.

Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill [i. e. the O'Neill], was taken prisoner by Henry Balbh O'Neill, and exacted fifteen horses for his ransom.

An incursion was made by Philip, the son of Edmond Maguire, into Tir Ceann-foda [Tirkennedy], against Henry Balbh O'Neill, and he took the island of Clapach[k], and carried off with him[l] [two] prisoners who were with Henry, i. e. Hugh Balbh, the son of Con O'Neill, and Hugh Mac Caffry, whom he had of Philip's [own people]. Cathal, the son of Don, son of Edmond Maguire, was slain on the side of Philip on this occasion.

This Hugh Balbh, whom we have mentioned, the son of Con (i. e. the O'Neill), died at the end of Autumn.

The son of Mac Manus (Redmond, the son of Cathal Oge Mac Manus), a charitable and humane man, died.

Mac Murrough (Art Boy, the son of Donnell Reagh, son of Gerald Kavanagh), died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin (i. e. the O'Melaghlin), the paragon of Ireland for valour and leadership, was slain in Magh-Elle[m], by his own brother, Art; for he had some time before slain his other brother, Felim, and it was in revenge of him that Art slew him; and Turlough took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1519.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred nineteen.

James, the son of Philip, son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon, died.

Edmond Duv O'Dwyer, Abbot of Assaroe[n], died on the first day of No-

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obtained a ransom for Hugh Balbh O'Neill; but the fact is, that the account of this transaction is left unfinished by the Four Masters.

[m] *Magh-Elle*, now Moyelly, or Moyally castle, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 1, and note [m], under the year 1475, p. 1094, *supra*.

[n] *Assaroe.*—See note [i], under the year 1184,

⁊ aḋnacal i nḋún na ngall i naibit .S. Froinces iar ttreccean aibiti manaiġ fuirre.

Comarba cluana conmaicne cſnn einiġ ⁊ aoiḋſḋcaire ceall conmaicni décc.

O neill art ócc mac cuinn saoí ċinnfſḋna fear daonnaċtaċ dſġaitnſċ do écc, ⁊ a dearḃraṫair conn [bacaċ] mac cuinn doirḋneaḋ na ionaḋ.

O conċoḃair ruaḋ, eoġan mac féilim ḟinn décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird .i. Riocard ócc do écc.

Feidlim mac magnusa mic briain mic doṁnaill uí conċoḃair tiġearna ioċtair connaċt décc fſr dercaċ daonnaċtaċ eiside.

Taḋcc ruaḋ mac maoileaċlainn uí ċeallaiġ tiġearna an ċalaḋ décc.

Donnchaḋ caoṁanaċ fear raṫṁar ro ċonáiġ do lán maiṫiḃ laiġſn décc.

Maoílin mac torna uí ṁaoilċonaire ollaṁ ṡil muireadhaiġ fear lán do raṫ ⁊ déicsi fſr do ṫoġattar gearaltaiġ, ⁊ goill tar ollaṁnaiḃ ereann, fſr do ġeiḃeaḋ seóid, ⁊ maoíne ó gaċ aon for a ccuinġſḋ do écc hi mainistir dſrcc hi tſṫḃa.

Fſrċſrtne ó cuirnín fſr graḋa eoġain uí Ruairc cſnd eiccsi an ḟine dia mbaoí, ⁊ doṁnall ó cuirnin décc.

Taḋcc mac briain mic tomaltaiġ í birn tanaiste ua mbriúin décc.

Indsaiċciḋ lá cloinn í néill (lá cloinn doṁnaill mic enri) ar mac í neill .i. brian mac cuind, CReaċa móra do ġaḃail dóiḃ ar sliaḃ ṫíos, Roḃad dḟaġail do brian ⁊ é do ṫionól a mbaí lais do ḋaoíniḃ for a ccionn, ⁊ a lſnmain a ttóraiġecht ⁊ briseaḋ dó ar cloinn í néill iar nimṫeacht a muintire uaṫaiḃ las na crechaiḃ, Da mac í neill (aoḋ ⁊ eocċan) do ġaḃail ann,

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p. 64, and note [n], under the year 1194, p. 99, *supra*.

[o] *Donegal*, dún na ngall, i.e. the fort of the strangers. The first mention made of this place in the Annals of the Four Masters occurs at the year 1159. The monastery was not built till 1474.—See the first entry under that year. There seems to have been an earthen fort erected there by the Danes at an early period. See note [o], on Ath-na-nGall, under the year 1419, p. 838, *supra*, and the article on Donegal, in the Irish P. Journal, written by Mr. Petrie.

[p] *Cluain-Conmhaicne*, now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, in the county of Leitrim.—See note [m], under the year 1253, p. 349, *supra*.

[q] *Bacagh.*—This is in the handwriting of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

[r] *Caladh*, a territory in Hy-Many, in latter times included in the present barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway; but in an ancient tract on the tribes and customs of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and printed in 1843, for the Irish Archæological Society, the territory of Caladh is described as extending from Moin-inraideach to Cluain-tuais-

vember, and was buried at Donegal[o], in the Franciscan habit, which habit he chose rather than that of a monk.

The Coarb of Cluain-Conmhaicne[p], head of the hospitality and generous entertainment of the churches of Conmaicne, died.

O'Neill (Art Oge, the son of Con), a distinguished captain and a humane and intelligent man, died; and his brother, Con [Bacagh[q]], the son of Con, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Conor Roe (Owen, the son of Felim Finn), died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Rickard Oge), died.

Felim, the son of Manus, son of Brian, son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Teige Roe, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, Lord of Caladh[r], died.

Donough Kavanagh, a prosperous and wealthy man, and one of the chief nobles of Leinster, died.

Maoilin, son of Torna O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray, a man full of prosperity[s] and learning, who had been selected by the Geraldines and English to be their Ollav, in preference to all the chief poets of Ireland, and who had obtained jewels and riches of all from whom he had asked them, died in Mainistir-derg[t] in Teffia.

Ferceirtne O'Cuirnin, a confidential servant of Owen O'Rourke, and head of the literary men of his tribe, and Donnell Glas O'Cuirnin, died.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Tanist of Hy-Briuin, died.

An incursion was made by the sons of Donnell, son of Henry O'Neill, against the son of O'Neill (Brian, the son of Con), [and] they took great preys on the Lower[u] Mountain. Brian, however, received intelligence [of their proceedings], assembled all his men to attack them, went in pursuit of them, and defeated the sons of O'Neill [themselves], their people having gone on before them with the preys. The two sons of O'Neill, Hugh and Owen, were taken

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cirt-na-Sinna.—See note [t], under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra*.

[s] *Prosperity*.—The Irish word ꞃaꞇ̇ now denotes prosperity, but in ancient manuscripts it denotes "the grace of God," and is translated in the *Leabhar Breac* by the Latin word *gratia*.

[t] *Mainistir-derg*, i. e. the red abbey, now Abbeyderg, in the county of Longford.—See note [v], under the year 1476, p. 1098, *supra*.

[u] *Lower*, ꞇíoꞃ.—In this part of Ireland ꞇ̇ioꞃ

⁊ mac eocċain beós do marḃaḋ ⁊ mac caṫmaoíl cúulaḋ mac emainn, Tomas mac emainn, ⁊ emand mac giollapattraicc mic caṫmaoíl do ṁarḃaḋ.

Da mac Ruaiḋri mic briain meguiḋir (.i. Rosa, ⁊ taḋcc) do gabáil las an ccomarba maguiḋir. Ruaiḋri fſin, ⁊ an ċuid ele dá ċloinn do ċor ar a nduthaiġ dó, ⁊ a ccaoraiġeċt do ḃuain diḃ, ⁊ an coṁarba do ċor na caoraiġeċta fó ḃuandaḋaiḃ dó fſin co ro furáil ua domnaill ar an ccomarba a ċaoraiġeaċt do taḃairt do ruaiḋri doriḋisi.

Coccaḋ mór i ndealḃna etir slioċt fſrġail mégcoċláin ⁊ slioċt doṁnaill dia ro marḃaḋ Semus magcoċláin Prióir gailinne, ⁊ ríoġḋaṁna dealḃna ſtra durċor do ṗeilér ar caislén cluana daṁna.

AOIS CRIOST, 1520.

Aois Criost, mile, cuícc céd, fiċe.

Niclás mac piarais uí flannaccáin pſrsún daiṁinnsi do ṫoccbail ar a ionaḋ co heccoraċ lé nſrt tuataḋ, ⁊ a écc i mboṫaiḃ.

Mag aonġusa doṁnall mac aoḋa mic airt décc, ⁊ feilim an einiġ a ḋearḃraṫair doirdneaḋ na ionaḋ, a écc sin dna, ⁊ Mag aonġusa do ġairm démann buiḋe mágaéngusa.

Muiris mac tomais mic tomais, iarla dſsmuṁan décc.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird .i. uillſcc mac uillicc décc.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. maoilir mac teboit do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn tsſoinín móir mſic mic Seóinín.

Mac méguidir (.i. Pilip mac emainn) do ḋol ar ionnsoiġiḋ ar mac Pilip

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means towards the north, and ṫuas southwards.

[w] *Creaghts.*—These were the shepherds who took care of the cattle in time of peace, and drove the preys in time of war and incursions.

[x] *Gailinne*, now Gillen, an old church in ruins giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[y] *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is otherwise called Dealbhna Meg Cochlain, or Delvin Mac Coghlan, and is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the west of the King's County. This territory, though small, is very celebrated in Irish history for its churches and castles. The following places are referred to as in it, viz., the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Kilcolgan, Reynagh, Tisaran, and Lemanaghan, and the castles of Kincora, Garrycastle, Faddan, Clonawny, Esker, and Coole. In the will of Sir John Coghlan, dated July 10th, 1595, he be-

prisoners there, and the son of Owen was killed. Mac Cawell (Cu-Uladh, son of Edmond), Thomas, the son of Edmond, and Edmond, the son of Gilla-Patrick Mac Cawell, were [also] slain.

The two sons of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, i. e. Rossa and Teige, were taken prisoners by Maguire, the Coarb. Rory himself and the rest of his sons were driven out of their territory, and deprived of their creaghts[w]; and the Coarb kept the creaghts in his own service, until O'Donnell ordered him to return his creaghts to Rory.

A great war [broke out] in Dealbhna between the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Donnell, in the course of which James Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinne[x], and the Roydamna of Dealbhna Eathra[y], was killed by a shot fired from the castle of Cluain-damhna[z].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1520.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty.

Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe[a].

Magennis (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Art) died; and Felim the Hospitable, his brother, was inaugurated in his place; and he also died, and Edmond Boy Magennis was styled the Magennis.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, died.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick) died.

Mac William Burke (Meyler, the son of Theobald) was slain by the son of Seoinin More, son of Mac Seoinin[b].

The son of Maguire (Philip, son of Edmond) made an incursion into

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queaths gifts to the churches of Clonmacnoise, Gallen, Fuire [now Wheery], Raonagh [now Reynagh], Tisaran, and Lea-Manchayn, all in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan.

[z] *Cluain-damhna*, now Clonawny, or Clononey, a townland containing the ruins of a castle now in good repair, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near the demesne of Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[a] *Bohoe*, ı mboṫaıḃ.—This is the name of a parish in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [a], p. 1147.

[b] *Mac Seoinin*, now anglicised Jennings. This family, which is a branch of the Burkes, is still highly respectable in the province of Connaught.

uí raġallaiġ i níoċtar tíre, creaċa do ġlacaḋ dóiḃ, ⁊ tóir trom do ḃrſiṫ orra im sliocht briain uí raiġilliġ ⁊ im cloinn meic caṫail í raġilliġ (.i. fſrgal, ⁊ maolmorḋa), ⁊ im ċloinn ndoṁnaill na coiminnri, brirſḋ dóiḃ ar mac méguiḋir, ⁊ ar mac Pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ méguiḋir, ⁊ Mac meguidir (Pilip) cona mac tomar do ṁarḃaḋ ann, ⁊ dá mac pilip mic toirrḋealḃaiġ (giollapatraicc, ⁊ emann) ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ mac flaiṫbeartaiġ mic tomair óicc méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ anḋ beós go soċaiḋiḃ ele amaille friú.

Ruaiḋri mac aoḋa méguiḋir do gaḃáil a bfioll lé donn mbuide mac meguiḋir .i. Mac concoḃair mic tomair óicc, ⁊ a ṫoirbert do giollapatraic ócc mic giollapatraicc mic emainn méguiḋir, ⁊ a marḃaḋ laissiḋe.

Cairbre, mac concoḃair, mic cairbre, mic corbmaic í birn consal ⁊ cſinnlitir maicne muirſḋaiġ do écc.

Toirrḋealbaċ mac feilim megcoċláin tiġearna dealḃna ſṫra saoí i nſcna ⁊ in eolas, fſr raṫa ⁊ ro ṡaiḋbrſra, fſr las a ndſrnaḋ caislén an ḟſdáin, ⁊ caislén ċinnċoraḋ do écc iar ndſiġbſthaiḋ.

Pláiġ mór san maċaire stefanaċ dia ro éccsattar soċaiḋe do ḋaġ daoiniḃ.

O cairide feilim mac taiḋcc ollaṁ lſga sleaċta Pilip, ⁊ Ruḋraiġe mac donnchaiḋ mic aoḋa méguiḋir décc.

Muiris mac tomáis, mic an iarla roġa gall ngſraltoċ do ṁarḃaḋ la conn mac maoíleaċlainn í ṁórḋa co sochaiḋe ele amaille fris.

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[c] *Iochtar-tire*, i. e. the lower part of the country. According to the tradition in the neighbourhood of Belturbet and Drumlane this was the name in ancient times, and still is among the old people who speak the Irish language, for that part of the county of Cavan comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee, in the East Breifny, or the county of Cavan.

[d] *Con-inis*, i. e. dog island, now Coninish, in the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan. This barony is often called Dartraighe Coininse from this island.

[e] *Race of Muireadhach*, i. e. of Muireadhach Muilleathan, King of Connaught, who was the ancestor of the O'Beirnes, but they were by no means the leading family among his descendants. The principal families of this race at this period were the O'Conors Don, and Roe of the Plain of Connaught; the O'Conors of Sligo; the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; and the Mac Donoughs of Corran and Tirerrill, to all of whom the O'Beirnes were inferior.

[f] *The castle of Feadan*, i. e. the castle of the stream or rivulet, now Faddan. This castle was situated in the townland of Newtown, parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, but it is now level with the ground.—See the years 1540 and 1548.

[g] *The castle of Ceann-Coradh*, i. e. the head of

Iochtar-tire[c] against the son of Philip O'Reilly. They [Philip's men] seized on preys, but were overtaken by a very strong body of pursuers, with the descendants of Brian O'Reilly and the grandson of Cathal O'Reilly, namely, Farrell and Maelmora, together with the Clann-Donnell of Con-inis[d]. They defeated Maguire and the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire [in a conflict in which] the son of Maguire (Philip), and his son, Thomas, as also the two sons of Philip, son of Turlough (Gilla-Patrick and Edmond) and Turlough, son of Flaherty, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, together with many others, were slain.

Rory, the son of Hugh Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donn Boy Maguire, i. e. the son of Conor, son of Thomas Oge, and delivered up to Gilla-Patrick Oge, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Edmond Maguire, by whom he was put to death.

Carbry, the son of Conor, son of Carbry, son of Cormac O'Beirne, the consul and chief leader of the race of Muireadhach[e], died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin-Eathra, a sage in wisdom and learning, a man of prosperity and great affluence, and by whom the castle of Feadan[f] and the castle of Ceann-Coradh[g] were erected, died, after [having spent] a good life.

A great plague raged in Machaire-Stefanach[h], of which many good men died.

O'Cassidy (Felim, the son of Teige), ollav to the descendants of Philip [Maguire], in physic, and Rory, the son of Donough, was son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Maurice, the son of Thomas, son of the Earl, the choice of the English [family of the] Geraldines, was slain by Con, the son of Melaghlin O'More, as were also many others along with him.

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the weir, now Kincora, a townland in the parish of Killegally, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The Down Survey shews a castle and a mill here; but there are no ruins of a castle in this townland at present, and it is not improbable that the castle, which was originally called Ceann copaḋ, is that in the adjoining townland of Coole, on the River Brosna.—See the Ordnance map of the King's County, sheets 14 and 15, and note under the year 1548, *infra*.

[h] *Machaire-Stefanach*, now Magherastephana, a barony in the east of the county of Fermanagh. This territory derived its name from its having been the inheritance of Steafan, or Stephen, the son of Odhar, the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1521.

Aois CrioSt, mile, cúicc céd, fiċe, a haon.

Prióir daiṁinsi décc .i. Remann mac pſrsuin innsi maiġesaṁ, fear cléirċiḋe coinnirċil dercaċ, daonnaċtaċ eiside.

Maġ maṫġaṁna décc .i. Remann mac glaisne, mic Remainn, mic Ruḋraiġe, ⁊ Mácc maṫġaṁna do ġairm da mac .i. glaisne ócc.

O caṫáin .i. Tomas mac aiḃne décc, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ é rias an tan sa, ⁊ do bſnaḋ an tiġearnas ar eiccin de lá donnchaḋ ua caṫáin.

Donnchaḋ mac Ruaiḋri mic briain méguiḋir do marḃaḋ la macaiḃ meg saṁraḋáin .i. doṁnall ócc mac doṁnaill ḃſrnaiġ, Uaiṫne mac maġnusa mégsaṁraḋáin, ⁊ ní ḃaí dia ċiniḋ fſr a aoísi bá fſrr iná an donnchaḋ isin.

GRainne inġſn tomáis í eoġain maṫair an ċoṁarba ṁéguiḋir, bſn bá mor sonas ⁊ saidbrſs, dearlaccaḋ ⁊ deaġeineaċ décc.

Ruḋraiġe mac éiccneaċáin í doṁnaill do marḃaḋ la gallaiḃ ag dún dealgan, ⁊ é hi ffarraḋ í neill .i. ċuinn mic cuinn.

Toirrḋealbaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic suiḃne do écc.

Tiġearnus dealḃna do roinn (lá hua maoileaċlainn toirrḋealḃaċ, ⁊ lá hua ccearḃaill Maolruanaiḋ) etir an ḟiorḋorċa ṁac mégcoċláin, fíngin ruaḋ ⁊ corbmac.

Síle inġſn Néill ghairḃ uí doṁnaill décc an 14 August.

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[1] *Inis-Maighe-Samh*, i. e. island of the plain of sorrel, now Inish-mac-saint, an island in Lough Erne, containing the ruins of a church giving name to a parish in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. The patron saint of this church is St. Ninny Saebhdhearc, or Saebhruisc, i. e. *torvi oculi*, who was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and cotemporary with St. Columbkille. He was a bishop, and his festival was celebrated there on the 18th of January.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th January, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the same day. His name is entered in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys thus:

"Ninniḋ easpog ó Inis moiġe saṁ for Loċ Eirne, ⁊ rob eiside Ninniḋ saoḃruisg, i. e. Ninny, bishop of Inis moighe samh, on Lough Erne, and he was Ninny Saobhruisc."

Colgan has given a life of Nennidhius from various authorities, but he seems to confound him with Nennidh Lamhghlan, who was unquestionably a different person.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 51, 55. Colgan states that the bell of this saint was preserved in his time in the church of Inis Muighe Samh, in Lough Erne. His words are:

"Hoc Monasterium olim percelebre temporis iniuriâ in parochialem cessit ecclesiam peramplo gaudentem districtu in quâ festum Sanctissimi Nennij celebratur die 18, vel vt alij scribunt 16

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1521.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-one.

The Prior of Devenish died, Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh[i], a clerical[k], kind, charitable, and humane man.

Mac Mahon died, i. e. Redmond, the son of Glasny, son of Redmond, son of Rury; and his son, Glasny Oge, was styled the Mac Mahon.

O'Kane, i. e. Thomas, the son of Aibhne, died. He had before this time [of his death] been taken prisoner, and forcibly deprived of his lordship by Donough O'Kane.

Donough, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by the sons of Magauran, namely, Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Bearnagh, and Owny, the son of Manus Magauran. And there was not of his tribe in his time a better man than this Donough.

Grainne, daughter of Thomas O'Eoghain, and mother of Maguire, the Coarb, a woman of great prosperity and wealth, of bounty and true hospitality, died.

Rury, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, was slain at Dun-Dealgan [Dundalk], by the English, while he was in company with O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con.

Turlough, the son of Donough Mac Sweeny, died.

The Lordship of Delvin was divided (by O'Melaghlin, Torlogh, and O'Carroll, Mulrony) between Ferdoragh, the son of the [last] Mac Coghlan (Fineen Roe), and [his relative] Cormac.

Celia, the daughter of Niall Garv O'Donnell, died on the 14th of August.

Ianuarij et ibidem in magna semper veneratione habitum est usque ad nostros dies Cymbalum quod Cloc Nennidh .i. Cymbalum seu campana Nennij appellatur, auro et argento cœlatum: per quod in veritatis asserendæ sacramentum illius tractu indigenæ alijque vicini iurare solent."—*Acta SS.*, p. 114.

This bell is still preserved in the Museum at Castle Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh. It is of bronze, of a quadrangular form, and wrought, not cast, and measures five inches in height, four inches in breadth at the bottom, and three inches at the top. The hill of Knockninny, which gives name to a barony in the south of the county of Fermanagh, is said by tradition to have derived its name from this saint.

[k] *Clerical*, cléirciḋe, i. e. clergyman-like.

AOIS CRIOST, 1522.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, fiċe, adó.

Remann ruaḋ máguiḋir, Prióir Lſsa gabail décc.

Coccaḋ anḃáil ar nſirġe etir ua ndomnaill, ⁊ ó neill, Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, goill ⁊ gaoiḋil connaċt, Síol mbriain, Síol ccſnneittiġ ⁊ síol ccſrḃaill do denam coṁaonta ⁊ coiṁċſngal lé hua neill i naġaiḋ í domnaill docum an ċoccaiḋ sin, Atiat na maiṫi do cſngail ré roile ag teċt ar an sluaiġ aniar, Mac uilliam clainne riocaird, uillec mac uillic an ḟíona, ⁊ drong do ṁaiṫiḃ síl mbriain, Donnchaḋ, ⁊ taḋcc, clann toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc í briain, ⁊ an tepscop ócc ó briain, ó cſrbaill Maolruanaiḋ mac Sſain, ⁊ síol cceinneittiġ, ⁊ ni hiatt amáin act na daoíne for a raiḃe a ċíosċáin do connaċtaiḃ, ⁊ do ḃí uṁal dó go sin, ó conċoḃair ruaḋ, ó conċoḃair donn, Mac uilliam búrc, Mac diarmata maiġe luircċ, ⁊ gaċ a mbaoí ſtorra sin hi cconnaċtaiḃ. Bátar siḋe uile i nerlaiṁe do ṫeċt ar ua ndoṁnaill ⁊ im ḟéil muire foġmair ro ḋálsat fri hua néill hi ttir aoḋa.

O neill tra ro tionoilsiḋe cenel neocċain cétus, clann aenġusa, oirġialla, Raiġilliġ, firṁanaċ, ⁊ feċt aḋḃal albanaċ fa mac mic domnaill, alastrann. Tangatar ann ḃeós sloġḃuiḋne iomḋa do gallaiḃ na miḋe, ⁊ do gallocclaeċaiḃ ċuicciḋ laiġean do cloinn ndoṁnaill, ⁊ do cloinn tsiṫiġ ar báiḋ inġine iarla cille dara roba maṫair dua neill.

O doṁnaill dna ro ṫionóilsiḋe a soċraide mbicc ndeirḃ dilis budein hi ccenél conaill .i. ó baiġill, ó doċartaiġ, na tri mic suiḃne, ⁊ muintir gallċuḃair imo ṁac Maġnus co mbattar for an bſrn mbaoġail in ro ba doíġ leó ó neill dia nionnsoicċiḋ .i. Port no ttri namat, o ro clos la hua neill an ní

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[l] *Combined forces*, literally, these are the chiefs who united with each other in coming on this expedition from the west.

[m] *The young Bishop O'Brien.*—He was Turlough, Bishop of Killaloe, who succeeded to that see in 1482, and died in 1525, so that he could not have been very young at this period. Ware says that he was a prelate of great account among his people for his liberality and hospitality, but that he was much more addicted to martial affairs than became his episcopal function.

[n] *In readiness*, i nerlaiṁe.—See the year 1587, where erlumaḋ is used in the sense of "preparing or getting ready."

[o] *The Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. of the Mac Donnells and Mac Sheehys, who were Albanachs, or families of Scotch origin, and now employed in Leinster and various other parts of Ireland as hireling soldiers.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1522.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-two.

Redmond Roe Maguire, Prior of Lisgool, died.

A great war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. Mac William of Clanrickard, the English and Irish of Connaught, the O'Briens, the O'Kennedys, and the O'Carrolls, joined and leagued with O'Neill against O'Donnell in that war. The following are the chiefs who came from the west with their combined forces[l] on this expedition: Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick, the son of Ulick of the Wine); and a party of the chiefs of the O'Briens [namely], Donough and Teige, the sons of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and the young Bishop O'Brien[m]; O'Carroll (Mulrony, the son of John), and the O'Kennedys; and not they alone, but such of the Connacians as had been until that time under his tribute, and had been obedient to him [O'Donnell], namely, O'Conor Roe, O'Conor Don, Mac William Burke, Mac Dermot of Moylurg, and all that were amongst them in Connaught. All these forces were in readiness[n] to march against O'Donnell, and it was on Lady-day in Harvest they appointed to join O'Neill in Tirhugh.

O'Neill, in the meantime, assembled, in the first place, the forces of Kinel-Owen, [then] the Clan-Aengusa [Magennises], the Oriel, the Reillys, the people of Fermanagh, and a vast number of Scots, under the command of Alexander, the son of Mac Donnell. Great numbers of the English forces of Meath, and the gallowglasses of the province of Leinster, of the Clann-Donnell and Clann-Sheehy[o], also came thither, from their attachment[p] to the daughter of the Earl of Kildare, who was O'Neill's mother.

O'Donnell [on the other hand] assembled his own small, but truly faithful, forces in Kinel-Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys[q], and the O'Gallaghers, with his son Manus, at Port-na-dtri-namhad[r], a perilous

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[p] *Attachment,* báıḋ.—This word is still in common use in the sense of "esteem, affection, or attachment," arising from relationship, alliance, or identity of country. It is distinguished from ᵹꞃáḋ, ꞅeaꞃc, and cıon, which express love or affection of a more intense kind.

[q] *The three Mac Sweenys,* i. e. Mac Sweeny Fanad, Mac Sweeny na d-Tuath, and Mac Sweeny Banagh.

[r] *Port-na-dtri-namhad,* i. e. the port of the three enemies. This name is now forgotten in the country, but the position of Portnatrynod

sin así conair do luiḋ tria cenel neocċain gan airiucċaḋ go riaċt co tſ̄rmann dabeócc assiḋe go haṫ sſ̄naiġ, baí mac mic suibne tire bogaine, brian an coḃlaiġ (Ro fagaiḃ ua ḋomnaill acc iomcoiṁéḋ caislén beoil aṫa sſ̄naiġ) ag cosnam an ḃaile fri hua néill amail as dſ̄ċ for caoṁnaccair ara aoí tra ro gaḃaḋ a baile fá deóiḋ lá hua néill, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ mac mic suibne lais co ndruing móir dia muintir, Ro marḃaḋ ann dna dias dollaṁnaiḃ í doṁnaill .i. diarmait mac taiḋcc caim í ċléiriġ saoí ṡſ̄nċaḋa ⁊ ḟirḋána, fſ̄r tiġe aoiḋſ̄ḋ coitcinn do ṫrenaiḃ ⁊ do ṫruaġaiḃ, ⁊ mac mic an ḃaird (.i. aoḋ mac aeḋa), ⁊ araill ele cenmotád (.i. an ii lún). Ro gaḃaḋ ⁊ ro loiscceaḋ bun drobaoisi ⁊ bél leice lá hua neill don cur sin. Ag sóaḋ do dreim dia ṡluaġaiḃ ó ḃun droaaoisi, Ro marḃaḋ Ruḋraiġe mac goffraḋa gallda í domnaill, ⁊ mac mic ceallaiġ na breifne lá taoiḃ sgairḃe innsi an ḟraoíċ leo.

IAR ná cluinsin dua doṁnaill na gnioṁa sin do denam lá hua neill ro forċongair for maġnus ua ndoṁnaill co ndruing dia sluaiġ dol do creaċloscċaḋ tíre heoġain, ⁊ do deachaiḋ fſ̄in tar bſ̄rnus gus an líon tarustair ina ḟarraḋ i ndeaḋaiġ í neill dimdeaġail tíre haoḋa. Dála Maġnusa ro creaċloiscceaḋ lais ina mbaoí ina ċoṁḟoċraiḃ do cenél eocċain Ro marḃait ⁊ ro mudhaiġit daoíne iomḋa lais ḃeós, ⁊ soais go ccosccar.

O Ro fidir ó neill (Maġnas do ḋol hi ttir eocċain) soais ina ḟriting tar finn, ⁊ ro ṁill an tír roiṁe go cſ̄nn maġair, ⁊ do bert creach a cionn maġair lais, ⁊ luiḋ co ccosccar dia ṫír.

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is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, as on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, opposite Lifford.—See other references to this place at the years 1524, 1526, and 1583. The voluminous Life of St. Columbkille, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was compiled in the castle of Port-na-dtri-namhad, in the year 1532, under the direction of Manus O'Donnell.—See the Stowe Catalogue, p. 397.

[s] *Perilous pass*, bearn baoġail, i. e. a gap of danger.

[t] *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the land or territory of Enna Boghaine, the second son of Conall Gulban, the progenitor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a*, *a*, as extending from the River Eidneach, now the River Eany, to the stream of Dobhar, which flows from the rugged mountains. It is the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[u] *Bundrowes.*—Bun droḃaoise, i.e. the mouth of the River Drobhaois, or Drowes, as it is now written in English.—See note [g], under the year 1420, p. 843, *supra.*

[v] *Beal-lice*, béal lic, translated *os rupis* by Philip O'Sullevan Beare in his *History of the Catholics*, fol. 136. The name is now anglicised Belleek, and is that of a village on the River Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh, and about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon. The name signifies ford-mouth of the flag-stone, and the place was so called

pass[s], through which he supposed O'Neill would make his onslaught upon them. When O'Neill heard of this [position of the enemy], the route he took was through Kinel-Owen; [and he marched] unperceived until he arrived at Termon-Daveog, and from thence to Ballyshannon. The son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine[t] (Brian of the Fleet), whom O'Donnell had left to guard the castle of Ballyshannon, defended the town against O'Neill as well as he was able; it was, however, at length taken by O'Neill, and the son of Mac Sweeny, with a great number of his people, was slain by him. There were also slain there two of O'Donnell's ollaves, namely, Dermot, the son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a learned historian and poet, a man who kept an open house of general hospitality for the mighty and the indigent, and the son of Mac Ward (Hugh, the son of Hugh), with several others besides these. This was on the 11th day of June. Bundrowes[u] and Beal-lice[v] were also taken, and burned by O'Neill on this occasion. On his return from Bundrowes, a party of his forces slew Rory, son of Godfrey, who was son of Hugh Gallda O'Donnell, and the son of Mac Kelly of Breifny, near Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich[w].

When O'Donnell heard that O'Neill had done these deeds, he ordered his son, Manus O'Donnell, to proceed into Tyrone with a detachment of his army, and to plunder and burn that country; and he himself, with the number of forces he had kept with him, directed his course over Bearnas[x], in pursuit of O'Neill, and to defend Tirhugh. As to Manus, he plundered and burned all the neighbouring parts of Kinel-Owen; he also slew and destroyed many persons, and [then] returned in triumph.

When O'Neill discovered that Manus had gone into Tyrone, he returned across the [River] Finn, and spoiled the country before him as far as Ceann-Maghair[y], from whence he carried off a prey; and he then proceeded in triumph to his own country.

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from the flat-surfaced rock in the ford, which, when the water decreases in summer, appears as level as a marble floor.

[w] *Sgairbh-innsi-an-fhraoich*, i. e. the scarriff, or shallow ford of the island of the heath. This name is unknown to the Editor. Inis-fraoich is the name of an island in Lough Gill, in the county of Sligo.

[x] *Bearnas*, i. e. the gap of Barnismore, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. The road from Donegal to Stranorlar passes through this gap.

[y] *Ceann-Maghair*, now Kinnaweer, a district in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1392, p. 725, *supra*.

Ro gaḃaḋ iaram longport lá hua néill ag cnoc buiḋḃ ag loċ monann (fris a raitear a ccoitcinne cnoc an boġa) gus an sochraide réṁraite cén moṫá an slóġ an·ar aṁail reṁebertmar.

Imṫusa í doṁnaill ro ṡai tar bſrnus iar roċtain maġnusa go nédálaiḃ iomḋa dia ṡaiġiḋ ó na tarraiḋ ua neill ag aṫ sſnaigh ⁊ o ná rucc fair iar ndenaṁ creiċe ċinne maġair, ro lſrṫċſglamaḋ lais an conranagair do soċraide ger bó huaṫaḋ fri hiolar dósoṁ an tan sin go rangatar go haon ṁaiġin co druimliġſn. Ro sgrúdsat a ccoṁairle dus ciḋ do déndaoís im na deacraiḃ dicuiṁgiḃ baí for cind dóiḃ uair ro ḟſdatar ná biaḋ a naṫṁaoín lá hua néll cona sluaġ ⁊ las an sluaġ cconnaċtaċ ro dáil cuca dia ttír dia roisead leó roċtain a cceann aroile conaḋ í comairle arriċt leó indsaicchiḋ í neill ar asé bá neasa dóiḃ uair roba lainne leo a muḋucchaḋ do ṁaiġin oldas a mbioṫḟognaṁ do neoċ isin mbiṫ. Ar fair dſriḋ leó (o ro ḃáttar for líon sloiġ ina nacchaiḋ) amus longṗuirt do ṫabairt isin adhaiḋ for ua néill. Rainic raḃaḋ ⁊ rſiṁḟios na coṁairle sin go hua neill go ro lá forairſḋa fri forċoiṁéd gaċ conaire inar dóiġ leó cenél cconaill do roċtain dia saicċiḋ, ⁊ baí fſin cona ṡlóġ hi ccaṫais iar na ccúlaiḃ ina longport.

Iar nindeall, ⁊ iar norducċaḋ, iar ngresaċt ⁊ iar ngéslaoiḋſḋ a ḃſcc slóicċ dua doṁnaill, Ro forcongair forra a neaċra dfágḃáil, ar ní baí mſnmarc aca a laṫair iombuailte diomġaḃail munḃaḋ rſmpa bá raén. Ro ascnattar trá an tuċt sin co ro dáilsiot hi ccſnd loċta in ḟorċoimetta gan airiucċaḋ dóiḃ, ar a aoí trá ro gabsat a luċt fſiṫme agá erḟuaccra dia ṁuintir co

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[z] *Cnoc-Buidhbh*, anciently pronounced Knock-Boov, and now Knockavoe. It received its name from Budhbh, or Boov dearg, a chieftain of the Tuatha de Danann Colony, from whom several celebrated fairy hills in Ireland were called.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 410. This hill is now called cnoc a ḃoġa, anglice Knockavoe, and is a very lofty one situated over the town of Strabane, on the boundary of the parish of Leckpatrick.—See the year 1600.

[a] *Loch Monann.*—This was the name of a lough near the foot of Knockavoe. In a memorandum in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 180, col. *a*, which memorandum was evidently written immediately after this period, this battle is called Maiḋm Loċa Monann, i. e. the Breach of Lough Monann.

[b] *Druim-Lighean*, now Drumleene, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford.—See this place mentioned in Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 266, and again in these Annals, at the years 1524 and 1583.

[c] *To become slaves*, literally, "for it was more pleasing to them their being slaughtered" [i. e. that they should be slaughtered] "by field than

O'Neill afterwards pitched his camp at Cnoc Buidhbh[z], at Loch Monann[a], commonly called Cnoc an Bhogha, with all the forces before mentioned, except the western army, as we have said before.

As to O'Donnell, after his son Manus had reached him with many spoils, as he had not caught O'Neill at Ballyshannon, and as he had not overtaken him after the plundering of Ceann-Maghair, he returned across Bearnas, and mustered all the forces he had, though they were few against many at that time, and they all came to one place to Druim-Lighean[b]. They held council to consider what they should do in the strait difficulties they had to meet, for they knew that they would not be at all able to maintain a contest with O'Neill and his army, and with the Connacian army, which was then marching towards their country, should they succeed in joining each other [before the engagement]; so that the resolution they adopted was to attack O'Neill, as he was the nearest to them, choosing rather to be slain on the field than to become slaves[c] to any one in the world. They agreed (as the army opposed to them were so very numerous) to attack O'Neill's by night. A notice and forewarning of this resolution reached O'Neill, so that he placed sentinels to guard every pass by which he thought the Kinel-Connell might come to attack him, while he himself, with [the main body of] his army, remained on the watch[d] at the rere in his camp.

O'Donnell, having arrayed and marshalled, excited and earnestly exhorted his small army, commanded them to abandon their horses, for they had no desire[e] to escape from the field[f] of battle unless they should be the victors[g]. They [his forces] then advanced until they came up to the sentinels [of O'Neill] without being perceived by them. However, the sentinels began to

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their constant servitude to any person in the world."

[d] *On the watch*, hı ccaꞇaıꞅ. The word caꞇaıꞅ is explained ꝼaıꞃe no ꝼuıꞃeaċꞃaꞅ, i.e. "watching, or awaiting," by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

[e] *Desire*, mꞅnmaꞃc.—This word is not in the published Dictionaries, but is explained ꞅmuaıneaꝺ, i. e. thought, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 165, *b*.

[f] *To escape from the field*, a laꞇaıꞃ ıomḃuaılꞇe ꝺıomᵹaḃáıl. The word ıomᵹaḃáıl means to avoid, or shun. It is thus explained by Michael O'Clery: ıomᵹaḃáıl .ı. ꞅeaċna. Ro ıomᵹaıḃ .ı. ꝺo ꞅ̇eaċaın.—See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 202, line 3. The meaning is, that if they should not defeat the enemy they did not wish to have horses at hand to fly. This desperation secured them the victory.

[g] *Unless they should be the victors*, munḃaꝺ ꞃꞅmpa ba ꞃaén, literally, "unless the derout should be before them," i. e. unless they should make the enemy retreat before them. This idiom is of very constant occurrence in these Annals.

mbátar a mbioḋbaḋa dia soiġiḋ. Do ċótar trá cenél cconaill ar a nindeall lá a ḋſine ⁊ lá a ḋioġaire ro ċingſt ar a uaṁan leó na forcoiméḋaiġe do roċtain rſmpa do ṡaiġiḋ í néill gur ḃó a naoínḟeċt rangattar an longport. Ro láirſt gáire móra ór áirḋ acc roċtain hi ccſnn aroile ḋóiḃ. Nir ḃó meirḃ ro freacrraḋ an congair sin lá hanraḋaiḃ í néill ar ro gaḃsat co calma corantaċ acc imdiḋſn a fflaṫa ⁊ a bforlongpuirt. Baoí an sluaġ cſċtarḋa acc coṁbualaḋ ⁊ acc coṁmarḃaḋ aroile. Ro ḃatar treóin accá ttraothaḋ, ⁊ laoíċ aga lſoraḋ do cſċtar an da lſiṫe. Bátar fir aga ffoḋḃaḋ, maċtaḋ ⁊ míḋiaċ for mearġarraiḋ isin maiġin sin. AS suaill má ro fſr lá cſċtarna aca ciḋ frir a ffſraḋ a coṁlann ar nír ḃó forreil ḋóiḃ aiġṫe aroile lá doirċe na hoiḋċe ⁊ ar a ḋlúiṫe ro ḃáttar hi ttrecumasc aroile. Ro raoíneaḋ tra fo ḋeóiḋ ar ua néill cona ṡlóġ ⁊ ro fáccbaḋ an forlongport ag ua ndoṁnaill. Bá haḋḃal tra an tár tuccaḋ ar ua neill isin laṫair sin, ar ro háirṁſḋ lá lucht na cceall in ro haḋnaicit dronga ḋíḃ, ⁊ lár na coiḃnſraiḃ báttar hi ccoṁḟoċraiḃ ḋóiḃ tuilleaḋ ar naoí ccéḋ do ṫuitim do soċraide í neill isin maidm sin, go ro lſiṫ ainm, ⁊ airdercus an maḋma sin fo erinn uile. Batar iad bá hoirḋſrca torċair isin maiḋm sin, doṁnall ócc mac doṁnaill go ndruing ḋírim do gallócclaċaiḃ cloinne doṁnaill, Toirrḋealḃaċ mac síṫiġ co soċaiḋe móir dia ṁuintir, Eóin biréd co nurṁór na nalbanaċ táinicc lais, aoḋ mac eocċain mic uilliam mécc maṫġamna co ndreim dia muintir, Ruaiḋrí maguiḋir ⁊ araill dia ṁuintir amaille fris. Torcrattar ann ḃeós ile do laiġneaċaiḃ ⁊ dferaiḃ Miḋe ar ní ṫáinicc cſnn slóiġ na soċaiḋe ó ḃſcc co mór isin tionól sin í néill nár ḃó heccaoínteċ iad diar faccaiḃsſt dia muintir isin maiġin sin cona do na háraiḃ daoíne as mó tuccaḋ etir conallċoiḃ ⁊ eóganċaiḃ an maiḋm sin cnuic buiḋḃ. Tarṫaḋar trá cenel cconaill eiċ, airm, ⁊ edeaḋ, lon bíḋ, ⁊ biotáille, ⁊ seóid soṁaiseaċa ṡainſmla

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[h] *The sentinels*, na foircoiméḋaiġe.—This term is translated "advanced guards" in a copy of these Annals made for the Chevalier O'Gorman, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

[i] *Death*, "maċtad .i. marḃaḋ."—*O'Clery*.

[k] *Evil destiny*, miḋiaċ. Diaċ, "fate, destiny, end."—*O'Reilly*. Miḋiaċ is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of *ill fate, evil destiny, or bad end.*

[l] *They could not discern one another's faces*, literally, "for not visible to them were the faces of each other for the darkness of the night, and for the closeness in which they were in the intermixture of each other."

[m] *The camp was left to O'Donnell.*—An English writer would say, "O'Donnell was left master of the camp."

give notice to their people that their enemies were approaching. The Kinel-Connell now, fearing that the sentinels[h] would reach O'Neill before them, rushed onwards with such violence and vehemence that they went out of array; and they [and the sentinels] reached the camp together. On thus coming into collision with one another they raised great shouts aloud, and their clamour was not feebly responded to by O'Neill's common soldiers, for they proceeded bravely and protectively to defend their chief and their camp. Both armies were [engaged] at striking and killing each other, and mighty men were subdued, and heroes hacked, on either side; men were hewn down, and death[i] and evil destiny[k] seized vigorous youths in that place. Scarcely did any one of them on either side know with whom he should engage in combat, for they could not discern one another's faces[l] on account of the darkness of the night, and their close intermixing with each other. At last, however, O'Neill and his army were defeated, and the camp was left to O'Donnell[m]. Great[n] indeed was the slaughter made upon O'Neill [*recte*, O'Neill's forces] on that spot, for it was calculated by the people of the churches in which many of them were interred, and by those of the neighbours who were near them [and recognized the bodies], that upwards of nine hundred of O'Neill's army fell in that engagement, so that the name and renown of that victory spread all over Ireland. The most distinguished men who fell in that engagement were [the following]: Donnell Oge Mac Donnell, with a countless number of gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnell]; Turlough Mac Sheehy, with a great number of his people; John Bissett, with the greater part of the Scots who had come with him; Hugh, the son of Owen, son of William Mac Mahon, with a party of his troops; and Rory Maguire, and some of his people along with him. There fell there also many of the Lagenians and of the men of Meath, for there came not a leader of a band or troop, small or great, in that muster of O'Neill, who did not complain of the number of his people that were left [dead] on that field; so that this battle of Cnoc Buidhbh was one of the most bloody engagements[o] that had ever occurred between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connel seized upon horses, arms,

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[n] *Great*, "adḃal .i. mór."—*O'Clery.* It means simply *great*, or *immense.*

[o] *Bloody engagements*, literally, "so that of [or among] the greatest slaughters of men made between the Connellians and Owenians was this defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh."

etir esccraiḃ ⁊ blſiḋſohaiḃ na sloġ forr ro sraoineaḋ leó ⁊ gé ro ḃattar muintir í ḋoṁnaill gan eoċa acc dol isin ccaṫiorgail battar eiċ iomḋa leó ón ḟiallaċ ro airliġsſt isin árṁaċ ísin. Do ċodar araill do ṡlóġaiḃ uí ḋoṁnaill lá a néḋalaiḃ dia ttiċċiḃ gan comairlſccaḋ dó, Ara aoi trá ro smaċt som forra toiḋeċt ina ḋocom fó ċédoir, ⁊ ro arsna amail as déine conrainicc (iar na ttoġairm co haon ḃaile) tar bſrnas mór siar tar eirne, tar droḃaoís, tar duiḃ, tré ioċtar cairpri go ro gaḃ forlongport a ccſṫraṁain na madaḋ don taoíḃ tuaiḋ do bſind ġulban, uar tangattar an sluaċċ connaċtaċ do ráiḋsſm go mbatar i niomṡuiḋe im ṡlicceaċ bail i mbáttar bárdaḋa í ḋoṁnaill ar ní ḃaí airisſmh forra gan teaċt co tír ċonaill aċt co ngaḃdaoís an baile. An tan at ċualatar an dá mac uilliam, an dá ua conċoḃair mac diarmata, clann í ḃriain, ó cſrḃaill ⁊ siól ccſinneittiġ cona slóċċaiḃ ua doṁnaill do ġabáil ḟorlongpuirt i niomḟoccus dóiḃ, ⁊ an maiḋm sin do ṡraoíneaḋ lais ar ua néill as í comairle ro ċinnsſt teaċta do ċor uaṫa daslaċ síoḋa ar ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ do raircсsſt do reiḃ atberaḋ Maġnus ó doṁnaill ⁊ ó cſrḃaill etir ua ndoṁnaill ⁊ mac uilliam im gaċ caingin ⁊ im gaċ ní baí ſtorra. Batar iad ro faiḋſḋ fris na tosccaiḃ sin, Taḋcc mac toirrḋealḃaiġ í ḃriain, co ndaġḋaoiṁiḃ ele amaille fris. IN airſt tra batar na teaċta acc airnſis a naiṫiscc dua doṁnaill ari comairle do rónsat maiṫe na slóġ sin cona slóġaiḃ eluḋ gan ḟios ón iomṡuiḋe hi raḃatar, ⁊ ro ċinnsſt for an ccomairle hi sin gér ḃó hiongnaḋ ⁊ gér ḃó deacair ionnsaṁail an tslóiċċ baoí annsin ar líonṁaire a lérṫionóil ar uaisle a naireaċ, ⁊ ar aiḋḃle a neccrait fris an tí baoí for a cciont do ṡóḋ fón saṁail sin co ro aiṫſḋ ⁊ co ro dioġlaḋ cáċ díoḃ a ainninne for aroile. Ní ro hanaḋ ⁊ ní ro hairiseaḋ las na slóċċaiḃ sin fri a tteċtaibh ná fri hiomluaḋ naiṫiscc ṡíoḋa no caoíncomraic co ruaċtatar coirrṡliaḃ gur bó hann scarsat tiġearnaḋa ⁊ taoisiġ na sloġ sin ré roile.

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[p] *Eiscras.*—It appears from Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Esscop fína, that escra was a brazen vessel for measuring wine.

[q] *Goblets.*—Bleiḋ is explained "a drinking cup, a goblet," by O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, which is correct.

[r] *Warriors.*—"Fiallaċ .i. fianlaoċ, no foireann laoċ no ġaisgeaḋaċ."—*O'Clery.*

[s] *Ceathramha-na-madadh*, i. e. the quarter of the dogs, now Carrownamaddoo, a townland in the parish of Ahamlish, near the mountain of Binn Golban, now Binbulbin, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 483, and the map to the same work, on which the exact position of this townland is shewn.—

armour, a store of provisions, strong liquors, and several beautiful and rich articles, both eiscras[p] and goblets[q], of the forces whom they had defeated; and though O'Donnell's people were without horses on going into the engagement, they had many horses from the warriors[r] whom they had cut off in that slaughter. Some of O'Donnell's forces went to their houses with their [share of the] spoils, without his permission, but he sent them a peremptory order to return to him at once; and after they had collected to one place at his summons, he marched, with all the speed that might be, westwards, through [the gap of] Bearnas Mor, over the [Rivers] Erne, Drowes, and Duff, and over the lower part of Carbury, and pitched his camp at Ceathramha-na-madadh[s], on the north side of Binn-Golban, because the Connacian army, of which we have [already] spoken, had advanced to Sligo, and were laying siege to that town, in which O'Donnell had placed warders; and nothing delayed their march to Tirconnell but the taking of the town. When the two Mac Williams, the two O'Conors, Mac Dermot, the O'Briens, O'Carroll, and the O'Kennedys, with their forces, heard of O'Donnell's having encamped in their vicinity, and of that victory which he had gained over O'Neill, they resolved to dispatch messengers to sue for peace from him; and they offered to him to leave all the covenants and matters in dispute between O'Donnell and Mac William to the arbitration[t] of Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll. Teige, the son of Turlough O'Brien, with other chiefs, were sent with these proposals. While the messengers were delivering their embassy to O'Donnell, the chiefs of the army, together with all their forces, came to the resolution of raising the siege and retreating privately; and they acted on this resolution, though it was strange and wonderful that such an army as was there—so numerous, so complete, with leaders so noble, and with enmity so intense against the persons opposed to them—should have retreated in this manner, [and should not have waited] until each party had expended its fury, and wreaked its vengeance on the other. These troops did not halt or wait for [the return of] their messengers, or the report of their embassy as to peace and tranquillity, until they reached the Curlieu mountains, where the lords and chieftains of the army separated from one another.

See also note [o], under the year 1309, p. 493, *supra*.

[t] *To the arbitration.*—The literal translation is as follows: "And they offered to him as [i. e. such terms as] Manus O'Donnell and O'Carroll should say [pronounce] between O'Donnell and

O doṁnaill imorro ní ḟitir side na slóicc do ḋol uaḋa fón ionnus sin, ar dia ffſraḋ nó ḃiaḋ ina lurc amail as déine conicfaḋ. Ro ċuir tra maġnus ó doṁnaill ioḋlacaḋ las na teaċtaiḃ .i. la taḋcc mac toirrḋealbaiġ í briain coniḋ acc corrsliaḃ rucc for a ṁuintir. As suaill má ro bá mó do clú nó do coscar dua doṁnaill ar ḟuḋ ereann an maiḋm sin ċnuic buiḋḃ in ro farccbaḋ ár daoíne, ⁊ édála aiḋble, iná an bánmaiḋm sin cen go ro fuiliġeadh nó go ro forḋearccaḋ for neaċ ſtorra.

Doṁnall (.i. doṁnall cleireaċ) mac Sſain uí caṫain Saor macaoṁ a ċiniḋ fſin, ⁊ fear einiġ coitċinn do ṁarḃaḋ las an rúta.

Doṁnall mac doṁnaill uí Ruairc saoí ar uaisle ⁊ ar oirḃſrt do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn feiḋlimiḋ uí ruairc.

Maiġistir feilim ó corcráin saoí dearsccaiġṫe i ndlicċſḋ cánonta décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1523.

Aois Criost, Mile, cúicc céd, fiche, atrí.

Sſan ó maonaiġ baí na Pſrsún i nġéirill, ⁊ na ċananaċ coraḋ hi cill dara, an taon cleireaċ bá mó ainm ⁊ oirdearcas do ḃaoí i nuaċtar laiġean do écc.

O caṫáin donnchaḋ mac Sſain ceanḋ dáṁ ⁊ deóraḋ bá fſrr ina aimsir dia ċiniḋ fſin do écc.

O mórḋa cédac mac laoiġsicċ décc.

Máire inġſn i ṁaille bſn mic suiḃne fánat an aoinḃſn consapail bá fſrr ina haimsir décc.

O maille corbmac mac eoccain féiċſṁ coitċſnn ar ſngnaṁ ⁊ ar eineaċ décc.

Mac tiġſrnain fſrġal mac giolla íosa óicc, mic giolla íosa, mic briain

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Mac William, respecting every covenant and respecting every thing that was between them."

[u] *Bloodless defeat*, bán-maiḋm, literally, *white defeat*. The word bán, when thus compounded, has a kind of negative meaning, as in bán martraḋ (used in the very ancient manuscript at Cambray, an extract from which has been given by Mr. Purten Cooper, so well read by Pertz), which means *white* martyrdom, i. e. bloodless martyrdom.

[v] *Donnell Cleireach*, i. e. Donnell the Clergyman, so called probably from his having been educated for the Church. His castle was situated near the old abbey-church of Dungiven, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, where some of his descendants are still extant.

O'Donnell, however, did not know that these hosts had fled from him after this manner, for had he known it he would have pursued them with all possible speed. Manus O'Donnell sent an escort with the messengers, i. e. with Teige O'Brien [and his associates], and it was at the Curlieu mountains he overtook his people. Scarcely did the defeat of Cnoc-Buidhbh, in which many men had been slaughtered and vast spoils obtained, procure greater renown or victory for O'Donnell throughout Ireland than this bloodless defeat[u], although no one among them had lost a drop of blood or received a single wound.

Donnell [i. e. Donnell Cleireach[v]], the son of John O'Kane, the paragon of the youth of his tribe, and a man of general hospitality, was slain by the [people of] the Route[w].

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, distinguished for his nobleness and great deeds, was slain by the sons of Felim O'Rourke.

Master Felim O'Corcran, a learned doctor of the canon law, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1523.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-three.

John O'Maenaigh[x], who was parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister at Kildare, a clergyman of the greatest name and renown in the upper part of Leinster, died.

O'Kane (Donough, the son of John), the best patron of his own tribe, in his time, of the learned and the distressed, died.

O'More (Kedagh, the son of Laoighseach), died.

Mary, the daughter of O'Malley, and wife of Mac Sweeny Fanad, the best wife of a constable in her time, died.

O'Malley (Cormac, the son of Owen), a general supporter for his prowess and hospitality, died.

Mac Tiernan (Farrell, the son of Gilla-Isa Oge, son of Gilla-Isa, son of

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It stood on the brink of a remarkable precipice over the River Roe, but its foundations are now scarcely discernible.

[w] *The Route*, a territory in the north of the county of Antrim, inhabited at this period by the Mac Quillins, an Irish family of Welsh origin. The Mac Donnells had not as yet invaded this territory.

[x] *O'Maenaigh*, now anglicised Mooney, in Meath and in the King's County.

tigearna teallaiġ dúncaḋa fear dércaċ daonnaċtaċ décc, ⁊ a ḋearḃrathair do ġabail a ionaiḋ.

bRian mac taiḋcc an ċoṁaid, mic toirrḋealbaiġ mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ dfaġáil báis obainn hi ccluain raṁḟoda ḟó féil Pattraicc.

Mac uí ḃriain tuaḋmuṁan .i. taḋcc mac toirḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋelḃaiġ mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ durċor do ṗeiler i naṫ an ċamais for siúir lá buitileraċaiḃ (.i. las an iustis piarus ruaḋ buitilér) fſr a aosa rér mó eaccla a ſsccarat an taḋg sin.

Mac gille ſain loċlainn do ṁarḃaḋ.

Mac conmiḋe Maoileaċlainn décc.

Aoḋ buiḋe mac cuinn mic neill mic airt í neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá Ruaiḋri carraċ mac corbmaic mic aoḋa.

Eogan mac feilim mic donnchaiḋ mic tiġſrnáin ócc í ruairc do baṫadh ar loċ glinde éda.

Rosa mac Ruaiḋri, mic briain mic feilim méguiḋir dfaġail ḃáis i mbraiġdeanus acc an ccoṁarba maguidir .i. cúċonnacht.

Aoḋ mac airt í ṫuaṫail fſr a aoisi bá mó clú einiġ ⁊ uaisle dá ḟine do ṁarḃaḋ lá branaċaiḃ.

Coccaḋ etir ó neill .i. conn, ⁊ ó doṁnaill aoḋ [dub] mac Aoḋa ruaiḋ. O domnaill do ḃſiṫ hi ffoslongport ré hſḋ an earraiġ i nglionn ḟinne, ⁊ Maġnus ó doṁnaill do ḋol i nalbain, ⁊ a toiḋeċt slán iar criоċnuccaḋ a ċuarta. O doṁnaill ⁊ Maġnas do ḋol hi ttír eocċain, ⁊ an tír uile ó ḃealach ċoille na ccuirritín go dún ngſnainn do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do loscсadh leó. baile mic doṁnaill .i. cnoc an ċluiċe do loscсaḋ lá hua ndomhnaill ⁊ lubgort sain-

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[y] *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

[z] *Ath-an-Chamais*, i. e. the ford of the winding water, now Camus bridge, situated two miles to the north of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

[a] *Mac Gille Eain*, now Mac Lean.

[b] *Mac Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

[c] *Glenn-éda*, i. e. the glen or valley of jealousy, now Glenade, in the county of Leitrim, not far from the boundary of the county of Donegal. According to the tradition in the country this was the scene of the first jealousy that took place in Ireland, namely, between Partholan and his wife Delgnaid, a couple who flourished at a very remote period of Irish history, for some account of whom the reader is referred to Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 166.

[d] *Con.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates bacaċ, which is correct.

[e] *Gleann-Finne*, now Glenfinn, or the vale of

Brian), Lord of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], a charitable and humane man, died; and his brother assumed his place.

Brian, son of Teige-an-Chomhaid[y], son of Torlogh, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aonaigh, died suddenly, about the festival of St. Patrick, at Cluain Ramhfhoda [Clonroad].

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Teige, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), was killed by a shot of a ball at Ath-an-Chamais[z], upon the River Suir, by the Butlers, i. e. Pierce Roe Butler, Lord Justice of Ireland. This Teige was, of all men of his age, the the most dreaded by his enemies.

Mac Gille Eain[a] (Loughlin) was slain.

Mac Conmidhe[b], i. e. Melaghlin, died.

Hugh Boy, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, was slain by Rory Carragh, the son of Cormac, son of Hugh.

Owen, the son of Felim, son of Donough, son of Tiernan Oge O'Rourke, was drowned in the Lough of Glenn-éda[c].

Ross, the son of Rory, son of Brian, son of Felim Maguire, died in captivity with the Coarb Maguire (Cuconnaught).

Hugh, the son of Art O'Toole, the most celebrated of his tribe in his time for hospitality and nobleness, was slain by the Byrnes.

A war [broke out] between O'Neill, i. e. Con[d] and O'Donnell (Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe). O'Donnell remained encamped during the Spring in Glenn-Finne[e], and Manus O'Donnell went to Scotland; and he returned in safety after his visit. O'Donnell and Manus [then] went to Tyrone, and ravaged and burned the whole country from Bealach Coille na g-Cuirritin[f] to Dungannon. The town of Mac Donnell, i. e. Cnoc-an-Chluiche[g], was burned

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the River Finn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. The River Finn has its source in Lough Finn, situated in the parish of Inishkeel, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal, and it flows through the town of Stranorlar, and joins the River Mourne (muġḋoꞃnα) near the town of Lifford.

[f] *Bealach-Coille-na gCuirritin*, now the road of Killygordin, in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This place was then a part of Tyrone.

[g] *Cnoc-an-chluiche*, i. e. the hill of the game, or play. This place, which was the seat of Mac Donnell, the head of O'Neill's gallowglasses, is so called at the present day, and is anglicised Knockinclohy. It is a townland in the parish of Pomeroy, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

ſmail baí ann do ġſrraḋ ⁊ do ṫeasccaḋ las an sluaġ, ⁊ a mbſiṫ adhaiḋ longpuirt hi ttulaiġ ócc. An tír do ṁilleaḋ, ⁊ do ṁór arccain ar gaċ ṫaoḃ díḃ, báttar dna adhaiḋ ḟoslongpuirt la taobh cairn triaġail, Ro marḃaḋ, ⁊ Ro buailſḋ buar iomḋa, ⁊ airccṫe aiḋble, ⁊ tangattar slán iar nionnraḋ an tíre leó don ċur sin.

Do ḋeachaiḋ trá ua doṁnaill do riḋisi hi ttír neoġain. Ro hoircceaḋ ⁊ ro millſḋ an tír lais co ndearna ua neill síḋ ris a ndſirſḋ na bliaḋna sa, ⁊ ní dearna éċt oirḋſirc ſtorra aṁlaiḋ sin.

Indsaiċċiḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ iar ndénaṁ síoḋa lá hua néill iar tteacclamaḋ a soċraide hi ttír ⁊ hi ccoiccríċ lais, dol dó co bréifne uí Ruairc. Creacha, ⁊ éḋála an tíre do chur la fioru breifne i ndiamraiḃ ⁊ i ndroiḃelaiḃ an tíre dia niomċoiṁéḋ ⁊ dia nimḋíoſn for ua ndoṁnaill. Bátar clann uí ruairc gus an líon sluaġ tarrustair ina bfarraḋ ag imḋſġail an tíre, ar a aoí trá do imṫiġ ua doṁnaill an tír don turus sin. Ro loisccead lais a foirccnſma, ⁊ a harḃanna, co nár ḟáccaiḃ ní bá ionairṁe inte gan losccaḋ.

Sluaiċċeaḋ aḋbal ṁór la gearóid iarla ċille dara, ⁊ la gallaiḃ miḋe, ⁊ lá hua néill conn mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain ar ua cconċoḃair ffailġe, ⁊ ar ċonall ua ṁórḋa ⁊ ar ġaoiḋealaiḃ laiġſn arċſna. Na gaoiḋil sin danaṁain uile ar ráḋ í néill, ⁊ ar a ḃrſiṫſmnas ſtorra, ⁊ an tiarla, ⁊ ó néill ar ndénaṁ síoḋa ſtorra do tabairt giall, ⁊ braġatt na ngaoiḋeal sin i in urlaiṁ an iarla a ngioll lé gaċ accra dá raiḃe aicce orra, ⁊ a sccaraḋ ré roile fo ṡíḋ aṁlaiḋ sin.

Fſraḋaċ buiḋe ó madaccáin tánaisi síl namcaḋa do ṁarḃaḋ lá sluaġ uí cearḃaill .i. Maolruanaiḋ.

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[h] *Herb garden*, luḃġort.—This word, which is often incorrectly written luġḃort, is explained luiḃ-ġort .i. gort luiḃe, an herb-garden, in Cormac's Glossary. Its diminutive, luḃġortán, is the name of some townlands, anglicised Luffertane, Lorton, and even Lowertown.

[i] *Carn t-Siaghail*, i. e. the carn of Sedulius, or Sheil, now Carnteel, a small village in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note [n], under the year 1239, p. 297, *supra*.

[j] *Neighbourhood.*—Coiccríoċ, which is now incorrectly used to denote a stranger or foreigner, is always employed by the Four Masters in the sense of "neighbourhood or confine." It is derived from coṁ, which is equivalent to the Latin *con*, *com*, and críoċ, i. e. *finis*. It is very strange that Keating used it in the opposite sense, namely, in that of strange or foreign country.

[k] *Breifny-O'Rourke.*—This territory com-

by O'Donnell, and a beautiful herb garden[h] there was cut down and destroyed by his forces. They remained for some time encamped at Tullyhoge, and ravaged and plundered the country on every side; and again they encamped for a time at one side of Carn t-Siaghail[i] [Carnteel], where they killed and destroyed numbers of cattle, and committed other great depredations, and they returned safe after having [thus] plundered the country on that expedition.

O'Donnell went again to Tyrone and continued to plunder and devastate the country until the end of the year, when O'Neill made peace with him, and so no other remarkable exploit was performed between them.

O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), after having made peace with O'Neill, assembled the forces within his own territory, and those of his neighbourhood[j], and made an irruption into Breifny-O'Rourke[k]. Spoils and goods of the country were conveyed by the men of Breifny into the wilds and fastnesses of the country, to guard and protect them against O'Donnell. The sons of O'Rourke, with all the forces which they had with them, were defending the country against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, however, overran the country on this occasion, burned its edifices and corn, and left nothing worth notice in it without burning.

A very great army was led by Garrett, Earl of Kildare, the English of Meath, and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen), against O'Conor Faly, Connell O'More, and the Irish of Leinster in general. All these Irish abided by the decision and arbitration of O'Neill between them and the Earl, and O'Neill, after having made peace between them, delivered the pledges and hostages of the Irish into the keeping of the Earl, in security for [the performance of] every demand[l] he made of them; and so they separated from each other in peace.

Fearadhach[m] Boy O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the army of O'Carroll, i. e. Mulrony.

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prised the whole of the present county of Leitrim, and originally the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, but in latter ages these baronies were a part of Breifny-O'Reilly.

[l] *Demand*, accꞃa.—This word is translated challenge by Duald Mac Firbis, in his version of Irish Annals for Sir James Ware already often quoted.

[m] *Fearadhach.*—This name, which was very common among the O'Maddens and O'Naghtans till very recently, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man; but it is preserved in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, in the sur-

AOIS CRIOST, 1524.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, cúicc céd, fiche, aceaṫair.

Dias mac í ḋoṁnaill, niall garḃ, ⁊ eoċcan clann aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ do cengal commbáḋa coccaiḋ ré roile, ⁊ a mbeit lé haṫaiḋ acc buaiḋreaḋ an tíre go ro cuireaḋ fuṫaiḃ féin dol i nacchaiḋ a cele. Ro gabaḋ baile néill ġairḃ .i. crannócc loċa beṫaiġ lá heoġan, iar mbeit don ḃaile for a ioċt ⁊ for a ionċaiḃ féin. Ḟáccḃais niall an tír, ⁊ tucc ionnsaiċċiḋ ḟada imċian doriḋisi ar an mbaile co mbaoí a cceilcc a ccoṁfoccus dó. Ro ḟidir eoġan an ní sin, ⁊ ro ionnsaiġ go hairm i mbaoí niall, Ro gaḃsat ag iomm-bualaḋ aṫaiḋ ḟada re roile go ro marbaḋ eoġan ar an laṫar sin. Ro tromloiteaḋ niall co nerḃailt dia ġonaiḃ iarsin. Ro ba mór an teċt rias an tan sin an dias torċair ann sin.

Diarmaitt mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ uí ḃriain, fer a ṫiġearnais féin ar ferr nó riaraḋ luċt cuingeda neiṫ fair, fer ro ba buaine eineaċ, ⁊ engnaṁ, fer ro saoíleaḋ danṁain le hinṁe ⁊ lé hoireaċus a ḋúiṫċe do écc iar nongaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫriġe.

Slóiċċeaḋ lá hua nDoṁnaill hi tTír neoċcain diar loiscceaḋ ⁊ diar hairccead an tír lais, ⁊ teaċt slán iaraṁ.

Sloiċċeaḋ las an iustis .i. geróitt mac geróitt iarla ċille dara dḟoiriḋin a ḃraṫar í neill .i. conn mac cuinn hi meḋón foġṁair do ṡonnraḋ do ṫoċt for ua nDoṁnaill daiṫe a áiniccne fair, ⁊ ní ro hairiseaḋ leó co riaċtattar Port na ttri naṁat, ar ba hinnill, ⁊ bá daingen leó beit isin maigin sin ar uaṁan í ḋoṁnaill, ar ro ḃáttar domain díoġa talṁan ⁊ letan clara lán-daingne ina nuirṫimċeall ann do ronaḋ lá Maġnus ua nDoṁnaill feċt riaṁ.

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name Farry, which is an anglicising of O'Fearadhaigh.

[n] *Loch Beatha*, now Lough-Veagh, near Gartan, in the county of Donegal.—See note [c], under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*.

[o] *From a great distance.*—This could not be literally translated. The nearest that the English would bear is the following: "Niall leaves the country and gave [made] a long, far incursion again on the town, so that he was in ambush in its vicinity."

[p] *Before this time*, rias an tan sin, i. e. had they fallen before they had disturbed the country by their contentions, their deaths would have been the cause of great lamentations in Tirconnell. But at this time the people thought it a blessing that they had fallen by each others' hands, as the civil war in the kingdom of Tirconnell was then at an end, and their father was enabled to wage war with more effect on O'Neill

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1524.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-four.

The two sons of O'Donnell, namely, Niall Garv and Owen, the sons of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, formed a confederacy to wage war; and they continued for some time disturbing the country, until at length they were induced to oppose each other. The town of Niall Garv, i. e. the Crannog of Loch Beatha[n], in which he had been left [only] by Owen as protector and caretaker, was seized [to his own use]; Niall left the territory, and again marched from a great distance[o] to attack the town [mansion]; and he lay in ambush in its vicinity. Owen, having received intelligence of this, repaired to the place where Niall was; and they fought there for a long time, until Owen was slain on the spot; and Niall was so deeply wounded, that he died of his wounds [soon] afterwards. The [loss of] two who fell there would have been the cause of great grief before this time[p].

Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, a man who assisted those that requested any thing of him better than any other man, owning a like extent of territory; a man of the most untiring hospitality and prowess, who was rather expected to live and enjoy the wealth and dignity of his patrimony, died, after Unction and Penance.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone; and he burned and ravaged the country, after which he returned safe.

An army was led by the Lord Justice (Garrett, the son of Garrett, Earl of Kildare), precisely in the middle of Autumn, to relieve his kinsman, O'Neill, i. e. Con, the son of Con, and to wreak his vengeance upon O'Donnell; and he never halted until he arrived at Port-na-dtri-namhad[q], for they [i. e. he and his forces] considered themselves secure and protected in that place against O'Donnell, of whom they were afraid, for there lay all around them deep ditches and strong[r] and broad trenches, which had been formed some time before by Manus

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and his neighbours. Charles O'Conor writes in Irish in the margin: "The brothers of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, fell by each other, and in good soothe they richly deserved this misfortune."

[q] *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—This was the name of a place on the east side of the River Foyle, near Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

[r] *Strong.*—The adjective lándaingne is here made to agree with clara, which is incorrect;

Do ronaḋ tionol trom slóiġ lá hua ndoṁnaill do ċosnaṁ a críċe fris an iustís, ⁊ fri hua neill. Ḃáttar iad tangattar hi soċraiḋe í ḋoṁnaill cenmoṫa a ṡoċraiḋe bunaiḋ buḋḋéin, feaċt aḋbal albanaċ duaisliḃ cloinne doṁnaill na halban fá mac doṁnaill féin Alasdrann mac eóin caṫanaiġ, ⁊ fá aengus mac eóin caṫanaiġ, fa mac doṁnaill gallócclaċ co soċaiḋi do deaġḋaoínib ele a halbain amaille friu. Ní ro hanaḋ leó siḋe co rangattar co druimliġen, ⁊ ro baí gléallaḋ immbualaiḋ etorra ar ná ṁaraċ. Ro baí Maġnus ó doṁnaill aġ iarraiḋ an iustis ⁊ ó néill dionnsaiċċiḋ in aḋhaiḋ sin ⁊ ní ro ḟaoṁ ó doṁnaill sin lá daingne an ionaiḋ ina raḃattar, ⁊ ar uaṁan an ordanáis bátar lá muintir an iustís. Do ċóiḋ tra maġnus gan coṁairléċċaḋ dua ḋoṁnaill hi mescc na ngallócclaċ dia ċois do ċaiṫem ⁊ do ṁescḃuaiḋreaḋ tsluaiġ an iústís ⁊ í neill ⁊ ro gabsat for a ndiúḃraccaḋ do ṡaiṫiḃ saiġitt conár leiccset taṫaṁ nó tionnabraḋ dóiḃ go ro marḃaḋ an calḃaċ mac uí ḃriain leo co sochaiḋe ele amaille ris, ⁊ rob éct mór eriḋe ina duthaiġ féin. Así comairle ro ċinn an iustís, ⁊ ó neill ar abaraċ coinne síoḋa do ċor go hua ndoṁnaill, do ronaḋ ón, ar ro naiḋm an iustís síḋ etir ó ndoṁnaill ⁊ ua neill, ⁊ é féin hi slánaiḃ etorra. Do rónaḋ ḃeós cairdes críost mar an ccéḋna etir an iústis, ⁊ ó doṁnaill co ro scarsatt fó sidh, ⁊ fó ċaoincompac tre ṁíorḃailiḃ dé don dul sin. Acc tionntuḋ don iustis, ⁊ dua neill fuarattar aoḋ, mac néill, mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe, mic briain ḃallaiġ sluaċċ mór acc milleaḋ tíre heoċċain, ⁊ an tan do ċuala aoḋ na slóiġ sin do ḃeiṫ ċuicce, Ro ċuir urṁór a slóiġ féin roiṁe lá creaċaiḃ ⁊ lá héḋalaiḃ an tíre. Ro airis fein co cian ina ndeoḋhaiḋ in uathaḋ slóiġ co ruccsat tiucc an tslóiġ ele fair. Ro ionnsaiġsiot é iar ná faġbail i nettarbaoġal co ro marbaḋ (6. october), ⁊ co ro muḋaigheaḋ leó he ar in laṫair sin. Bá troġ tra ⁊ bá doiliġ an traor clann ṡoiċinélaċ doiḋheaḋ aṁlaiḋ

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for although the clara, or trenches, helped to render the fortification daingean, strong, still they could not with propriety be said to be daingean themselves. But the Editor cannot help this, for he must allow the Four Masters their own mode of expression, though it be often inelegant, and even sometimes incorrect.

[s] *Druimlighean*, now Drumleen, on the west side of the River Foyle, and not far from Port-na-dtri-namhad, where the enemy was encamped.

[t] *A promise of battle.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning is that there was every appearance that they would come to an engagement on the following day.

[u] *Was desirous*, literally, "Manus O'Donnell was asking to attack the Justiciary and O'Neill that night."

[v] *To conclude a peace*, literally, to send a mes-

O'Donnell. O'Donnell mustered a numerous army to defend his country against the Lord Justice and O'Neill. The following are those who joined the army of O'Donnell on this occasion, exclusive of his own native forces: a great body of Scots, consisting of the gentlemen of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland, under [the conduct of] Mac Donnell himself, i. e. Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, and under Mac Donnell Galloglagh, with many others of the chieftains of Scotland who accompanied them. These never halted until they arrived at Druimlighean[s], and there was a promise of battle[t] between them on the morrow. Manus O'Donnell was desirous[u] of attacking the Lord Justice and O'Niall on that night, but to this O'Donnell would not consent, on account of the strength of the position of the enemy, and from a dread of the ordnance which the Lord Justice's people had with them. Manus, however, without consulting O'Donnell, set out on foot with a party of gallowglasses, to harass and confuse the army of the Lord Justice and O'Neill, and commenced discharging showers of arrows at them, so that they neither allowed them to sleep nor rest; and they slew Calvagh, the son of O'Brien, who was a great loss in his own territory, and many others along with him. The resolution which the Lord Justice and O'Neill adopted on the following day was, to send messengers to O'Donnell, requesting him to come to a conference, and conclude a peace[v]. This was accordingly done, and the Lord Justice confirmed a peace between O'Neill and O'Donnell, he himself being as surety between them. A gossipred was also formed between the Lord Justice and O'Donnell, so that on this occasion they parted from each other in friendship and amity, through the miraculous interposition of God. The Lord Justice and O'Neill, on their return, found Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh, ravaging Tyrone with a numerous army; and Hugh, when he heard that these hosts were approaching him, sent the greater number of his forces onwards with the preys and spoils of the country, and he himself remained at a great distance behind them, with only a small body of troops, so that the main body of the other army overtook him. They attacked him, and, being caught in a perilous condition, he was overpowered and killed on the spot, on the 6th of October. It was a rueful and grievous thing that this noble and highborn chieftain should

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sage of peace. This indeed was done, for the Lord Justice ratified a peace between O'Donnell and O'Neill, and he himself as surety between them.

sin ar ní ḃaoí a ṡaṁail do ċenél eoġain re cian daimsir ar uaisle, ar ſngna ar eineaċ ar cróḋaċt, ar ċoṁnart, ar ċosnaṁ conaḋ dfosaiṫṁſt a ḃáis ro ráiḋeaḋ :

A cſtair fiċſt fír soin,
míle cúicc céd do bliaḋnaiḃ,
ó ġſin dé co haoḋ ḋoiḋiḋ
da mbe aon dá ḟiarfoiġiḋ.

Mac uiḋilín corbmac, ⁊ mac sſain duiḃ mic domnaill do lot ⁊ do ġaḃail a haiṫle an marḃṫa sin lá muintir í neill.

Gormlaiḋ inġſn uí ḋoṁnaill (Aoḋ ruaḋ) bſn aoḋa mic neill mic cuinn í ṅéill, bſn ro ba mo dſrlaccaḋ ⁊ deiġeineaċ ⁊ ro ba mo cumaoín ar ordaiḃ ⁊ eccalsaiḃ, ar eiccsiḃ ⁊ ar ollaṁnaiḃ (deirḃsir ón ar baoí dſiġḟſr a ḋiongmala lé) décc iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa ó doman, ⁊ dſman.

Coccaḋ mór etir caṫanċaiḃ dár marḃaḋ cumaiġe mac briain ḟinn uí ċaṫáin, ⁊ fſrdorċa mac Ruaiḋri an rúta, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ for an coccaḋ sin aoḋ carraċ mac uí ḋoċartaiġ lé goffraiḋ mac goffraḋa uí caṫain, ⁊ drong dá muintir amaille ris iar ndol dóiḃ do ċongnam lá Sſan mac tomáis í ċaṫáin. Cuṁaiġe ballaċ mac doṁnaill í ċaṫáin saoí ḋuine uasail ar a ċuṁactaiḃ do ṁarḃaḋ lá cuid don rutta.

Mac donnchaiḋ tíre hoilella décc .i. Ruaiḋri mac tomaltaiġ mic briain, ⁊ imreasain do bſiṫ etir cloinn ndonchaiḋ fa tiġearnus na tíre, ⁊ mac donnchaiḋ do gairm do corbmac mac taiḋcc mic briain.

Mac suiḃne tíre boġaine niall mór mac eoccain consapal bá fſrr láṁ ⁊ laochḋaċt, ⁊ bá cruaiḋe croiḋe ⁊ coṁairle, bá fſrr airisioṁ, ⁊ ionnsaiġiḋ, ⁊ bá fſrr eneċ ⁊ ſngnaṁ, bá mó muirſr ⁊ mſrġarraḋ, ⁊ ar lia las ro briseaḋ

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[w] *Tir-Boghaine*, i. e. the country of Enna Boghaine, who was the second son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of all the Kinel-Connell. This territory is described in the Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, *a*, *a*, as extending from the River Eidhneach, now the River Eany, which falls into the harbour of Inver, in the bay of Donegal, to the stream of Dobhar flowing from the rugged mountains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 156. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, translated and published by Colgan (lib. ii. c. 40), places the lofty mountain of Sliabh-Liag, now Slieve-league, in this territory.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 135. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the barony of Baghaineach, now *anglice* Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal. According to O'Dugan's Topographical Poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyles; but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster it was the country of

thus be cut off,—for his peer for nobleness, intelligence, hospitality, valour, prowess, and protection, had not been [found] for a long time [before] among the Kinel-Owen. The following [quatrain] was composed in commemoration of [the year of] his death:

Four and twenty years, 'tis true,
A thousand and five hundred,
From birth of Christ till death of Hugh,
Should any one inquire.

Mac Quillin (Cormac) and the son of John Duv Mac Donnell were wounded and taken prisoners after this killing [of Hugh], by O'Neill's people.

Gormley, the daughter of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), and wife of Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, a most bounteous and hospitable woman, who had bestowed many gifts upon the orders and churches, and upon the literary men and ollaves (which, indeed, was what might have been expected from her, for she had a husband worthy of her), died, having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

A great war [broke out] among the O'Kanes, in which Cumaighe, the son of Brian Finn O'Kane, was slain, and Ferdoragh, the son of Rory, of the Route. In this war was also slain Hugh Carragh, the son of O'Doherty, by Godfrey, the son of Godfrey O'Kane, together with a party of his people, they having gone to assist John, the son of Thomas O'Kane.

Cumhaighe Ballagh, the son of Donnell O'Kane, a distinguished gentleman, considering his means, was slain by some [of the people] of the Route.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill died, namely, Rory, the son of Tomaltagh, son of Brian; whereupon a contention arose among the Mac Donoughs, concerning the lordship of the country; and Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian, was [at last] styled the Mac Donough.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine[w] (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking[x], best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops, and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of

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Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of gallowglasses to the O'Donnells.

[x] *Withholding and attacking*, i. e. the most judicious in deciding when it was best to retreat, or keep from action, and when to join battle with the enemy.

do bſrnaḋaiḃ baoġail dia ċaoṁ ċenel fſin décc iar nongaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫriġe ina caislén fſin hi raṫain .14. december.

O conċoḃair ciarraiġe (concoḃar mac concoḃair) do ḋol ar creiċ i nduthaiġ ealla ⁊ corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taiḋcc do ḃrſiṫ fair, ⁊ raoineaḋ lais for ua cconcobair, ⁊ ó conċoḃair féin do loṫ ⁊ do ġaḃail, Conċoḃar mac diarmada mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ í briain, ⁊ diarmaid mac corbmaic uí ṁáille do ṁarḃaḋ isin mbriseaḋ sin lá corbmac mac taiḋcc.

Mag carṫaiġ riaḃaċ (doṁnall mac fíngin, mic diarmada) do ḋol ar siuḃal creiċe i nglionn flſisce, ⁊ muintir na tíre ar mbrſiṫ fair ag fágḃail an ġlſnna, é fſin do ġaḃáil ⁊ drong dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃaḋ.

Maggraġnaill (caṫal ócc mac caṫail) do ṁarḃaḋ a ffioll ar faiṫċe a ḃaile fſin lé cloinn í ṁaoilṁiaḋaiġ.

Mor inġean í briain (.i. toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc) bean donnchaiḋ mic maṫġaṁna í briain, bſn tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitċinn décc.

Aiḃilín inġſn Ridire an ġleanna, bſn í conċoḃair ciarraiġe dſiġḃſn déarcaċ daonnaċtaċ décc.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac feilim buiḋe uí ċonċoḃair do ṁarḃaḋ lá toirrḋealḃaċ ruaḋ mic taiḋcc ḃuiḋe mic caṫail ruaiḋ.

Ruaidri mac briain mic pilip meguiḋir saoí ċinnḟſóna décc.

Mac uí raiġilliġ .i. caṫal mac eoccain mic caṫail do ġaḃail lá cloinn tsſain mic caṫail uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ milleaḋ na bréifne uile do ṫeaċt trit sin etir ó Raiġilliġ ⁊ clann tsſain í Raiġilliġ, ⁊ ó néill (conn mac cuinn) do ḋol sluaġ fó ḋí isin mbreifne do milleaḋ coda cloinni tSſain don breifne, ⁊ clann tsſain do ṁilleaḋ coda uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ an prioir ócc, mac caṫail, mic fearġail, mic Sſain do ṁarḃaḋ dorċor do ṗilér fá ċaislén tolċa moain, Roba saoí ċinnḟſóna eiside.

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[y] *Perilous passes*, literally, "and by whom most of gaps of danger were broken."

[z] *Rathain*, now Rahin castle, not far from the village of Duncaneely, in the parish of Killaghty, barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[a] *Duthaigh-Ealla*, i. e. the district of the River Ealla, now Duhallow, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See note [p], under the year 1501, p. 1262, *supra*.

[b] *Gleann-Fleisce*, i. e. the vale of the Flesk, a river rising in the south-east of the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry, and falling into the Lower Lake of Kilkenny, near the town.

[c] *The Green*, faiṫċe, i. e. the green, lawn, *platea*, or field of exercise, opposite his house, or castle.

[d] *At the castle*, literally, under the castle. The

perilous passes[y] of any man of his own fair tribe, died, after Unction and Penance, in his own castle of Rathain[z], on the 14th of December.

O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor) set out upon a predatory incursion into Duthaidh-Ealla[a], but was overtaken by Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige [Mac Carthy], who defeated O'Conor, wounded him, and took him prisoner. In this defeat Conor, the son of Dermot, son of Gilla-Duv O'Brien, and Dermot, the son of Cormac O'Malley, were slain by Cormac, son of Teige (Mac Carthy).

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot) made a predatory incursion into Gleann-Fleisce[b]; but, being overtaken by the people of the country as he was leaving the glen, he himself was taken prisoner, and some of his people were slain.

Mac Rannall (Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal) was treacherously slain on the green[c] of his own town, by the sons of O'Mulvey.

More, the daughter of O'Brien (i. e. Turlough, the son of Teige), and wife of Donough, the son of Mahon O'Brien, a woman who kept a house of open hospitality, died.

Eveleen, daughter of the Knight of Glynn, and wife of O'Conor Kerry, a good, charitable, and humane woman, died.

Turlough, the son of Felim Boy O'Conor, was slain by Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe.

Rory, the son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, a distinguished captain, died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Cathal) was taken prisoner by the sons of John, son of Cathal O'Reilly, the consequence of which was, the desolation of all Breifny, between O'Reilly and the sons of John O'Reilly. O'Neill (Con, the son of Con) twice marched with an army into Breifny, to destroy that part of it which belonged to the sons of John; and the sons of John destroyed O'Reilly's part; and the young Prior, son of Cathal, son of Farrell, son of John, a distinguished captain, was killed by the shot of a ball at the castle[d] of Tulach Moain[e].

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ball must have been fired through a window or aperture in the castle while he was standing beneath.

[e] *Tulach Moain*, i. e. Moan's hill, now called in Irish tulaiġ ṁaoin, and *anglice* Tullavin. It is the name of a small village on the road leading from Cootehill to Cavan, and about three miles from the former.

Mac méguiḋir concoḃar mac Sſain mic Pilip do ṁarḃaḋ la slioċt airt í néill.

Ross mac Ruaiḋri mic tomais óicc meguiḋir do ḃathaḋ hi port claoin innsi iar ttabairt creiċe dó ó ṁac méguiḋir .i. giolla pattraicc mac concoḃair.

Brian mac giollapatraicc mic aoḋa óicc még maṫġaṁna. Arḋġal mac aoḋa óicc, ⁊ eochaiḋ mac aoḋa óicc do ṫeaċt go baile mégmaṫġaṁna (.i. glaisne mac Remainn, mic glaisne megmaṫġaṁna) dernaiḋm ⁊ do ḋaingniuccaḋ a sioḋa sir, ⁊ iar ndénaṁ a ccuir ⁊ a ccſngail, ⁊ a sioḋa dóib sir fá ṁionnaiḃ ⁊ fá ṡlánaiḃ ioṁḋa, Ro ḟáccaiḃsiot an baile gan eaccla gan imuaṁan. Ro cuireaḋ brian na moiċeirġe mag maṫġaṁna ⁊ luċt tiġe mégmaṫġaṁna ina lſnmain, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ brian ⁊ arḋgal leó tré ṫangnaċt ⁊ meaḃail, ⁊ bá hiat sſin diar a ccoṁaosa bá fſrr baí ina ccoṁḟocraiḃ.

Sſan buiḋe mac aindriasa megcraiṫ fſr suim soċonáiġ go niomat saiḋḃrſsa eren, ⁊ a écc.

O breislſin eocċan ócc, mac eocċain, ollaṁ ṁeguiḋir lé brſiṫſṁnas décc.

Mac riṫbſrtaiġ (.i. cuconnaċt) ollaṁ méguiḋir lé dán décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1525.

Aois Críost, mile, cuicc céd, fiċe, acúicc.

Gníoṁ urgranna aḋuaṫmar do ḋénaṁ an ḃliaḋainsi .i. epscop lſiṫġlinne ar na ṁarḃaḋ hi meaḃail lá mac an abbaḋ mic murċaḋa, ⁊ hé ina ċaoiṁṫeaċt amaille lé graḋ ⁊ lé carṫanaċt, ⁊ an drong ar a rucc iarla ċille dara do

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[f] *Brian-na-moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

[g] *Mac Mahon's household.*—They gave name to the Loughty [luċt tiġe], a territory now included in the barony and county of Monaghan.

[h] *Treachery.*—"Tangnaċt .i. meaḃal no ḟeall."—*O'Clery*.

[i] *Mac Ribhbheartaigh*, now anglicised Mac Crifferty.

[j] *Abominable deed.*—This murder is entered under the year 1525, in Ware's Annals of Ireland; but in Dowling's Annals the murder is entered under the year 1522, and the punishment of it under 1524, or 1525, but evidently by a mistake of the transcriber. Dowling gives the following account of the transaction:

"A. D. 1522. Mauritius episcopus Leighlen cognominatus Deoran in Lexia jam vocata, Queenes County in Leinster, frater minorum, professor in Theologia, controversia et conversatione eloquentissimus predicator, castus a nativitate, episcopatum regebat annum cum dimi-

The son of Maguire (Conor, the son of John, son of Philip) was slain by the descendants of Art O'Neill.

Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Claoininis [Cleenish], after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, i. e. Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

Brian, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Hugh Oge Mac Mahon; Ardgal, son of Hugh Oge; and Eochy, son of Hugh Oge, came to the town of Mac Mahon (i. e. of Glasny, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny Mac Mahon), to confirm and ratify their peace with him; and there, having made peace, and concluded their covenants and compacts with him by many oaths and sureties, they left the town without fear or apprehension; but Brian-na-Moicheirghe[f] Mac Mahon, and Mac Mahon's household[g], were sent in pursuit of them, and Brian and Ardgal, two of the best men, of their years, in their neighbourhood, were slain by them through treachery[h] and deceit.

John Boy, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of note, a prosperous man, and very wealthy, died.

O'Breslen (Owen Oge, the son of Owen), Ollav to Maguire in judicature, died.

Mac Rithbheartaigh[i] (i. e. Cuconnaught), Ollav to Maguire in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1525.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-five.

A foul and abominable deed[j] was committed in this year, namely, the Bishop of Leighlin was treacherously murdered by Mac an-Abbaidh Mac Murrough [and others], who was in his company, with [the appearance of] love and charity. As many of the perpetrators of this crime as were apprehended by the

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dis et duobus mensibus; interfectus fuit per Maurum Cavenagh archidiaconum dioceseos inter Kilneyn et Cloaghruish, eo quod dicti archidiaconi et aliorum redarguit perversitatem et corrigere proposuit. Iste Episcopus in jocundo ejus adventu quibusdam persuadentibus duplicari subsidium cleri respondit: Meluis radere oves quam destruere.

"A. D. 1524. Geraldus Comes Kildariæ juratus deputatus, qui Maurum Guer, id est 'sharp' interfectorem episcopi Deoran predicti cruci affigere curavit, at the head of Glan Reynald by Leighlin, et ibidem intralia ejus fecit comburi, anno 1525."

lucht dénṁa an míġníoṁa sin ro ḟorċongair a mbrſiṫ gus an maiġin in ro ṁarḃsat an tepscop, ⁊ hi bḟſndaḋ beó ar ṫús, a nabaiġe ⁊ a nionaṫair do ḃſin arda, ⁊ a loisccaḋ ina bḟiaḋnaisi.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac maṫġaṁna, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain caṫa in aonaiġ í ḃriain epscop cille da lua do écc.

An dſganaċ mac briain ruaiḋ mic conmiḋe fear tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitċinn décc.

Coṁċruinniuccaḋ ḟſr néreann go haonbaile i naṫ cliaṫ las an iustis iarla cille dara (gſróid ócc mac gſróit) dú hi ttangattar iarlaḋa ⁊ barúin, Ridireaḋa, ⁊ roḋaoíne, ⁊ urṁór gaoiḋeal ⁊ gall ereann arċſna. Do ċuaiḋ tra ó neill conn mac cuinn, ⁊ ó doṁnaill, aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ċſngal a ccor ⁊ daṫdaingniuccaḋ a síoḋa hi ffiaḋnaisi an iustís, iar ttaccra ⁊ iar naiġnſs gaċa caingne ro ḃaí ſtorra riaṁ go sin dóiḃ fſin ⁊ dá ccairdiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal ní ro cuiṁgſḋ a síoḋuccaḋ lás an iustis na lás na maiṫiḃ ar ċſna go ttangattar fo eissíḋ dia ttiġiḃ go ro ḟás an coccaḋ céḋna ſtorra doridise. Do deachaiḋ tra ua doṁnaill fo ḋí hi ttír eoġain an bliaḋain si go ro loisceaḋ, ⁊ go ro léirindraḋ gaċ aird in ro ġaḃ don tír uile lais, ⁊ ní ḟuair tacar no teoccṁáil fris acc dol nó acc teaċt aoinḟeċt diḃ sin. Do ronaṫ síḋ iaraṁ ſtorra a ttús an ḟoġṁair do ṡonnraḋ co ro ṫinġeallsat airisſṁ ar gaċ taoíḃ feiḃ atbéraḋ an iustis ⁊ Maġnus ó doṁnaill.

O caṫain .i. Sſan mac tomais do ṁarḃaḋ lá drſim dia ċiniḋ fſin .i. mac Ruaiḋri an rúta uí caṫáin, ⁊ mac goffraḋa uí caṫain, ⁊c.

Catariona inġſn í duiḃgſnnáin décc, 9. iun, ⁊ a haḋnacal co honoraċ hi mainistir dúin na ngall.

Rois inġſn meguiḋir (Sſan) décc.

Siuḃán inġſn mécc maṫġaṁna (brian) décc.

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[k] *Burned before them.*—This is badly told. It should be, "and the entrails of one of the murderers were taken out and burned before the faces of others who were living, but flayed, and of others who were as yet untouched, but allowed to view the horrible tortures which they themselves were presently to receive."

[l] *A general meeting.*—The Four Masters should have given this entry under the next year, as indeed they have from a different authority, but evidently without recognising that they were recording the same event which they had entered under 1525. This, and many other entries of a similar nature, prove that their work is a hurried compilation.

[m] *Con.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates bacaċ, i. e. the lame, which is correct. He was the chief of Tyrone, who was afterwards created Earl of Tyrone.

Earl of Kildare, were by his orders brought to the spot on which they had murdered the bishop, and condemned to be first flayed alive, and then to have their bowels and entrails taken out and burned before them[k].

Turlough, the son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha an aenaigh O'Brien, Bishop of Killaloe, died.

The Dean, the son of Brian Roe Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

A general meeting[l] of the [principal] men of Ireland was held in Dublin, by the Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare (Garrett Oge, son of Garrett). Thither repaired the earls and barons, knights and other distinguished men, and the greater number of the Irish and the English of all Ireland. Thither repaired O'Neill (Con[m], the son of Con) and O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), with intent to form a league and reconfirm their peace in presence of the Lord Justice. [But] after they themselves, and their English and Irish friends, had debated and argued upon every covenant that had ever been entered into between them till that time, it was still found impossible for the Lord Justice and all the other chieftains to reconcile them to each other; so that they returned to their homes at strife, and the war between them was renewed. O'Donnell went twice into Tyrone this year, and burned and devastated every part of the country through which he passed, and received neither battle nor opposition, either in going or returning, on either of these expeditions. In the beginning of the following harvest, however, a peace was concluded between them; and they mutually agreed to abide, on each side, by the arbitration of the Lord Justice and Manus O'Donnell.

O'Kane, i. e. John, the son of Thomas, was slain by a party of his own tribe, namely, Rory O'Kane of the Route[n], the son of Godfrey O'Kane, and others.

Catherine, the daughter of O'Duigennan, died on the 9th of June, and was honourably buried in the monastery of Donegal.

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (John), died.

Joan, daughter of Mac Mahon (Brian), died.

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[n] *Rory O'Kane of the Route.*—A branch of the O'Kanes had, about a century previous to this, established themselves at Dunseverick, in this territory, in despite of the Mac Quillins, but they were dispossessed in this century by Sorley Boy Mac Donnell of the Isles, to whom Queen Elizabeth made a grant of all his conquests in this territory.

AOIS CRIOST, 1526.

Aoís Criost, míle, cúicc céd, fiċe, aSé.

Glaisne mac aoḋa még aongusa abb manaċ an iubair príoir dúin ⁊ Sabaill do ṁarbaḋ lá cloinn doṁnaill még aongusa .i. lá doṁnall ócc cona ḃraiṫriḃ.

O Raigilliġ décc .i. eóġan. Coccaḋ mór do ḟás etir a ċinḋ imón tiġearnas iar na eccsoṁ co ro gaireaḋ ua raiġilliġ dfſrgal mac Sſain a coṁairle an iustis ⁊ ṁóraín do ṁaiṫiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋel gé ro ḃattar daoíne ba sine ina soṁ acc cur ċuicce.

Mac uí Ruairc .i. taḋcc mac eoccain do marḃaḋ i meaḃail lá muintira dearḃraṫar fſin.

O neill .i. cond, ⁊ Maġnas ó doṁnaill do ḋol do laṫair an iustis do ḋénaṁ síoḋa conallaċ, ⁊ eoġanaċ, ⁊ ar ttionól ṁoráin do ṁaiṫiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋel dá soiġiḋ dia síoḋuccaḋ, ní ro ḟédsat naiḋm síoḋa nó cairdſsa ſtorra co ttangattar ar ccúlaibh fo eissíḋ don ċur sin.

Sluaicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill (iar ttoiḋeċt Maġnusa ó áṫ cliaṫ) ⁊ lá Maġnus fſirsin cona soċraiḋe diblíniḃ hi ttús an earraiġ do ṡonnraḋ hi ttír eoġain. Creaċa iomḋa ⁊ airccthe aiḋble do ḋénaṁ leó isin tír, ⁊ in imit do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ forr na creaċaiḃ sin hi ccoill na lon hi siol mbaoiġill, ⁊ tangattar slán dia ttiġiḃ iaroṁ co nedálaiḃ ioṁdaiḃ.

Easaénta ṁór ar nſirġe i nioċtar connaċt, ar ro cſnglattar a nurṁór uile ré roile i naġaiḋ í ḋoṁnaill. bá hiaḋ do róine an coiṁcſngal sin brian mac feilim uí ċoncoḃair, Mac caṫail óicc uí ċonċoḃair (.i. taḋcc) fá sliocht

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[o] *Of Newry*, an iubair, i. e. of the yew.—See the first part of these Annals at the year 1162. A monastery was erected at Iubar ċinn traċta, i. e. the yew at the head of the strand, now the town of Newry, in the county of Down, by Muirchertach, or Mauricius Mac Loughlin, King of all Ireland, about the year 1160.—See the charter of foundation, printed in its original form by Dr. O'Conor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, 2 *prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 158, and a translation, with notes, in the Dublin P. Journal, p. 102. No part of the ruins of this monastery is now extant.

[p] *Elder than he.*—This is the literal translation, but the meaning intended to be conveyed is, that some of his rivals were his elders, or of a senior branch of the family, according to the law of tanistry.

[q] *Manus O'Donnell.*—This is the true date and account of what has been above entered under the year 1525, where it is stated that O'Donnell himself attended at Dublin. Ware

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1526.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-six.

Glasny, the son of Hugh Magennis, Abbot of the Monks of Newry[o], and Prior of Down and Saul, was slain by the sons of Donnell Magennis, namely, by Donnell Oge and his kinsmen.

O'Reilly, i. e. Owen, died. After his death a great war arose among the chiefs of his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Farrell, the son of John, was styled O'Reilly, by advice of the Lord Justice and many others of the English and Irish chieftains, though some of his rivals were elder than he[p].

The son of O'Rourke, i. e. Teige, the son of Owen, was treacherously slain by his own brother's people.

O'Neill (Con) and Manus O'Donnell[q] went before the Lord Justice to make peace between the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen ; and many of the chiefs of the English and Irish assembled to reconcile them, [but] they were not able to establish peace or amity between them, so that they returned home in enmity on that occasion.

O'Donnell (after the return of Manus from Dublin), and Manus himself, with the forces of both, marched, in the beginning of Spring, into Tyrone; they committed many depredations and great devastations in the territory. They feasted upon those preys during Shrovetide[r] at Coill-na-lon[s], in Sil-Baoighill, and then returned home in safety, loaded with great booty.

A great dissension arose in Lower Connaught. The greater number of them[t] [i. e. of the inhabitants] combined against O'Donnell. The following were those who formed this confederacy: Brian, the son of Felim O'Conor, and Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, together with the descendants of Cormac

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gives the account of the meeting between O'Neill and the deputy of O'Donnell, under the year 1526 only, which is the correct date, and says that the person who attended at Dublin was Manus, the eldest son of Hugh O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell.

[r] *During Shrovetide*, ınıτ ꝺo ꝺénaṁ, literally, "they made or passed Shrovetide on those preys." This strange idiom is still in common use.

[s] *Coill-na-lon*, i. e. the wood of the blackbirds, now Kilnalun, in Tyrone, on the borders of Donegal.

[t] *Of them.*—The style is here awkward, but

cormaic mic donnchaiḋ .i. eoccan, ⁊ Muirċſrtaċ cona ccloinn, ⁊ cona luċt lſnaṁna, do rónsat an luċt sin creaċ a noċtar cairpri ar sliocht ḟeilim mic eoccain uí conċoḃair, ⁊ ruccsat na creaċa leó hi maiġ luircc ar robdar ríoḋaiġ riú ar ḋol i nacchaid uí ḋomhnaill.

Od ċuala ó doṁnaill na creaċa sin do ḋenaṁ, do rónaḋ tionól sluaiġ laiṡ hi ccſnn aroile .i. cuid do maiṫiḃ conallaċ, ⁊ Maguiḋir, cúconnaċt co neirġe amaċ ḟſrmanaċ amaille friṡ, do ċuaiḋ fo ċedóir hi ccairpri. Ro briſḋ caislén na grainsiġe gan ḟuireaċ laiṡ .i. baile sleaċta briain uí conċoḃair, do ṫaéḋ iaraṁ siaṡ an sluaġ sin hi maiġ luircc ro milleaḋ ⁊ ro loisceaḋ laiṡ an tír, ⁊ do ċottar sliocht briain uí conċoḃair for a iomġaḃail don ċur sin, ⁊ tainic sioṁ dia ṫiġ. Od ċualattar an tríol cconcoḃair sin ó doṁnaill do ḋol tar a aiṡ hi ttír ċonaill tangattar fſin ⁊ an ċlann donnchaiḋ reṁráite co líon a ttionoil a ttimċeall sliccig. Ro ġaḃsat ag gſrraḋ gort ⁊ arḃann, ⁊ ro ḃattar acc cur do ċum an ḃaile do ġaḃáil nó gur marḃaḋ duine maiṫ dá muintir .i. Ruaiḋri ballaċ mac í airt, Roimṫigſst on mbaile an lá sin, ⁊ cruinniġit do riḋisi imon mbaile, ⁊ iar ccluinsin na sccél sin dua doṁnaill tainic co nſṁlſscc nſṁṡaḋal gan ḟuireaċ gan ḟaillige dḟóiriḋin tsliccig, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ friṡ ar roċtain dó, ar do ċóiḋsiot síol cconcoḃair ⁊ clann ndonnchaiḋ go bél an droiċit. Ro lſn ó doṁnaill cona sluaiġ iatt amail as déine conrancattar, ⁊ ro sraoíneaḋ fo ċédóir for ṡíol cconċoḃair, ⁊ for cloinn ndonnchaiḋ, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ mac ṁeic donnchaiḋ .i. Maoíleaċlainn mac eoġain mic donnchaiḋ co sochaiḋe ele amaille friṡ. Ro cuireaḋ brian mac feilim mic magnusa uí conċoḃair dia eoċ, ⁊ bá hé dlúṡ ⁊ daingne na coilleaḋ tarla a ttimċeall beóil an droiċit rucc aṡ uaiḋiḃ é, ⁊ adberat aroile nár ḃó hógſlán ón maiḋmsin alle co bfuair báṡ iar ttrioll. Ro ḟáccaiḃ an sluacc connaċtaċ sin éḋala móra eaċ, airm, ⁊

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the Editor would not consider himself justified in improving it, even in the translation.

[u] *The rising out,* i. e. the number of forces usually sent to battle out of the territory. Fynes Moryson frequently uses this expression in his account of the rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

[v] *Grainseach,* now Grange, a small village in the barony of Carbury, eight miles to the north of the town of Sligo.

[w] *Bel-an-droichit,* now Ballydrihid, or Belladrohid, about three miles to the south-west of the town of Sligo.—See note [l], under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra.*

[x] *The O'Conors and Mac Donoughs.*—The style is here very clumsy, but the Editor does not deem it proper to change the structure of the language.

Mac Donough, namely, Owen and Murtough, with their sons and followers. These people committed a depredation in the lower part of Carbury, upon the descendants of Felim, the son of Owen O'Conor; and they carried off the preys with them into Moylurg, for the inhabitants of that territory were at peace with them, for having opposed O'Donnell.

When O'Donnell had heard of these depredations having been committed, he mustered his forces together, namely, some of the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out[u] of Fermanagh. He first proceeded to Carbury, where he, without delay, demolished the castle of Grainseach[v], the town [i. e. mansion-seat] of the descendants of Brian O'Conor. He afterwards marched at the head of this army into Moylurg, and ravaged and burned the country; the descendants of Brian O'Conor having shunned him on this occasion, he returned home. When the O'Conors heard that O'Donnell had returned into Tirconnell, they and the Mac Donoughs, already mentioned, came with all their forces around Sligo, and proceeded to cut down the crops and corn fields; and they were preparing to take the town, until Rory Ballagh, the son of O'Hart, a good man of their people, was slain; and they departed from the town on that day; but they again collected around it. O'Donnell, on receiving intelligence of their proceedings, went, without delay or neglect, vigorously and expeditiously, to the relief of Sligo; but the others did not await his coming, for the O'Conors and Mac Donoughs went to Bal-an-droichit[w]. O'Donnell pursued them with all possible speed, and he at once routed the [said] O'Conors and Mac Donoughs[x]. The son of Mac Donough (Melaghlin, the son of Owen) and many others besides him, were slain; Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, was thrown from his horse, and it was by the closeness and fastness of the wood that surrounded Bel-an-droichit that he was enabled to escape[y] from them,—and some say that he was never perfectly well from [the period of] that defeat until he died some time afterwards. The Connacian army left great spoils, [consisting of] horses, arms, and armour,

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[y] *To escape.*—The literal translation is, "and it was the closeness and the fastness of the wood that happened to be around Bel-an-droichit that brought him from them." Here the nouns ꝺlúꞅ and ꝺaıngne are made the active agents of his escape, which could hardly be allowed by sound criticism, and the Editor has taken the liberty to make a slight idiomatic alteration in the translation, not warranted by the original.

éideaḋ ag cenel cconaill don cur sin, uair ó do rad aoḋ ruaḋ mac neill ġairḃ maiḋm an ċſidiġ ḋroiġniġ for connaċtaiḃ hi ttorcratar ile díḃ ní ṫardsat cenél cconaill for ċonnaċtaiḃ én ṁaiḋm ro ba cosccraiḋe dóiḃ do ċur, ⁊ ór ḃaiḋble a nédala inás an maiḋm sin ḃeóil an droiċit.

O néill do ṫeaċt do ṫoirmſscc caisléin do ṫionnsccain Maġnas ó domnaill hi port na ttri naṁat, ⁊ Maġnus do ṫſgṁáil ria ttús an tsluaiġ, ⁊ enri mac sſain í neill do ġaḃáil lais, ⁊ ó néill fſin dimṫeaċt a ccóir maḋma.

O caṫáin .i. goffraiḋ mac goffraḋa do ṁarbaḋ ag bealaċ an ċamáin lá mac í néill .i. niall ócc, ⁊ niall fſin do ġaḃáil fo ċſnd trill iarsin lá hua neill, ⁊ a bſiṫ i mbraiġdſnas frí ré ḟoda.

Mac í ċaṫain (goffraiḋ) aḋḃar tiġearna a ṫíre feirsin do ḋol ar siubal creiċe i nglionn concaḋan a mí ianuarii do sonnraḋ, ⁊ a éccroṁ fri haḋḟuaire na síne gſiṁrſta conaċ friṫ aon focal dia scélaiḃ no go ffríṫ a ċorp a ndſirſḋ an ċorġais ar cind, ⁊ enri mac neill mic briain tiġerna baile na braġat do ṁarbaḋ don ċur sin, ⁊ soċaiḋi ele beós décc do ḟuaċt, ⁊ do ṁarbaḋ amaille friú.

Maiḋm do ṫaḃairt lá mac mic piarais ar ċloinn emainn mic tomais buitilér dú in ro marḃaḋ conċoḃar ócc mac conċoḃair ċaoiċ uí ḋoṁnaill baí na ċonsapal gallócclaċ, ⁊ agá mbaí láṁ ṁaiṫ co minic rias ad tan sin, ⁊ an lá sin dáiriḋe ar nír lſicc méd a ṁſnman ⁊ feaḃar a láiṁe ḋó anacal do ġaḃáil iar na ṫairccsin dó, ⁊ torċratar soċaiḋe mór do daġḋaoíniḃ, do marcsluaġ, ⁊ do gallócclaċaiḃ isin maiḋm sin ina ḟarraḋ.

O doċartaiġ eaċmarcaċ tiġearna innsi heoccain décc, ⁊ imrſsain mór

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[z] *And.*—In the original it is uair, *for*, which is incorrect, even according to the genius and idiom of the Irish language.

[a] *Ceideach-droighneach*, i. e. hill of the blackthorn, or sloe bushes, now Keadydrinagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

[b] *Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—The erection of this castle was completed by Manus O'Donnell, who compiled there, in the year 1532, his celebrated Life of St. Columbkille, the original of which is now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as appears from the following memorandum written by the scribe at the end:—"A ccaislen puirt na ttri naṁat imorru do deaċtad in ḃeaṫaḋ so an tan ba slán dá ḃliaḋain déc ar fiċit ar ċúic céd ar ṁile don tiġearna."—See this manuscript described, Stowe Catalogue, p. 397. This castle stood on the east side of the river, close to the present town of Strabane.—See note under the year 1522.

[c] *Bealach-an-chamain*, i. e. the pass of the winding, now Ballaghcommon, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

[d] *Gleann-Concadhan*, anglicised Glenconkeine,

to the Kinel-Connell on that occasion; and[z] from the time that Hugh Roe, the son of Niall Garv, had gained the battle of Ceideach-droighneach[a] over the Connacians, where many of them were slain, the Kinel-Connell had not given a defeat to the Connacians which redounded more to their triumph, or by which they obtained more spoils, than this defeat of Bel-an-droichit.

O'Neill set out to prevent the erection of a castle which Manus O'Donnell had begun at Port-na-dtri-namhad[b]; but Manus met the van of his army, and took Henry, the son of John O'Neill, prisoner; whereupon O'Neill himself took to flight.

O'Kane (Godfrey, son of Godfrey) was slain at Bealach-an-Chamain[c], by the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge); and Niall himself was soon afterwards taken prisoner by O'Neill, and he was detained a long time in captivity.

The son of O'Kane, i. e. Godfrey, heir to the lordship of his own country, set out upon a predatory incursion into Gleann-Concadhan[d], in the month of January; and he perished in consequence of the intense cold of the winter[e]; nor was there a word heard about him until the end of the following Lent, when his body was discovered. Henry, son of Niall, who was son of Niall, Lord of Baile-na-braghat[f], was slain on this occasion; and many others perished of cold and were slain along with them.

A defeat was given by the son of Mac Pierce to the sons of Edmond, son of Thomas Butler, in which was slain Conor Oge, son of Conor Caech O'Donnell, who was a constable of gallowglasses, and who had often before that time, but especially on that day, made a display of the prowess and activity of his arm; for the greatness of his mind and the dexterity of his hand would not suffer him to accept quarter, after it had been offered him. And a great number of chieftains of cavalry and of gallowglasses were slain in that defeat along with him.

O'Doherty (Eachmarcach), Lord of Inishowen, died; and a great contention

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a name now applied to a valley in the barony of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry; but it was anciently the name of a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin. According to the tradition in the country this was the territory of the O'Henerys, a respectable sept of the Kinel-Owen, who were tributary to O'Neill, not to O'Kane, whose territory joined them on the north side.

[e] *Intense cold of the winter*, literally, "he died of the intense cold of the wintry weather."

[f] *Baile-na-braghat*, now Braid, a townland in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

ar nſirġe etir a ċineaḋ féin fa tiġearnas go ro goireaḋ tiġearna do gearalt mac doṁnaill mic fſlim í ḋoċartaiġ.

Sluaiccheaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill hi ttír amalgaiḋ ar tarraing sleċta Riocaird a búrc, Battar maiṫe ceneóil cconaill ar an sluaiċċeaḋ sin, ⁊ Máguiḋir cúconnaċt co néirġe amaċ ḟſrmanaċ amaille fris, ní ro hanaḋh ⁊ ní ro hairisſḋ las na huaislib sin co rangattar co slicceaċ cetús. Ro tairrngſḋ ⁊ ro tſglamaḋ arḃanna iomḋa baoí acc slioċt briain hí ċonċoḃair hi ccúil iorra go slicceaċ las an sluaġ sin uí ḋoṁnaill ⁊ an ní ná ro ṫarraingsſt de ro ṁillsſt co léir hé. Tſiḋ ó doṁnaill cona ṡluaġ hi ttír naṁalgaiḋ, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ caislén caorṫannáin ⁊ cros maoiliona lais, ⁊ fuair braiġde, ⁊ édala iomḋa sna caisténaiḃ ísin. Ro leaccaḋ, ⁊ ro láinbrisſḋ lais iatt conar ḃó hionaittreaḃa inntiḃ ar a haiṫle. Do rónaḋ lais iar sin síṫ, cadaċ, ⁊ coṁaontaḋ etir ṡlioċt Riocaird a búrc ⁊ bairéḋaiġ comdar córaiġ fria roile. Ag sóaḋ dua doṁnaill ro ġaḃ forlongport im ċul maoile bai in éccraiḋſr ⁊ in anuṁla fris an tan sin. Ro milleaḋ ⁊ ro loiscceaḋ ina mbaoí darḃar ag slioċt corbmaic mic donnchaiḋ lais conaḋ iar ná ṁilleaḋ ⁊ iar na mí imirt do ronsat a breṫ fſin do ṡíṫ fris ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ tuccsat braiġde dó fri coṁall gaċ nſiṫ ro ġeallsat fris. Do rónsat slioċt briain í ċonċoḃair an céḋna uair tuccsat a riar ⁊ a brſṫ fſin do ṡíṫ dua ḋoṁnaill iar mbrisſḋ caisléin na gráinsiġe, ⁊ iar milleaḋ a mbairr, ⁊ a narḃa uile, ⁊ do radsat a ccaoraiġeaċt don tír iaraṁ, do ṫaod ó doṁnaill cona ṡlócc slán iar mbuaiḋ, ⁊ ccoscar don ċur sin, ⁊ sḋ bſcc ria samhain do rónaḋ an sluaiċċeaḋ sin lá hua ndoṁnaill.

Brearal ua madagáin (.i. tiġearna síl nanmċaḋa), fſr caoín cróḋa, cſnnsa ceartbrſṫaċ décc.

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[g] *Until.*—It will be seen that the construction would not make perfect sense without supplying the words enclosed in brackets. "But at length" would be considered better in English.

[h] *The rising out*, i. e. the military force of Fermanagh.

[i] *Cuil-irra.*—This is now applied to a district supposed to be coextensive with the parish of Killaspugbrone, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it appears from the deed of partition of the Sligo estate, dated 21st of July, 1687, that the district of "Cullurra comprised the parishes of St. John, Kilmacowen, and Killaspickbrone."

[k] *Caerthanan*, i. e. a place abounding in the mountain ash. The place is so called in Irish at the present day, but it is generally called Castlehill in English. It is situated on the west side of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley,

arose among his tribe concerning the lordship, [and continued] until[g] Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim O'Doherty, was at last styled Lord.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tirawley, at the instance of the descendants of Richard Burke. In this army were the chiefs of Tirconnell and Maguire, with the rising-out[h] of Fermanagh; and these chieftains marched, without delaying or halting, on to Sligo. This army of O'Donnell collected in Cuil-irra[i] a great quantity of corn, belonging to the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and drew it into Sligo; and such corn as they did not carry off they totally destroyed. O'Donnell then marched his army into Tirawley, where he took the castles of Caerthanan[k] and Cros-Maoiliona[l], in which he found hostages and many spoils; and he then threw down and totally demolished these castles, so that they were no longer habitable[m]. He afterwards established peace, amity, and concord, between the descendants of Rickard Burke and the Barretts, so that they were [for a long time afterwards] friendly towards one another. On his way home O'Donnell pitched his camp at Cul-Maoile [Collooney], the inhabitants of which were in [a state of] hostility and insubordination to him at that time; and he destroyed and burned all the corn belonging to the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough; and it was not until after they had been plundered and ruined that they made peace with O'Donnell, upon his own conditions, and gave him hostages for the fulfilment to him of every thing they promised. The descendants of Brian O'Conor acted in like manner, for they gave O'Donnell his demands, and made peace with him on his own terms, after he had demolished the castle of Grainseach [Grange], and destroyed all their crops and corn. They afterwards took their creaghts into the country. O'Donnell, with his army, returned safe, after victory and triumph, on that expedition. This hosting was made by O'Donnell a short time before Allhallowtide.

Breasal O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, a kind, brave, mild, and justly-judging man, died.

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and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 233, 482.

[l] *Cros-Maoiliona.*—This should be Cros-Ui-Mhaoilfhiona, i. e. O'Mulleeny's cross, now Crosmolina, a village in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, situated one mile north-west of Lough Conn, and six miles west from Ballina.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 12, 13, 487.

[m] *So that they were no longer habitable.*—This might also be rendered "so that they were not fit to be dwelt in afterwards."

AOIS CRIOST, 1527.

Aois CRiost, mile, cúicc céd, fiche aseaċt.

Labras abb lſra gaḃail décc.

Maguidir concoḃar décc, ⁊ Maguiḋir do ġairm ina ionaḋ don ċomharba .i. do ċoinċonnaċt, mac conċonnaċt, mic Briain, lá hua ndoṁnaill.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac eiccneaċáin í doṁnaill, ⁊ feilim mac goffraḋa mic Sſain luircc í doṁnaill do écc.

Mac donnchaiḋ tire hoilella .i. corbmac mac taiḋcc mic briain décc, ⁊ imreasain do bſiṫ etir cloinn ndonnchaiḋ fan tiġearnas nó gur goireaḋ mac donnchaiḋ deocċan mac donnchaiḋ mic murchaiḋ.

Brian mac feilim mic Maġnusa uí concoḃair, ⁊ doṁnall mac feilim mic toirrḋealḃaiġ carraiġ uí ċoncoḃair décc.

Flaiṫbſrtaċ mac Ruaiḋri mic briain méguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ la teallaċ eaċḋaċ .i. lá huaiṫne mac Maġnusa mégsaṁraḋain.

Aṁlaoiḃ ócc duḃ magaṁalgaiḋ taoíseaċ calraiġe do ṫuitim lá cloinn ċolmáin, ⁊ ro ḋiogailsioṁ é fein ria na ṁarḃaḋ uair do marḃaḋh fiacha ṁageoċagáin lais ar an laṫair sin.

O cléiriġ .i. an giolla riaḃaċ mac taiḋcc caim saoi lé healaḋain hi sſnċus, i ndán, ⁊ hi lſiġionn fſr suim, saiḋbir, soċonáiġ, ⁊ cuṁaing móir éirriḋe, ⁊ a écc in aibítt San fronseis an. 8. la do Mharta.

An doctuir ua duinnsleiḃe donnchaḋ mac eocċain, doctúir hi lſiġeas ⁊ saoí ineadlaḋnaiḃ ele, fſr conaiġ ṁóir, ⁊ Saiḋḃrſsa, ⁊ tiġe naoiḋſḋ coitċinn décc .30. September.

Mac maġnusa méguiḋir .i. tomás ócc mac caṫail óicc, mic caṫail óicc biataċ an tsſnaiġ, officél loċa héirne, fſr sſccna eólaċ in ealaḋnaiḃ, fſr ro bá lán do ċlú ⁊ doirḋearcas in gaċ ionaḋ baí ina ċóṁfoccus, ⁊ a écc.

Ruaiḋri mac murchaiḋ mic suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ.

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[n] *John Luirg*, i. e. John of Lurg, so called because he was fostered in the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh, by the O'Muldoons.

[o] *Teallach-Eachdhach*, i. e. the family or tribe of Eachaidh. This was the tribe-name of the Magaurans of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, adjoining Fermanagh.

[p] *Clann-Colman.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlins, whose territory at this period was circumscribed to the limits of the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1527.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-seven.

Laurence, Abbot of Lisgool, died.

Maguire (Conor) died; and the Coarb, namely, Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, who was son of Brian, was styled Maguire in his place by O'Donnell.

Turlough, the son of Egneghan O'Donnell, and Felim, the son of Godfrey, son of John Luirg[n] O'Donnell, died.

Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Brian), died; and a contention arose between the Clann-Donough concerning the lordship, [and continued] until Owen, the son of Donough, son of Murrough, was styled Mac Donough.

Brian, the son of Felim, son of Manus O'Conor, and Donnell, the son of Felim, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, died.

Flaherty, the son of Rory, son of Brian Maguire, was slain by Teallach-Eachdhach[o], i. e. by Owny, the son of Manus Magauran.

Auliffe Oge Duv Magawley, Chief of Calry, fell by the Clann-Colman[p]; but before his fall, he himself avenged himself, for he slew Fiacha Mageoghegan on the field of contest.

O'Clery (Gilla-Reagh, the son of Teige Cam), a scientific adept in history, poetry, and literature, and a man of consideration, wealth, prosperity, and great power, died in the habit of St. Francis, on the 8th day of March.

The physician O'Donlevy (Donough, son of Owen), a Doctor of Medicine, and learned in other sciences, a man of great affluence and wealth, who kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 30th of September.

Mac Manus Maguire (Thomas Oge, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Oge), Biatach of Seanadh[q], and Official of Lough Erne, a wise man, skilled in the sciences, a man of great fame and renown throughout his neighbourhood, died.

Rory, the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain by his own kinsmen.

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sent barony of Clanlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The Magawleys were in the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the same territory, and tributary to the O'Melaghlins.

[q] *Biatach of Seanadh*, i. e. farmer of Belle Isle, in the Upper Lough Erne. This was the son of the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, whose death is recorded above under the year 1498.

Uilliam mac aindriasa mégcraiṫ fear saiḋḃreasa ⁊ soconáigh décc.

Caitilín inġen ċuinn mic doṁnaill í neill ben craiḃdeaċ ḋeġeiniġ ro ḃaí ag deġḟearaiḃ .i. ag ua Raġallaiġ ar tús, ⁊ acc ua Ruairc iarsin décc iar nongaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫriġe.

Sloiċċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ do ḋol hi cconnaċtaiḃ, Atiatt tangattar ina ṡochraitte, o baoiġill, o doċartaiġ, na tri meic suiḃne, Maguiḋir, cuconnacht co neirġe amaċ ḟearmanaċ, ⁊ maiṫe ioċtair ċonnaċt cona neirġe amaċ ⁊ ní ro hairiseaḋ leó co riaċtattar maġ luircc. Ro milleaḋ an tír co leir leó etir arḃar ⁊ foirccnem. Aseḋ lotar iaraṁ co caislén mór mic goisdealbaiġ dia ġabáil. Bá daingen díoṫoghlaiġi eisiḋé ar ro ḃádar an uile aiḋme gaḃála fri naiṁdiḃ feiḃ is deach baoí in erinn an tan sin isin mbaile ísin etir ḃiuḋ ⁊ ordanás ⁊ gaċ aiḋme arċena, ara aoi tra ro ġaḃsat na maiṫe sin acc iomṡuiḋe imon mbaile, ⁊ Ro sreaṫnaiġset a slóġa ina uirṫimċeall conár leiccset neaċ anonn nó anall dia ṡaiccid go ro gaḃaḋ an caislén leó fo ḋeóiḋ.

Ro gaḃaḋ leó don ċur sin caislén an ṁeandoda, caislén an ċalaiḋ, baile na huaṁa, ⁊ an caislén riaḃaċ, ⁊ ro brisit na caisléin sin uile leó iar na ngaḃáil. Ro marḃaḋ beós aoḋ buiḋe mac an duḃáltaiġ uí ġallcubair ar an sluaiċċeaḋ sin (ó ua ndoṁnaill) inuċt an ḃealaiġ ḃuiḋe.

Caislén leiṫḃir do ċríoċnuccaḋ lá Maġnus ua ndoṁnaill etir obair cloiċe, ċroinn, ⁊ cláraiġ, ⁊ ua neill a ccoccaḋ fair. As ann ro tionnsccnaḋ an obair sin lá maġnus an cédaoín iar ffeil brenainn isin tsaṁraḋ ⁊ ro crioċnuiċċeaḋ a ccuid don tsaṁraḋ cedna.

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[r] *Rising-out*, i. e. the forces. This phrase is used even by the English writers of the reign of Elizabeth.—See Moryson's History of Ireland, book ii. c. i, edition of 1735, pp. 235, 237. It was used by Hugh Mac Curtin so late as 1717; see his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, p. 173.

[s] *Castlemore-Costello*, caislen mór mic goisdealbaiġ, i. e. the great castle of Mac Costello, now Castlemore, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this castle is shewn.

[t] *Meannoda*, now Bannady, near the little town of Ballaghaderreen, close to the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Roscommon.

[u] *Cala*, now Callow, a small tract of level land on the south side of Lough Gara, in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Frenchpark (lately a part of the barony of Boyle), and county of Roscommon. The foundations of this castle, which was locally called baḋḃún a ċalaiḋ, i. e. the Bawn of Callow, are still pointed out on the margin of the lake.

[w] *Baile-na-huamha*, i. e. town of the cave,

William, the son of Andrew Magrath, a man of wealth and prosperity, died.

Catherine, the daughter of Con, son of Donnell O'Neill, a pious and truly hospitable woman, who had been married to good men, namely, first to O'Reilly, and afterwards to O'Rourke, died, after unction and penance.

An army was mustered by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe), to march into Connaught. The following were those who joined his forces:—O'Boyle, O'Doherty, the three Mac Sweenys, Maguire (Cuconnaught), with the rising-out[r] of Fermanagh, and also the chiefs of Lower Connaught, with their rising-out; and they marched on, without halting, until they reached Moylurg. They destroyed the whole country, both corn and buildings. They afterwards proceeded to Castlemore-Costello[s], for the purpose of taking it. This was an impregnable fortress, for it contained provisions, and every kind of engines, the best to be found at that time in Ireland for resisting enemies, such as cannon, and all sorts of weapons. These chieftains, nevertheless, proceeded to besiege the castle; and they placed their army in order all around it, so that they did not permit any person to pass from it or towards it, until they at last took it.

On this expedition they [also] took the castle of Meannoda[t], and the castles of Cala[u], Baile-na-huamha[w], and Castlereagh[x], all which they demolished, after they had taken them. One of O'Donnell's men, Hugh Boy, the son of Dubhaltach O'Gallagher, was slain close to Bealach-buidhe[y] [Ballaghboy].

The castle of Leithbhir[z] was completed by Manus O'Donnell, with its works of stone, wood, and boards, while O'Neill was at war with him. Manus commenced this work on the Wednesday before the festival of St. Brendan[a], in summer, and finished it in the course of the same summer.

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now Cavetown, four miles to the south of the town of Boyle, in the barony of Boyle.—See this place before referred to under the years 1487, 1492, and 1512.

[x] *Castlereagh.*—See the years 1489, 1499.

[y] *Bealach-buidhe.*—See this pass before referred to at the years 1497, 1499, and 1512.

[z] *Leithbhir*, now Lifford, on the River Foyle, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. This castle was otherwise called Port-na-dtrinamhad, i. e. the port of the three enemies, and is shewn on Mercator's map of Ireland at Lifford, but on the east side of the river Finn, where it unites with the Mourne, or the Foyle, as it is now called.—See the notice of the commencement of the erection of this castle by Manus O'Donnell, under the year 1526.

[a] *Festival of St. Brendan*, i. e. of St. Brendan of Clonfert, whose festival fell on the 16th of May.

AOIS CRIOST, 1528.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc ced, fiċe, a hocht.

O Ruairc eóċcan tiġearna na breifne ursa coṫaiġṫe einigh, eangnaṁa, ⁊ uaisle sleaċta aoḋa finn décc in aibítt .S. Fronseis iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe.

O briain .i. toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc an taon mac gaoiḋil bá foide lé huaisle, ⁊ lé heineaċ do leiṫ moġa, oiḋre diongṁala briain boroiṁe ar ċongṁáil coccaiḋ ré gallaiḃ décc iar nonccaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe ⁊ a mac dóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. conċoḃar mac toirrḋealḃaiġ.

Fionnġuala inġean í ḃriain (.i. Conċoḃair na sróna mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ) bean uí ḋoṁnaill Aoḋ ruaḋ, an aoín ḃean as mó do ċosain clú ⁊ oirḋearcus dá mbaoí na coṁaimsir, a leiṫ fria corp ⁊ fria hanmain iar ccaiṫeaṁ a haoisi ⁊ a hinṁe lé déirc, ⁊ lé daonnaċt ⁊ iar mbeiṫ da ḃliaḋain ar fiċit in aibítt San Fronséis décc an céd lá don corccas (.i. an. 5. Februarii), ⁊ a haḋnacal i mainistir dúin na ngall do rónaḋ ina haimsir buḋéin.

Conn mac néill mic airt í néill saoí ċinnḟeaḋna eriḋe do ṁarḃaḋ (.i. an. 15. april) la mac airt óig i neill (.i. ó neill), ⁊ lá cuid do slioċt aoḋa meguiḋir, ⁊ dá mac í neill (.i. art occ) .i. enri, ⁊ corbmac baí i laiṁ ag ua neill (.i. conn mac cuinn) a ffaḋ riar an tan sin do ṫaḃairt (dua néill) do cloinn ċuinn mic néill, ⁊ clanḋ ċuinn do ċroċaḋ na deisi sin a ndioġail a naṫar.

Mac diarmada maiġe luircc (Corbmac mac ruaiḋri) feiċeaṁ coitċeant ar eineaċ ⁊ ar ḟéile, mir cruaḋa connaċt ar coccaḋ ⁊ coṁḟuaċaḋ, fear cosanta a ċriċe ar eaċtaircenélaiḃ décc iar nongaḋ ⁊ iar naiṫricċe ⁊ a dearḃraṫair diarmait do ġaḃail a ionait.

Macc carṫaiġ riaḃaċ doṁnall décc.

Caislén ċúile maoile do ġaḃáil ar mac ndonnchaiḋ lá a dearḃraṫair fein lá muirċeartaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic murchaiḋ, ⁊ mac donnchaiḋ féin ⁊

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[b] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds his pedigree, *inter lineas:* "mac tiġearnain mic taiḋg mic tiġearnain móir, i. e. the son of Tiernan, son of Teige, son of Tiernan More."

[c] *The 5th of February.*—This is a palpable error, and should evidently be the 5th of April.

[d] *In captivity,* literally, "who were on hand, i. e. in captivity (i. e. Con, the son of Con) with

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1528.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-eight.

O'Rourke (Owen[b]), Lord of Breifny, sustaining pillar of the hospitality, prowess, and nobility, of the race of Hugh Finn, died in the habit of St. Francis, after unction and penance.

O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Teige), who, of all the Irish in Leath Mhogha, had spent the longest time in [acts of] nobility and hospitality, the worthy heir of Brian Boru in maintaining war against the English, died, after unction and penance; and his son, Conor Mac Turlough, was appointed to his place.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien (Conor-na-Srona, son of Turlough, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh), and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe), a woman who, as regarded both body and soul, had gained more fame and renown than any of her contemporaries, having spent her life and her wealth in acts of charity and humanity, and after having been twenty-two years in the habit of St. Francis, died on the first day of Lent (which fell on the 5th of February[c]), and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, which had been founded in her own time.

Con, the son of Niall, son of Art O'Neill, a distinguished captain, was slain on the 15th of April, by the son of Art Oge O'Neill (i. e. the O'Neill), and a party of the descendants of Hugh Maguire; and the two sons of O'Neill (Art Oge), namely, Henry and Cormac, who had been detained in captivity[d] by [the other] O'Neill (i. e. Con, the son of Con), for a long time before, were given up by him to the sons of Con, son of Niall; and the sons of Con hanged them both, in revenge of their father.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Cormac, the son of Rory), a general supporter of hospitality and generosity, the hardiest man[e] in Connaught in war and in battle, the defender of his territory against exterior tribes, died, after unction and penance; and his brother, Dermot, took his place.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell) died.

The castle of Cuil-Maoile [Colooney] was taken from Mac Donough by his own brother, Murtough, the son of Donough, son of Murrough; and Mac

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O'Neill for a long time."

[e] *The hardiest man*, mıp cρuaḋa connaċτ, literally, the piece of steel of Connaught, which is rather a rude metaphor.

a mac murchaḋ do ġabáil go haiṫġearr iar sin lá hua ndúḃda, ⁊ las an muirċeartaċ ccédna, ⁊ mac ele do mac donnchaiḋ .i. donnchaḋ do ṁarḃaḋ leó an tan sin.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill (co ndruing móir dalbanċaiḃ amaille fris im alastrann mac eóin ċaṫánaiġ) hi maiġ luircc, ⁊ an bealaċ buiḋe do ġearraḋ leó. Braiġde, ⁊ cíos do ḟagḃail ó ṁac diarmada, ⁊ toiḋeċt slán dia tír.

O maoilṁiadaiġ taoiseaċ teallaiġ cearḃalláin .i. caṫal mac doṁnaill mic uaiṫne buiḋe décc.

Gaoṫ ṁór ar nſirġe an aoíne ria nodlaicc go ro lá fioḋ ár mór fó Erinn go ro trascair ċioḋ araill do ċuṁdaiġṫiḃ cloch ⁊ crann, Ro bris ḃeos mur mainistre dúin na ngall, Ro ḟuadaiġ Ro ḃáiḋ, ⁊ ro ḃris arṫraiġe iomḋa.

AOIS CRIOST, 1529.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, fiċe, anaoí.

Mac suiḃne fánat doṁnall ócc mac doṁnaill, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ruaidh tiġearna fánat fri haon bliadain décc do faġail ḃáis iar ccor aibitte uird muire uime.

Emann mac doṁnaill mic suiḃne, ⁊ emann ruaḋ a ṁac do ṫuitim in aon ló lá toirrḋealḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri, mic maolmuire mic suiḃne.

Brian ballaċ mac néill mic cuinn í neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá corbmac mac uiḋelín (iar mbſiṫ don corbmac sin hi ffarraḋ briain fſin ⁊ for a ṁuinterus) iar bfaccḃáil cairrge feargusa dóiḃ.

Caṫal mac eocċain mic aoḋa meguiḋir décc.

Brian ruaḋ mac sſain ṁéguiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ daon urċor do ṡaiġiḋ acc ſoarġaire etir ṁuintir na cúile, ⁊ muintir an maċaire.

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[f] *Bealach Buidhe*, now Ballaghboy, to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note [x], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra.*

[g] *Teallach-Chearbhallain.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys, who were seated near the River Shannon in Maigh-nis, in the upper part of Muintir-Eolais, in the south of the present county of Leitrim. From the Indentures of Composition, made in 1585, it appears that the family of O'Mulvey, and the Sleight Eyre Magranill, had fifty and one-half quarters of land in Moyntirolish Oghteragh, otherwise called Moynyshe.—See O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, Appendix, p. 349.

[h] *The Mur*, i. e. múr na m-braṫár.—This

Donough himself and his son, Murrough, were soon afterwards taken prisoners by O'Dowda and the same Murtough; and another of Mac Donough's sons, i. e. Donough, was slain by them at that time.

An army was led by O'Donnell, accompanied by a great body of Scots, under the conduct of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh, into Moylurg, and Bealach buidhe[f] was cut through by them. He obtained hostages and rents from Mac Dermot, and then returned home safe to his country.

O'Mulvey, Chieftain of Teallach-Chearbhallain[g] (Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Owny Boy), died.

A great wind arose on the Friday before Christmas, which prostrated a great number of trees throughout Ireland, threw down many stone and wooden buildings, destroyed the Mur[h] of the monastery of Donegal, and swept away, sank, and wrecked many vessels.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1529.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred twenty-nine.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Oge, the son of Donnell, son of Turlough Roe), Lord of Fanad for eleven years, died, after having taken the habit of the order[i] of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary.

Edmond, the son of Donnell Mac Sweeny, and Edmond Roe, his son, fell on the same day by [the hand of] Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Maelmurry Mac Sweeny.

Brian Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, was slain by Cormac Mac Quillin, the said Cormac having set out from Carrickfergus in company and friendship with Brian.

Cathal, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Maguire, died.

Brian Roe, the son of John Maguire, was slain by one cast of a dart, while interposing [to quell a riot] between the people of Coole and Machaire[k].

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was the name of a distinct house at Donegal, and its site is now occupied by the rector's house, which retains its name.

[i] *The habit of the order*, *&c.*, i. e. in his own abbey of Rathmullen, in the barony of Kilmacrenan.—See note under the year 1516.

[k] *Between the people of Coole and Machaire*, i. e. between the inhabitants of the barony of Coole-na-noirear and those of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.

Mac mſic dubġaill na halban do ṁarḃaḋ lá haoḋ mbuiḋe ua ndoṁnaill daon ḃuille do ċloiḋiṁ i ndorus ċúile mic an treóin.

Caislén cúile mic an trein do ġabáil lá maġnus ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ iar sccrúdaḋ a ċoṁairle arſḋ do cinnſḋ lais an caislén do ḃrisſḋ.

An cosnaṁaċ mac fſrġail mic donnchaiḋ duiḃ mic aeḋaccáin saoí fá hoirdearca hi ffſineaċus, ⁊ hi ffiliḋeaċt, ⁊ hi mbrſiṫſmnus tuaite baí hi ttíriḃ gaoiḋeal décc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noilfinn.

Mac aeḋaccain (.i. urmuman) .i. doṁnall mac aeḋa mic doṁnaill cſnn eiccſs lſiṫe moġa ar ḟſineaċus ⁊ ḟiliḋeaċt décc.

Eoġan mac feilim mic maġnusa, ⁊ a ḃean grainne inġſn ċonċobair méguiḋir décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1530.

Aoís criost, mile, cúicc céḋ, trioċat.

Epscop oilfinn .i. an tepscop gréccaċ décc.

Caibidil na mbraṫar i ndún na ngall, ⁊ bá he ua doṁnaill (.i. aoḋ ócc) do rad dóiḃ gaċ ní rangattar a leas, ⁊ rób aiḋilcc leó don ċur sin an ccſin báttar hi ffarraḋ aroile.

Caitilin ingſn mic suiḃne bſn í ḋoċartaiġ, ⁊ Róis ingſn í caṫáin bſn feilim í doċartaiġ décc.

Conċoḃar ócc o baoícċill tanaisi baoiġeallaċ do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloind uí ḃuiġill (.i. niall mac toirrḋealḃaiġ) ar an leacaċ an. 6. Ianuarii.

Féilim mac conċoḃair uí ḃuiġill do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn uí ḃaoiġill.

Maolmuire mac suiḃne consapal tíre baġaine [décc].

Doṁnall mac briain mic doṁnaill í neill do ḋol ar crſiċ san maċaire

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[l] *Cuil-mic-an-treoin*, now Castleforward, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, and about seven miles from Londonderry.—See note [y], under the year 1440, pp. 920, 921, *supra*.

[m] *Fenechas*, i. e. the Brehon law.—See note [m], under the year 1317, p. 516, *supra*.

[n] *Lay Brehonship*.—The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1570, has the following notice of the professors of law and physic in Ireland :

"They speake Latine like a vulgar language, learned in their common schooles of Leachcraft and Law, whereat they begin children, and hold on sixteene or twentie yeares, conning by roate the Aphorismes of Hypocrates and the Civill Institutions" [i. e. the Pandects of Justinian], "and a few other parings of these two faculties. I have seene them where they kept Schoole, ten

The son of Mac Dowell [Mac Dugald] of Scotland was slain by Hugh Boy O'Donnell with one stroke of a sword, on the threshold of [the castle of] Cuil-mic-an-treoin[l].

The castle of Cuil-mic-an-treoin was taken by Manus O'Donnell; and having called a council to decide on what was best to be done, he determined on demolishing the castle.

Cosnamhach, the son of Farrell, son of Donough Duv Mac Egan, the most distinguished adept in the Fenechas[m], poetry, and lay Brehonship[n], in all the Irish territories, died, and was interred at Elphin.

Mac Egan of Ormond (Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell), head of the learned of Leath-Mhogha in Feneachus and poetry, died.

Owen, the son of Felim Mac Manus, and his wife, Grainne, daughter of Conor Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1530.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty.

The Bishop of Elphin, i. e. the Greek Bishop[o], died.

A chapter of the friars was held at Donegal; and it was O'Donnell (Hugh Oge) that supplied them with every thing they stood in need of, or desired, while they remained together on that occasion.

Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.

Conor Oge O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), on the Leacach[p], on the 6th of January.

Felim, the son of Conor O'Boyle, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tir-Baghaine[q], [died].

Donnell, the son of Brien, son of Donnell O'Neill, went upon a predatory

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in some on chamber groveling upon couches of straw, their bookes at their noses, themselves lying flatte prostrate, and so to chaunte out their lessons by peece meale, being the most part lustie fellowes of twenty-five yeares and upwards."—*Dublin edition of* 1809, pp. 25, 26.

[o] *The Greek Bishop.*—No account of this bishop is given by Ware or Harris, nor in any of the older Irish annals known to the Editor.

[p] *Leacach*, now Lackagh, a townland near Loughros Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

[q] *Tir-Baghaine*, now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

steafánaċ, ⁊ crſċ do glacaḋ lá a muintir. An tír do cruinniucċaḋ ⁊ a lſnṁain go sliaḃ bſṫa go rucsat fair, ⁊ doṁnall do ṫionntúḋ fris an toraiḋ, ⁊ raoínſḋ forra go ro láḋ a nár lais, dú inar gaḃaḋ dá mac eoġain ruaiḋ í néill in ro marḃaḋ triúr do cloinn Ruaiḋri na lſrgan diar mac maġnais méġṁaṫgaṁna, ⁊ mac enri mic briain, ⁊ tomas na cairrcce mac émainn méguiḋir.

Giolla pattraicc mac corbmaic mic airt ċúile méguiḋir décc, ⁊ rob eiriḋe fſr a inṁe bá fſrr tſġ naoiḋſḋ ina aimsir hi ffſraiḃ manaċ.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill hi ccúicceaḋ connaċt, ASeaḋ ro ġaḃ céttus tria ċoilltiḃ conċoḃair, estiḃ siḋe triar an tanaisteaċt hi maiġ luircc do coraḋ droma rúiscc tar sionainn. Ro loiscceaḋ, ⁊ ro láinṁilleaḋ muintir eolais lais, Ro marḃaḋ drong dia ṁuintir im ċaislén liaṫ droma im Mhaġnus mac an ḟirḋorċa mic suiḃne ⁊ im Mhac mic coilín toirrḋealḃaċ duḃ. Do ċoiḋ iaraṁ assin tar sionainn siar do maċaire ċonnaċt, do droiċſt aṫa moġa tar suca, Ro croiṫſḋ, ⁊ ro creaċloiscceaḋ clann connṁaiġ lais, Ro loiscc ḃeós glinnsce ⁊ cill cruain bailte mſic ḍáuiḋ, ⁊ fuair éḋala aiḋble sna tíriḃ sin. Ro loiscceaḋ beós lais iaraṁ baile an toḃair, ⁊ fuair a ċíos ó ua cconċoḃair ruaḋ .i. Se Pinginne san ccſṫraṁain dá dúthaiġ, ⁊ ticc tar a ais tres an mbealaċ mbuiḋe gan díṫ do ḋénaṁ ḋó iar millſḋ muiġe luircc. Tanaic iarttain don brſifne ⁊ ro loiscceaḋ lá sluaġ uí ḋoṁnaill an tſġ

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[r] *Sliabh-Beatha*, now Slieve Beagh, a range of mountains in Ulster, extending through the barony of Magherastephana, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [n], under the year 1501, p. 1260, *supra*.

[s] *Coillte-Chonchubhair*.—See note [d], under the year 1471, p. 1071, *supra*.

[t] *Caradh-Droma-ruisc*.—This name is usually anglicised Carrickdrumroosk, which was the old name of the present town of Carrick-on-Shannon, as appears from the Down Survey, and several ancient maps of Ireland.—See also Dean Swift's translation of Pléaráca na Ruarcaċ.

[u] *Mac Colin*, now Cullen, a family still respectable in the county of Leitrim.

[w] *Ath-Mogha*.—This place is called Bel-atha-Mogha at the year 1595. It is now called Beal-atha-Mogha, anglice Ballimoe, or Ballymoe, which is a small village on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Galway.—See note under the year 1595.

[x] *Glinsce*, now Glinske, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

[y] *Cill-Cruain*, now Kilcrone, an old church giving name to a townland and parish in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway. The castle of Kilcrone stood near the high road, a short distance to the west of the old church of Kilcrone. It is said to have been the residence of a celebrated heroine called Nuala-na-meadoige

excursion into Machaire-Stefanach [Magherastephana], and his people seized on a prey. [The people of] the country assembled, and pursued them to Sliabh-Beatha[r], where they overtook them; but Donnell turned round on the pursuers, and defeated them with great slaughter, in which the two sons of Owen Roe O'Neill were taken prisoners, and three sons of Rory na Leargan; two sons of Manus Mac Mahon, the son of Henry, son of Brian, and Thomas of the Rock, the son of Edmond Maguire, were slain.

Gilla-Patrick, the son of Cormac, son of Art Cuile [of Coole] Maguire, died. He kept, for his means, the best house of hospitality of all those that were in Fermanagh in his time.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the province of Connaught; he first passed through Coillte-Chonchubhair[s], and from thence proceeded through the Tanist's portion of Moylurg, by the Caradh-Droma-ruisc[t], across the Shannon, and burned and totally desolated the territory of Muintir-Eolais; some of his people were slain around the castle of Leitrim, among whom were Manus, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, and the son of Mac Colin[u] (Turlough Duv). He afterwards proceeded westwards across the Shannon, into Machaire Chonnacht, to the bridge of Ath-Mogha[w]. He destroyed and devastated by fire the territory of Clann-Conway; he also burned Glinsce[x] and Cill-Cruain[y], the towns [castles] of Mac David; and he obtained great spoil in these countries. He afterwards burned Ballintober also, and obtained his tribute from O'Conor Roe, namely, six pence on every quarter of land in his territory. After having destroyed Moylurg, he returned home by Bealach-buidhe [Ballaghboy], without sustaining any injury. He afterwards went to Breifny, where his army burned

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Ny-Finaghty, the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David Burke of Glinske. The effigy of William (said to be the founder of this family), beautifully carved in limestone, and represented as clad in mail, with a conical helmet and slender sword, is to be seen in the old church of Ballynakill, near Glinske. Under the effigy is the following inscription:

"HERE STANDS THE EFFIGIES OF WILLIAM BURKE, THE FIRST OF WHOM DIED 1*16, AND ERECTED BY HARRY BURKE, 1722."

The founder of this family, however, was Sir David, the son of Rickard Finn, by Nuala, the daughter of O'Finaghty, through whose treachery he obtained the territory of Clann-Conway, which was O'Finaghty's country. The William represented by this effigy was probably William, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Hubert, who was son of Sir David (from whom this branch of the Burkes took the Irish surname of Mac David), who was son of Rickard Finn, son of Rickard More, son of William Fitz Adelm.

crannġaile ar deach baí in eirinn .i. tſġ ṁſic consnaṁa ar loċ aillinne. Ro milleaḋ, ⁊ ro diolaíṫriccheaḋ an breifne uile ó ṡliaḃ siar leó don turus sin.

Creaċ ṁór do ḋénaṁ lá haoḋ mbuiḋe ua ndoṁnaill i ngaillſngaiḃ.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill (hi mí September do ṡonnraḋ) ar mac uilliam búrc dia ro milleaḋ blaḋ ṁór don tír. Ro hſrnaiḋmeaḋ síṫ ſtorra iarttain, ⁊ ticc ó doṁnaill slán dia ṫicc.

Iarla cille dara gſróid mac gſróid (baí ré ċian hi láiṁ acc rí Saxan) do ṫeaċt in Erinn, ⁊ Iustis Saxanaċ do ṫſċt lais, ⁊ a mbſiṫ ar aon acc milleaḋ mórain fa gaoiḋealaiḃ. Ro gaḃaḋ leó dna ó Raiġilliġ iar tteaċt ina ccſnn ar a nioċt fſin.

Ruḋraiġe mac eoccain mic aoḋa bailḃ mic sſain uí doċartaiġ, écht mór ina ṫír fſin do écc.

Inġſn uí ḃaoíġill .i. Róis inġſn toirrḋealḃaiġ mic néill ruaiḋ bſn dércach deiġeiniġ, ⁊ Síle inġſn uí ḟallaṁain bſn cairppre mic an ṗriora bſn daonnaċtaċ deiġdealḃḋa do écc.

Aoḋ ó flannaccain mac pſrrúin innsi maiġe saṁ saoí i nſccna, ⁊ i nealaḋain, fſr suairc, Séġainn, ⁊ fſr ro ba maiṫ tſġ naoiḋſḋ décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1531.

Aoís Criost, Míle, cuicc céd, trioċa, ahaon.

Tuaṫal mac í neill .i. mac airt mic cuinn do ġaḃáil lá hua néll .i. lé conn mac cuinn.

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[z] *Mac Consnava*, now ridiculously anglicised Forde by the whole clan in the county of Leitrim. Towards the close of the seventeenth century it was anglicised Mac Kinaw, and sometimes Mac Anawe.

[a] *An English Justiciary.*—He was Sir William Skeffington, a Leicestershire man. They arrived in Dublin in the month of June, and a solemn procession of the mayor and citizens came to meet them on the Green of St. Mary's Abbey, who received Kildare with great acclamations.—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland* at this year.

[b] *O'Reilly.*—He was Farrell, the eldest son of John O'Reilly, by his second wife, Catherine O'Neill, or Ny-Neill.

[c] *Upon honour*, ar a nioċt fſin, at their own request and assurance of faith and honour. In the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the late Chevalier O'Gorman, this passage is incorrectly translated as follows, and the same version is given in the copy of these Annals made by Maurice Gorman, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy:

"A. D. 1530. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, who

the best wooden house in all Ireland, i. e. the house of Mac Consnava[z] on Lough Allen. The whole of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, was destroyed and desolated by them on that expedition.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh Boy O'Donnell in Gaileanga [Gallen, in the county of Mayo].

An army was led by O'Donnell, in the month of September, against Mac William Burke ; and he destroyed a large portion of his country. A peace was afterwards ratified between them, and O'Donnell returned safe to his house.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, who had been for a long time in the hands [i. e. custody] of the King of England, returned to Ireland, in company with an English Justiciary[a] ; and they both continued to do much injury to the Irish. They made a prisoner of O'Reilly[b], who had gone upon honour[c] to visit them.

Rury, the son of Owen, son of Hugh Balbh, son of John O'Doherty, died ; a great loss[d] in his own country.

The daughter of O'Boyle, i. e. Rose, daughter of Turlough, son of Niall Roe, a charitable and truly hospitable woman, and Sile [Celia], daughter of O'Fallon, and wife of Carbry, son of the Prior, a humane and beautiful[e] woman, died.

Hugh O'Flanagan, son of the Parson of Inis-maighe-Samh[f], a paragon of wisdom and science, and a merry and comely man, who kept a good house of hospitality, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1531.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-one.

Tuathal, the son of O'Neill, i. e. the son of Art, son of Con, was taken prisoner by O'Neill, i. e. by Con, the son of Con.

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had been kept in confinement in England for some time, returned to Ireland with Sir William Skeffington, the English Lord Justice, both of whom did great damage to the Irish. They even made O'Reilly prisoner, though they came to his house for hospitality, without being invited."

But ına ccſnn in this passage clearly means "to them," not "to him," and αp α nıoċτ ꝼſın does not mean "without being invited," but "on their own word of honour."

[d] *A great loss*, éċτ móp, generally means an occurrence, or catastrophe, which excites great grief or compassion.

[e] *Beautiful*, ꝺeıġꝺealḃóα, i. e. well-countenanced, or comely-faced.

[f] *Inis-maighe-samh*, now Inishmacsaint, a parish in O'Flanagan's country of Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh.

Maġ cartaiġ riaḃaċ doṁnall mac finġin mic diarmata tiġearna ua ccairpre, fſr ro ba maiṫ smaċt, ⁊ riaġail, fſr ro ba maiṫ oineaċ ⁊ ſngnaṁ, fſr tucc gairm einiġ dfſraiḃ Ereann doneoċ baí ag cuingiḋ nſiṫ díb, do écc.

Donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain tánaisi tuaḋmuṁan fſr denṁa einiġ, ⁊ uaisle décc.

Mac í doċartaiġ .i. niall mac concoḃair ċarraiġ décc.

Conn mac Sſain buiḋe méġmaṫġaṁna do ṁarḃaḋ lá máġ maṫġaṁna, ⁊ lá cloinn ḃriain méġmaṫġaṁna.

Eoccan mac giollapattraicc óicc méġuiḋir do ṁarḃaḋ lá a dearbraṫair (.i. emann).

Concoḃar mac caṫail mic duinn méġuiḋir do marbaḋ la híoċtar tíre.

O flannaccáin tuaiṫe ráṫa Maġnus mac gillibert mic corbmaic saoí lé huaisle, ⁊ congṁálaiḋ tiġe aoiḋſḋ décc (25. februarii), ⁊ ó flannagáin do ġairm do giolla íosa mac toirrḋealḃaiġ.

Muirċſrtaċ mac concoḃair meg coċláin prióir gailinne, ⁊ biocaire léṫ-manċáin do ṫuitim hi ffiull lá toirrḋealḃaċ ócc ó maoíleaċlainn ⁊ lá ruḋraiġe.

Diarmaitt mac Sſain mic aoḋa an tí do bfſrr uaisle ⁊ daonnaċt do slioċt aoḋa mic maolruanaiḋ décc.

Corbmac mac caṫail óicc mic caṫail, mic Maġnusa fſr tiġe aoiḋſḋ oirḋearc décc.

Tuaṫal mac í doṁnalláin maċaire maonmaiġe, ⁊ giolla pattraicc mac aḋaiṁ mic an baird décc.

Indsaiccíḋ lé mac Mhéġuiḋir corbmac hi ccenel fſradhaiġ, do rónaḋ creaċ lais isin maiġin sin ar mac briain í neill, ⁊ ro marbaḋ mac briain fſisin acc tóraiġeaċt a creiċe, ⁊ do raḋ mac meguiḋir an ccreiċ lais.

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[g] *A man of hospitality, &c.*, literally, "a man of the making of hospitality and nobleness," i. e. a man who had practised acts of generosity and nobleness.

[h] *Iochtar-tire*, the lower or nothern part of the territory.—See note [e], under the year 1520.

[i] *Gailinn*, now Gillen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, in the north of the King's County. This church was originally monastic, and its ruins are to be seen in Mr. Armstrong's demesne, adjoining the village of Farbane.

[k] *Liath-Manchain*, i. e. St. Manchan's grey land, now Lemanaghan, a parish in the north of the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, where there is an old church of great antiquity, dedicated to St. Manchan, the son of Innai, whose festival was celebrated there an-

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donnell, the son of Fineen, son of Dermot), Lord of Hy-Carbery, a man of good jurisdiction and rule, and of great hospitality and prowess, a man who had given a general invitation of hospitality to all those in Ireland who sought gifts, died.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, Tanist of Thomond, a man of hospitality[g] and nobleness, died.

The son of O'Doherty, i. e. Niall, the son of Owen Carragh, died.

Con, the son of John Boy Mac Mahon, was slain by Mac Mahon and the sons of Brian Mac Mahon.

Owen, the son of Gilla-Patrick Oge Maguire, was killed by his brother, Edmond.

Conor, the son of Cathal, son of Don Maguire, was slain by [the people of] Iochtar-tire[h].

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Manus, the son of Gilbert, son of Cormac), distinguished for his nobleness, and the keeper of a house of hospitality, died on the 25th of February; and Gilla-Isa, the son of Turlough, was styled O'Flanagan.

Murtough, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan, Prior of Gailinn[i], and Vicar of Liath-Manchain[k], was treacherously slain by Turlough Oge O'Melaghlin and Rury.

Dermot, the son of John, son of Hugh, the most noble and humane of the descendants of Hugh, son of Mulrony [Mac Donough], died.

Cormac, the son of Cathal Oge, son of Cathal Mac Manus, illustrious for his house of hospitality, died.

Tuathal, the son of O'Donnellan of Machaire-Maenmaighe[l], and Gilla-Patrick, the son of Adam Mac Ward, died.

An irruption was made by the son of Maguire (Cormac) into Kinel-Farry. He there took a prey from the son of Brian O'Neill, and the son of Brian himself was slain in pursuit of the prey; and the son of Maguire carried off the prey.

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nually on the 24th of January. It is stated in the *Liber Viridis Midensis* that the old church of Lemanaghan was situated in the middle of a bog, impassable in the time of the writer, i. e. A. D. 1615; but it is no longer so. The shrine of St. Manchan is still preserved in the Roman Catholic chapel of this parish.

[l] *Machaire-Maenmaighe*, i. e. the plain of Moinmoy, which was the ancient name of the level district around Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 70, note [z].

Slóicceaḋ las an iustis Saxanaċ, lé hiarla cille dara, ⁊ lé maiṫiḃ gaoiḋel Ereann hi ttír neoccain ar tarraing í doṁnaill ⁊ neill óicc í neill, ⁊ Sleaċta aoḋa í neill, ⁊ tír eoccain do loscaḋ leó ó ḋún gál co haḃainn ṁóir. Caislén nua puirt an faillſccáin do ḃrisḋ, ⁊ duthaiġ briain na moiċeirġe do ċrſch loscaḋ las an ṡluacc ísin, ⁊ muineaċán dfaccḃáil folaṁ for a ccionn. O doṁnaill ⁊ niall do ḋol hi ccſnn an tsluaicch gallda sin co ciṅnaird, ⁊ caislén cinnaird do ḃrisḋ leó. O nell imorra baí side sluaġ dísíme ré a nuċt conár laṁsat dol ṫairis sin hi ttír neoccain co ro impáisiot na slóiġ sin dia ttiġibh lſṫ ar lſṫ gan síṫ gan osaḋ ag ua neill riú.

Ruaiḋri gallda mac í neill do ġabail lá hua néill .i. lá conn mac cuinn.

Aoḋ ócc mac tomais mic tomais mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ méguiḋir décc iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa ó doṁan ⁊ o ḋſṁan.

Semus ó flannaccain mac pſrsúin innsi, fſr ro ba mór ainm ⁊ oirdearcus ina ṫír fſin décc.

Baile uí donnġaile dionnsaiġiḋ lá niall ócc mac airt mic cuinn í néll an baile do ḃrisḋ lais, ⁊ mac í néill (dalta uí ḋonnġaile) do ġabail ⁊ a ḃrſiṫ lais co neaċaiḃ, ⁊ co nedalaiḃ an ḃaile araon ris.

Caislen ḃeóil leice do ġabáil lé haoḋ mbuiḋe ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ buaiḋreaḋ tire conaill do ṫeaċt de sin.

Maguiḋir do ḋol sluaġ hi ttír conaill ar tarraing uí doṁnaill ar ro ḃáttar clann uí ḋoṁnaill i friṫḃeart fria roile ar oman neċ uadaiḃ do

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[m] *Dungal*, unknown to the Editor.

[n] *Abhainn-mhor*, i. e. the River Blackwater.—See note [a], under the year 1483, p. 1125, *supra*.

[o] *Port-an-Fhaileagain*, now Portnelligan, the seat of H. Cross, Esq., in the barony of Tiranny, and county of Armagh.

[p] *Brian-na-Moicheirghe*, i. e. Brian or Bernard of the early rising.

[q] *Kinard*, now Caledon, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

[r] *Innis*, i. e. of Inishmacsaint, a parish in the territory of Tooraah Fermanagh.

[s] *Baile-Ui-Donghaile*, i. e. O'Donnelly's town or residence. This place is shewn on an old map of Ulster in the State Papers' Office, London, as "Fort and Lough O'Donnellie," to the west of Dungannon. It is now called Castle Cauldfield. The following is from an Irish manuscript of the rebellion of 1641, which was in the possession of the late Dr. Mac Donnell of Belfast: "A. D. 1641, October. Lord Cauldfield's Castle in Baile-I-Donghaile was taken by Patrick Modardha (the gloomy) O'Donnelly." It appears from the sworn depositions taken before the government commissioners after the rebellion, and now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that this Patrick Modardha O'Donnelly, was one of the four Captains placed over the northern forces by Sir Phelim O'Neill in 1641. The O'Donnellys, who were a distin-

An army was led by the English Lord Justice, the Earl of Kildare, and the chiefs of the Irish [English ?] of Ireland, into Tyrone, at the instance of O'Donnell and Niall Oge O'Neill, and of the descendants of Hugh O'Neill; and they burned Tyrone from Dungal[m] to Abhainn-mhor[n], demolished the castle of Port-an-Fhaileagain[o], and plundered and burned the country of Brian-na-Moicheirghe[p]. Monaghan was left empty to them. O'Donnell and Niall set out to join that English army at Kinard[q], and demolished the castle of Kinard; but, O'Neill being near them with a very numerous army, they dared not advance further into Tyrone; so that these hosts returned to their several homes, O'Neill not having come to terms of peace or armistice with them.

Rory Gallda (the Anglicised), son of O'Neill, was taken prisoner by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con).

Hugh Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of Gilla-Duv Maguire, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

James O'Flanagan, the son of the Parson of Innis[r], a man of great name and renown in his own country, died.

Baile-Ui-Donghaile[s] was assaulted by Niall Oge, son of Art, son of Con O'Neill. He demolished the castle; and he made a prisoner of the son of O'Neill, who was foster-son of O'Donnelly[t], and carried him off, together with (several) horses and the other spoils of the town.

The castle of Belleek was taken by Hugh Boy O'Donnell, from which followed the disturbance of Tirconnell.

Maguire proceeded with an army into Tirconnell, at the instance of O'Donnell, for O'Donnell's sons were at strife with each other, from fear that the one

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guished branch of the Kinel-Owen, still continued to hold some portion of their confiscated lands from the Lords Charlemont; and on May 20, 1758, Viscount Charlemont renewed a lease for three lives (registered in Dublin, April 2, 1766) of the townland of Dredalt, in the manor of Castle Cauldfield, to Arthur Donnelly, Esq. of Blackwater-town, the representative of this ancient family. He died in 1785, leaving an only son, John, who died in 1835. Of John's children four are now living: 1, Thomas, who is a Major in the R. E. I. Company's service; 2, William, LL. D., Registrar-General in Ireland; 3, Alexander Frederick, in the Bengal Civil Service; and 4, Susan, married to Thomas Brooke, Esq., D. L., of Manor Brooke, and Lough Eske, county Donegal. Pynnar, in his Survey of Ulster in 1618–19, attributes the former possession of Baile-Ui-Donghaile to the O'Donnells; but this is a gross mistake.

[t] *Foster-son of O'Donnelly.*—This was the celebrated John Donghaileach, or the Donnellian, otherwise called John or Shane an-diomais, i. e. John of the pride, or ambition.

roċtain ria na roile i ccſnnus iar nécc a naṫar ar ro lſt ainm ⁊ eirdearcas Maġnusa uí doṁnaill fó Ẹrinn uile, ní namá hi ccenel cconaill aċt is na tíriḃ a neaċtair, ⁊ ro baí acc forṙán for a ḃraiṫriḃ sainnriuḋ. Bá himſccla lá hua ndoṁnaill gailḟine do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ for aroile ⁊ a ḋol fſin in eineirte ass a los conaḋ aire ro ṫogairm ua doṁnaill Maguiḋir dia ṡaiġiḋ dus an ccaoṁsattís Maġnus do ċuiḃdiuġaḋ fri tairisi ⁊ braṫairsi fri a ċoṁḟuiliḋiḃ. Do ċóiḋ iaraṁ maguiḋir ⁊ aoḋ buiḋe ua doṁnaill cona soċraide go rangattar co finn go ro ċrſcrat ina mbaoí fó ṁámus Mhaġnusa ó os co hos. Bá hann baoí Maġnus an tan sin for faiṫċe caislén na finne go líon a ṫionóil, do ċuattar tra clann maġnusa co ndruing dia muintir tar sccairḃ beccoice ar ionchaiḃ an ḃaile i nairſs ⁊ i ndóċum an tslóiġ baí dia ṡaiġiḋ. Sraoíntear forra lá maguiḋir ⁊ lá haoḋ mbuiḋe go ro cuirit go haiṁḋeónaċ fó ḋiḋſn an caislſn. Do ḃſrt aon do ṁuintir ġallċuḃair do ṁarcsluaġ maġnusa forgaṁ do ġae for ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac donnchaiḋ mic briain mic pilip meguiḋir, ⁊ do erná beóġonta as, ⁊ brſṫa iaraṁ dia ṫiġ co nérbailt ria ccionn teóra noiḋċe iar mbuaiḋ naiṫriġe. Do taot ċáċ uaiḋiḃ dia longport iaraṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1532.

Aois Criost, míle, cuicc céd, triocat, a dó.

Tomas mac piarais ruaiḋ (.i. iarla urmuṁan) do ṁarḃaḋ i nossaiġiḃ lé diarmaitt mac giolla pattraicc, aḋḃar tiġearna ossaiġe an diarmaid sin, ⁊ nír ḃó cian iar sin go ro toirḃireaḋ diarmaid lá a dearbraṫair féin (lá mac giolla pattraicc) don iarla, ⁊ ro cſnglaḋ diarmaitt iaraṁ las an iarla a ndíoġail a ṁic, ⁊ gaċ uilc ele da ndearnaḋ lé diarmait fris gó sin.

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[u] *The one might attain, &c.*—"The senior fearing that the junior should be elected to the chieftainship, in preference to himself, and the junior being so conscious of his own power, popularity, and fame, that he was determined to win the chieftainship whatever troubles he might cause in the territory."

[x] *Scairbh-Begoige*, i. e. the shallow ford of Begog, a ford on the River Finn, near the little town of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[y] *Opposite*, ar ionchaiḃ .i. ar aġaiḋ, no ós comair. The phrase eineaċ i n-ionchaiḃ is used throughout these Annals in the sense of "face to face."

[z] *Forced to retreat*, literally, "they were forcibly driven under the shelter of the castle."

[a] *Belonging to*, literally, "one of the O'Gallaghers of Manus' cavalry."

might attain to the chieftainship in preference to the other[u], after their father's death; for the name and renown of Manus O'Donnell had spread not only through all Tirconnell, but through external territories; and he was oppressing his own kindred. O'Donnell was afraid that they would commit fratricide upon each other, and that his own power would, in consequence, be weakened, wherefore he had invited Maguire to come to him, to see whether they could reconcile Manus with his relatives through friendship and brotherly love. Maguire and Hugh Boy O'Donnell afterwards marched with their troops until they arrived at the [River] Fin; and they plundered all [the territory] that was under the jurisdiction of Manus, from border to border. Manus at this time was on the Green of Castlefinn, with all his forces assembled; and the sons of Manus, with a party of their people, set out across Scairbh-Begoige[x], opposite[y] the town [castle], to await and meet the army that was advancing towards them. They were routed by Maguire and Hugh Boy, and forced to retreat[z] into the castle for protection. One of the O'Gallaghers, belonging to[a] Manus's cavalry, made a thrust of a spear at Turlough, the son of Donough, son of Brian, son of Philip Maguire, who escaped[b], severely wounded, and was then carried to his house, where he died at the end of three nights, after the victory of penance. They all then returned to their several fortresses.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1532.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-two.

Thomas, the son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond, was slain in Ossory by Dermot Mac Gillapatrick[c], who was heir to the lordship of Ossory. Not long after this, Dermot was delivered up by his own brother (the Mac Gillapatrick) to the Earl, by whom he was fettered, in revenge of his son and of every other misdeed which Dermot had committed against him up to that time.

[b] *Escaped*, ꝺo eꞃna beóġonꞇa.—He escaped severely wounded. This is a strange mode of expression. The meaning intended to be conveyed is, that Turlough, though mortally wounded, escaped from falling into the hands of his enemies, which was some satisfaction to his friends, for though he died in three nights afterwards, they had the consolation to see him die a good penitent, and, what was an almost equally great satisfaction in those days, to have him interred in his own family tomb under the tutelage of his own patron saint.

[c] *Mac Gillapatrick*, now always anglicised Fitzpatrick.

O cſrḃaill (Maolruanaiḋ) an taon fſr bá fſrr gart, gaiscceaḋ, aġ ⁊ oirdearcas dia ċinél fſisin, an tí dár bó buiḋeaċ dáṁ, ⁊ deóraiḋ eccalsa ⁊ éiccsi, ⁊ ar mo do ṫionoil, ⁊ do ṫioḋlaic tainic dia ḃunaiḋ ḟréiṁ, Cuingiḋ congṁala cáiċ, Sdiúir ċſrt coḃsaiḋ a ċinſḋ buaċail tſnn taisttil na ttreaḃ, mál meaḋraċ mórḋálaċ muman, lſg lóġṁar, gſm ċarrṁogail, inneóin ḟorais, ⁊ uaiṫne óir na neileaċ décc (.i. la ḟele maṫa suiscel) ina longport fſin, ⁊ a ṁac fſrganainm dóirdṅeaḋ ina ionaḋ. Maiḋm an lá sin féin ré nécc maolruanaiḋ lá a ċloind ar iarla urmuman, ⁊ ar cloinn tsſain í cſrḃaill. Ro bſnaḋ daoíne ⁊ eiċ iomḋa, ⁊ ordanas dá ngoirṫi faḃcúin díḃ, coniḋ de do lſn bél aṫa na ffaḃcún don áṫ in ro sraoíneaḋ an maiḋm ísin ⁊ bá hé sin cosccar déiḋſnaċ Maolruanaiḋ. Ro gaireaḋ ó cſrḃaill (aṁail a duḃramar) dḟiorganainm ar belaiḃ a ṡinnsior clann tsſain uí cſrḃaill. Tangattar uilc iomḋa treiṁit sin isin tír ar ro ġabsat clann tsſain cetus caislén biorra, ⁊ ro ṁillsiot an tír as. Ro ṫuit mac an pſrsúin uí ċearḃaill lá mac í cearḃaill .i. lá tadcc caoċ ar faiṫċe ḃiorra. AS a haiṫle sin ro tarraing ó cſrḃaill (fſrgaṅainm) a ċliaṁain .i. iarla cille dara iustis na hEreann ar

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[d] *Generosity*, gart.—This word is explained eineaċ by O'Clery, and fele in Cormac's Glossary.

[e] *A triumphant traverser of tribes*, buaċail tſnn taistil na ttreaḃ, literally, a boy of stout traversing of tribes. The style is here childishly ridiculous. The meaning is that he was a boy or youth who made stout incursions among tribes. But as buaċail really means "a cowboy," it is entirely beneath the dignity of the bombastic bardic style, which the Four Masters here affect to imitate, to apply it to O'Carroll.

[f] *Munster champion.*—The territory of Ely O'Carroll originally belonged to Munster, and still belongs to the diocese of Killaloe, though it is now a part of the King's County, in Leinster. O'Carroll was originally chief of all the tract of country now divided into the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and of the adjoining barony of Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, but for many centuries his country was considered as co-extensive with the two baronies in the King's County above-mentioned. O'Carroll's strongest castle was Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Castle of the Leap.—See the years 1514, 1516. Sir Charles O'Carroll, in a letter to the Lord Deputy, written in 1595, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace, complains that the Right Honourable the Earl of Ormond had subtracted several territories from Thomond which he added to his "Countie Pallentine of Typperarie, though there be no coullor for it, particularly Muskryhyry, which he improperlye and usurpedly called the Heither [Neither ?] Ormond, though it was ever heretofore reputed, knowen, and taken as of Thomond, until of late subtracted by the greatnesse, countenance, and export power of the said Erle."

[g] *Carbuncle gem.*—This is a far better metaphor than "buaċail tſnn-taistil na ttreaḃ." "Principatum habent carbunculi in gemmis."—*Pliny*, xxvii. 7. "It is believed that a carbuncle doth shine in the dark, like a burning coal, from whence it hath its name."—*Wilkins.*

O'Carroll (Mulrony), the most distinguished man of his own tribe for generosity[d], valour, prosperity, and renown; a man to whom the poets, the exiled, the clergy, and the learned, were indebted; who had gathered and bestowed more [wealth] than any other person of his stock; a protecting hero to all; the guiding, firm helm of his tribe; a triumphant traverser of tribes[e]; a jocund and majestic Munster champion[f]; a precious stone; a carbuncle gem[g]; the anvil of the solidity, and the golden pillar of the Elyans[h], died in his own fortress, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist; and his son, Ferganainm, was inaugurated in his place. On that very day, and before the death of Mulrony, his sons defeated the Earl of Ormond and the sons of John O'Carroll, who were deprived of many men and horses, and of cannon called falcons[i], in consequence of which the ford at which the defeat was given was called Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún[k]; and this was Mulrony's last victory. His son, Ferganainm (as we have already stated), was styled the O'Carroll, in preference to his seniors, the sons of John O'Carroll. Many evils resulted to the country in consequence of this, for the sons of John first took the castle of Birr, and plundered the country out of it[l]. The son of the parson O'Carroll was slain on the Green[m] of Birr by Teige Caech, the son of O'Carroll. After this O'Carroll drew his cliamhain[n] [father-in-law], the Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, against

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[h] *Elyans*, i. e. of the men of Ely. O'Meagher Chief of Ikerrin, was another chieftain of the Elyans; but O'Fogarty, who got possession of south Ely at an early period, was not of the race, but descended from Eochaidh Balldearg, King of Thomond. The men of Ely descended from Eile, the seventh in descent from Kian, the son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the third century.

[i] *Falcons*, ꝼaḃcúın.—"A falcon is a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter and two pounds and a half weight."—*Harris.*

[k] *Bel-atha-na-bhfabhcún*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the falcons. This name has not been perpetuated, at least the Editor could not find any name like it in the King's County, or any where in its neighbourhood.

[l] *Out of it*, i. e. making sudden sallies from the castle they plundered the country.

[m] *Green*, ꝼaıṫċe, a field of exercise, is translated *platea* in Cormac's Glossary. It is now generally used to denote a fair-green. The term enters largely into the names of places in Ireland.

[n] *Cliamhain.*—This word means *relative by marriage.* Ferganainm was married to the Earl's daughter, as we are informed by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1532, where he writes: "And to strengthen himself the better by the Friendship of the Irish, he [the Earl of Kildare] gave one of his daughters to wife to O'Conor of Offaly, and the other to Ferganainm O'Carroll."—See Ware's Works, edition of 1705, p. 86.

cloinn tSeain gur gaḃaḋ leó caislen cille iurin, caislén na heccailsi, ⁊ caislén baile an dúnaiḋ. Ro ṡuiḋsiod iaram i ttimċeall biorrae, ⁊ baí deaḃaiḋ etorra ⁊ bárda an caislein go ro ḃen peilér ina ṫaoḃ don iarla as an ccaislén amaċ. Ro díclеiṫ innsin go ro gaḃaḋ an caislén. Luiḋ an tiarla tar a ais, ⁊ baí an pelér inn, ⁊ bá isin earraċ ar ccinn tainicc as an taoḃ araill de. Bá dforaiṫmet bais maolruanaiḋ uí cerḃaill do ráiḋeḋ,

Míle bliaḋain is cúicc céd,
fiċe ⁊ dá bliaḋain décc,
ó ġein criost do ṡlánaiġ sinn,
go foġṁar ḃáis uí ċerḃaill.

Eoċan mac tiġearnáin mic eoccain uí Ruairc saoí ḋuine uasail do ṁarḃaḋ lá hua maoílmiaḋaiġ, ⁊ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ i mainistir droma dá etiar.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac meg flannchaiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ḋias dearbraṫar fein i ndorus baile mégḟlannchaiḋ, ⁊ brian ó ruairc do milleaḋ mórain i ndartraiġe tres an marḃaḋ sin.

Máire ingen mic suiḃne fánat bean uí ḃaoiġill décc co hoband iar na heasccar dia heoċ i ndorus a baile féin, 21 april.

Mac uiḋlín ualtar mac geróitt do ṁarḃaḋ i nEcclais ḋúine bó, ⁊ conċoḃar mac uí caṫáin, fer toicṫeaċ tromċonáiġ ḋo losccaḋ and ⁊ Mac conulaḋ .i. Semus mac airt mic conulaḋ do gaḃáil lá cloinn doṁnaill ċléiriġ í caṫáin.

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[o] *Cill-Iurin*, now Killurin, a townland in the west of the parish of Geshill, in the King's County. No ruins of the walls of this castle now remain, but the entrenchments which surrounded it are still to be seen. This castle is shewn on the old map of Leix and Ophaly made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

[p] *Eaglais*, i. e. *ecclesia*, now Eglish, which gives name to a parish and barony in the King's County.

[q] *Baile-an-duna*, i. e. the town of the fort, now Ballindown, in the barony of Eglish, or Fircall, in the King's County. The walls of this castle are now level with the ground, but its site is still traceable in the south-west extremity of the townland of Ballindown, a short distance to the south-west of the road leading from Birr to Cloghan.

[r] *Sat round, &c.*—Ro ṡuiḋsiot iaram i ttimċeall biorrae, *insederunt postea in circuitu Birræ*, i. e. *præcinxerunt oppidum copiis.* This is the Irish phrase to express "they laid siege to, sat about, beleaguered, or invested the castle."

[s] *His other side.*—Ware enters the account of this inroad into Ely O'Carroll under the year 1533, which is the correct date, as follows:

"The Parliament being prorogued, the Earl of Kildare made an inrode with his Army into Ely O'Caroll, by the advice of his Son in Law, Ferganamin (that is without a name) O'Caroll (who assumed the right of that Country to himself), where, whilst he was destroying and ha-

the sons of John; and they took the castle of Cill-Iurin[o], the castle of Eaglais[p], and the castle of Baile-an-duna[q]. They afterwards sat round Birr[r]; and a fight was continued between them and the warders of the castle, until a ball, fired from the castle, entered the side of the Earl, but this [circumstance] was kept secret until the castle was taken. The Earl returned home, and the ball remained in him until the following spring, when it came out at his other side[s].

It was in commemoration of the year of the death of Mulrony O'Carroll that the following [quatrain] was composed:

One thousand and five hundred years,
Twenty years and twelve beside,
From the birth of Christ who saved us
To the autumn when O'Carroll died.

Owen, the son of Tiernan, son of Owen O'Rourke, a distinguished gentleman, was slain by O'Mulvey and his kinsmen, in the monastery of Druim-da-Ethiar [Dromahaire].

Turlough, the son of Mac Clancy, was killed by his own two brothers, on the threshold of Mac Clancy's mansion; and Brian O'Rourke destroyed much in Dartry, on account [i. e. in revenge] of this killing.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and wife of O'Boyle, died suddenly, after having been thrown from her horse, at the door of her own mansion, on the 21st of April.

Mac Quillin (Walter, the son of Garrett) was killed in the church of Dunbo[t]; and Conor, the son of O'Kane, a rich and affluent man, was burned in it, and Mac Con-Uladh[u] (viz. James, the son of Art Mac Con-Uladh) was taken prisoner by the son of Donnell Cleireach O'Kane.

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rassing those parts, when he came near the castle of Bir, which was prepossessed by the son of the deceased O'Caroll." [This is incorrect.—Ed.] "He was wounded in the thigh with a Bullet, which hastened his return: nor did he ever after fully recover his former health. A story goes of the Earl, being thus hurt, and groaning with the pain of his Wound, that a common souldier standing nigh him should say, My Lord, why do you sigh so, I myself was thrice shot with Bullets, yet I am now whole; and that the Earl should sharply reply in these words: I would you had received the fourth in my stead."—Edition of 1705, p. 87. Cox asserts that the Earl was shot in the head on this occasion, but he had no authority for this assertion.

[t] *Dun-bo*, i.e. the fort of the cow, now Dunboe, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.

[u] *Mac Con Uladh*, now Mac Cullagh, an Irish

Coṁarba fíoḋnaca .i. brian décc.

Corbmac ua hultacáin airċinneaċ achaiḋ beiṫe décc.

Mac samradáin .i. mac Maġnusa mic tomáis taoíseaċ ṫeallaiġ eaċḋaċ décc.

Sean mac pilip mic toirrḋealbaiġ, mic pilip meguiḋir do ṁarbaḋ lá domnall mac ṁéguiḋir .i. mac conċonnaċt mic briain mic pilip daon saṫaḋ do féin.

O maolċonaire tórna décc, ⁊ ó maolconaire do ġairm ina ionaḋ do ċonċobar mac doṁnaill ruaiḋ, ⁊ a éccriḋe go haiṫġerr iar sin.

O doṁnaill, ⁊ Maguiḋir ar ndol hi ccenn an iustis Shaxanaiġ .i. uilliam sceimonton, ⁊ rann ⁊ cattaċ do ċengal dóiḃ ré roile, an iustis do ṫeaċt leó hi ttír eoġain, ⁊ dún ngenainn do briseaḋ, ⁊ an tír do milleaḋ.

Iarla cille dara .i. geroitt mac geróitt do ṫeaċt i nerinn ina iustís on ríġ.

O doṁnaill do ḋol hi maiġ luircc cona ṡloġhaiḃ, ⁊ mac doṁnaill lais .i. alasdrann mac eóin caṫanaiġ, Ro creachaḋ, ⁊ ro loisccaḋ Maġ luircc lá hua ndoṁnaill do ratt mac diarmata a riar ḋó fo ḋeóiḋ gur bó síoḋaċ fris.

Clann uí néill .i. clann airt óicc, doṁnall, ⁊ tuaṫal baí a bḟatt a mbraiġdenas acc ua neill do crochaḋ lais.

Caislen aird na riaġ do ġabáil lá cloinn í ḋubḋa ar mac seain a burc ⁊ coccaḋ deirġe etorra, ⁊ sliocht riocairt a burc. Creaċa ⁊ marḃṫa ioṁḋa do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ for aroile.

Creaċa aiḋble ⁊ airccṫe aiṁiarmartaċa do ḋénaṁ lá niall ócc ó neill ar Ruibilin mac doṁnaill, ⁊ a mbreiṫ lais hi ffeeraiḃ manaċ.

Corbmac mac meguiḋir do ġabáil i ffiull lá cloinn í neill .i. lé feḋorċa mac cuinn mic cuinn, ⁊ la feilim doiblénaiġ mac airt óicc mic cuinn í neill, ⁊ drong dá marcsluaġ do ṁarbaḋ amaille fris im uilliam mac diarmata,

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family, of whose history very little has been collected by the Four Masters.

[w] *As Lord Justice.*—He arrived in Dublin in August, 1532, where he was received with great acclamations, and received the sword of state from Skeffington, who, however, harboured revenge in his breast, and soon after lodged such accusations against him as finally wrought his destruction. The Four Masters should have entered the account of his inroad into Ely O'Carroll, above given, under the year 1533, as Ware has done.

[x] *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, a suburb to Ballina, in the county of Mayo.

[y] *On both sides*, literally, "on each other."

[z] *Felim Doibhlenach*, i. e. Felim the Devlinian,

The Coarb of Fenagh, i. e. Brian, died.

Cormac O'Hultachain, Erenach of Achadh-Beithe [Aghavea], died.

Magauran, son of Manus, son of Thomas, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

John, the son of Philip, son of Turlough, son of Philip Maguire, was killed with one stab of a knife [dagger] by Donnell, the son of Maguire, i. e. by the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip.

O'Mulconry (Torna, the son of Torna) died; and Conor, the son of Donnell Roe, was styled O'Mulconry in his place. He, too, died shortly afterward.

O'Donnell and Maguire went to the English Lord Justice, William Skeffington, and after they had formed a league of mutual friendship and amity with each other, the Lord Justice went with them into Tyrone. The castle of Dungannon was broken down and the country was ravaged.

The Earl of Kildare (Garrett, the son of Garrett) came to Ireland from the King as Lord Justice[w].

O'Donnell proceeded to Moylurg with his forces, being accompanied by Mac Donnell, namely, Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh. O'Donnell plundered and burned Moylurg, until at last Mac Dermot gave him his own demand that he might be at peace with him.

The sons of O'Neill, i. e. the sons of Art Oge, namely, Donnell and Tuathal, who had been for a long time detained in captivity by [the other] O'Neill, were hanged by him.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh[x] [Ardnarea] was taken by the sons of O'Dowda from the sons of John Burke, in consequence of which a war arose between them and the descendants of Richard Burke, and many depredations and slaughters were committed on both sides[y].

Great depredations and desperate ravages were committed by Niall Oge O'Neill upon Ruibilin Mac Donnell, and he carried the spoils into Fermanagh.

Cormac, the son of Maguire, was treacherously taken prisoner by the sons of O'Neill, namely, by Ferdoragh, the son of Con, son of Con, and Felim Doibhlenach[z], the son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill. A party of his cavalry were slain, and, among the rest, William, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac

so called because he was fostered by O'Doibhlen, *anglice* O'Devlin, Chief of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, on the borders of the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone.

mic corbmaic, mic gaffraiḋ ⁊ imón ngiolla ḃallaċ mac enri ḃuiḋe mic goffraiḋ go soċaiḋib ele, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ ciḋ araill ann ḃeós. Cid iatt clann í neill dna nír ḃó hiomlán lottar for ccúlaiḃ ar do buaileaḋ ⁊ do loiteaḋ urṁór a muintire im ḟeilim mac í néill.

AOIS CRIOST, 1533.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd trioċa atrí.

Mac diarmatta maiġe luircc diarmaid mac Ruaiḋri mic diarmata do ṁarḃaḋ a ffiull lá cloinn eoccain mic taiḋcc mic diarmatta, ⁊ eoccan mac taiḋcc do gabáil tiġearnais na deadhaiḋ.

O maolmuaiḋ doṁnall caoċ mac an ċosnaṁaiġ tiġearna fear cceall do ṁarḃaḋ a ffiull lá a dearbraṫair féin (.i. cuċoicriċe), ⁊ lá mac a dearbraṫar .i. art ar faiṫċe lainne heala, ⁊ ó maolmuaiḋ do ġairm dá dearbraṫair .i. caṫaoir.

Feilim bacaċ mac neill mic cuinn í neill décc.

Da mac feilim mic Ruaiḋri ḃacaiġ í neill do ṁarḃaḋ la Maġnus ua ndoṁnaill.

Emann mac cuinn, mic neill, mic airt do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn meguiḋir.

Caislén sliccig do gabail lá taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic aoḋa uí conċoḃair ar ionnsaicċiḋ oiḋċe iar mbraṫ an ḃaile, ⁊ iar na ċur amaċ do ḃardaiḃ an caisléin fſin.

Caislén aird na riaġ do ġabáil mar an ccédna san oiḋċe lá cloinn tomais a búrc ar ċloinn í dúḃda.

Creaċ ṁór do ḋénaṁ lá hua ndoṁnaill ar ua nſgra mbuiḋe etir dá aḃainn tré na aiṁſir do ḋénaṁ dua nſgra.

Niall mac murchaiḋ mic suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ ar droiċſt sliccig. Bá heriḋe ócc macaoṁ bá fſrr, ⁊ bá dſrrcaiġṫe dia ċiniḋ buḋéin.

Muirċeartaċ mac feilim, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ carraiġ uí conċoḃair do

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[a] *Fircall*, fear cceall.—See note [c], under the year 1216, p. 189, *supra*.

[b] *Lann-Ealla*,—i. e. the church of Ealla, which was the name of an ancient forest,—now Lynally, situated about a mile to the south-west of the town of Tullamore, in the King's County. There was a church erected here in the sixth century by St. Colman Elo.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 910, 961. The present ruins of the church of Lynally are not ancient, but the wall which

Mac Caffry, and Gilla-Ballagh, the son of Henry Boy Mac Caffry, and many others. Several were also taken prisoners; but, though the sons of O'Neill were victorious, they did not return scathless, for the greater part of their people were severely beaten and wounded, and among the rest Felim, the son of O'Neill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1533.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-three.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Dermot, the son of Rory Mac Dermot) was treacherously slain by the sons of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot; and Owen, the son of Teige, assumed the lordship after him.

O'Molloy (Donnell Caech, the son of Cosnamhach), Lord of Fircall[a], was treacherously slain on the Green of Lann-Ealla[b] by his own brother, Cucogry, and Art, his brother's son; and his brother, Cahir, was styled O'Molloy.

Felim Bacagh, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, died.

The two sons of Felim, the son of Rory Bacagh O'Neill, were slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Edmond, the son of Con, son of Niall, son of Art [O'Neill], was slain by the sons of Maguire.

The castle of Sligo was taken by Teige Oge, the son of Teige Oge, son of Hugh O'Conor, by means of a nocturnal assault, the warders of the castle having betrayed it and surrendered it to them.

The castle of Ard-na-riagh [Ardnarea] was likewise taken at night by the sons of Thomas Burke, from the sons of O'Dowda.

A great depredation was committed by O'Donnell upon O'Hara Boy, between the two rivers[c], because the latter had been disobedient to him.

Niall, son of Murrough Mac Sweeny, was slain on the bridge of Sligo. He was the best and most renowned youth of his own tribe.

Murtough, son of Felim, who was son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was

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encloses the churchyard is of considerable antiquity. There is a moat to the south of the church which would appear to have belonged to a castle, as it contains in its interior a vault built of stone with lime and sand cement.

[c] *Between the two rivers*, i. e. between the Owenmore, which flows through Collooney, and the river of Coolaney, which unites with it near Annaghmore, in the barony of Leyny and county of Sligo.

ċroċaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill ar faiṫċe ċaisléin eanaigh iar ffréimdeaḋ da cloinn, ⁊ dá braiṫriḃ an baile do ṫaḃairt ar.

Iarla ċille dara do ṫeaċt arís go hele do ċaḃair ḟirganainm í cearḃaill go suiḋe an róin, ⁊ a ḃſiṫ a bforḃaisi imon ccaislén, ⁊ consapal maiṫ dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ a iompuḋ iar ngaḃáil an ḃaile. O cſrḃaill do gairm duaiṫne ċarraċ mac Sſain in aċċaiḋ ḟirganainm, ⁊ ſraonta coccaiḋ déircce i néle trítsin.

Corbmac mac coċláin tiġearna cloinne conċoḃair decc.

Caṫaoír mac coċláin airċinneaċ ċluana mic nóis décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1534.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuic ceḋ, trioċa, a ceaṫair.

O conċoḃair ruaḋ taḋcc buiḋe mac caṫáil ruaiḋ décc, ⁊ ó conċoḃair do ġairm dá ṁac .i. toirrḋealḃaċ ruaḋ.

Mac diarmada maiġe luircc (eoccan) décc san ccarraicc iar mbſiṫ bliaḋain a ttiġearnas, ⁊ Macċ luircc do ḃeiṫ easaontaḋaċ cogṫaċ re a linn, Mac diarmatta do gairm dabb na búille .i. aoḋ mac corbmaic mic diarmatta. Ċlann taiḋcc mic diarmatta do ġabail na cairrcce fair, ⁊ nír ḃó lucċa a ċáċ ſaraonta an tíre ré a linn.

Eoċċan mac aoḋa mic néill mic cuinn, an taoín fear ba fearr do slioċt aoḋa ḃuiḋe do ṁarḃaḋ lá halbanċoiḃ durċor do ṡaiġitt for loċ cuan.

Toirrḋealḃaċ duḃ ó diomasaiċċ do ṁarḃaḋ a ffiull lá a braṫair féin, la Muirċeartaċ ócc ó ndíomasaiċċ iar mbſiṫ dó ar slánaḋ dé ⁊ naoíṁ éiṁin, ⁊ Muirċeartaċ ócc buḋdéin do ṁarḃaḋ a ttraide iar sin lá hua mórḋa tre ṁiorḃuiliḃ dé, ⁊ éiṁin.

O gallċuḃair .i. Emann mac eóin mic tuaṫail décc co hobann.

Corbmac mac fſrġail mic an baird, saoí lé dán aon bá fſrr baoí ina aimsir dia ċinſḋ a lſiṫ fri deirc ⁊ frí daonnaċt décc nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriċċe.

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[d] *Eanach*, i. e. a boggy land, now Annagh, a townland in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. See Deed of Partition of the Sligo estate, already often referred to.

[e] *Suidhe-an-roin*, i. e. the sitting place of the seal or hairy person, now Shinrone, a small town in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.

hanged by O'Donnell on the Green of the castle of Eanach[d], his sons and relatives having previously refused to give up the castle for his ransom.

The Earl of Kildare went a second time into Ely, to assist Ferganainm O'Carroll, to Suidhe-an-roin[e]; and he laid siege to the castle, on which occasion he lost a good constable of his people; and, having taken the castle, he returned home. Owny Carragh, son of John, was styled O'Carroll in opposition to Ferganainm, in consequence of which internal dissensions arose in Ely.

Cormac Mac Coghlan, Lord of Clann-Conor, died.

Cahir Mac Coghlan, Erenagh of Clonmacnoise, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1534.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-four.

O'Conor Roe (Teige Boy, the son of Cathal Roe) died; and his son, i. e. Turlough Roe, was styled O'Conor.

Mac Dermot of Moylurg (Owen) died in the Rock [of Lough Key], after having been a year in the lordship, during which time Moylurg was in a state of disturbance and commotion. The Abbot of Boyle was then styled Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot. The sons of Teige Mac Dermot [however] took the Rock from him, and the country was not less disturbed during his time.

Owen, son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, the best man of the descendants of Hugh Boy [O'Neill], was slain with a cast of a dart by a party of Scots, on Loch Cuan[f].

Turlough Duv O'Dempsey was treacherously killed by his own kinsman, Murtough Oge O'Dempsey, although he was under the protection of God and St. Evin[g]. Murtough Oge was slain himself soon afterwards by O'More, through the miracles of God and St. Evin.

O'Gallagher, i. e. Edmond, the son of John, son of Tuathal, died suddenly.

Cormac, the son of Farrell Mac Ward, a learned poet, the best of his tribe in his time for alms-deeds and humanity, died, after unction and penance.

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[f] *Loch Cuan*, now Lough Cone, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

[g] *St. Evin.*—He was the patron saint of the O'Dempseys, and the original founder of the

Maolmuire mac eoċaḋa aḋḃar ollaṁan laiġean lé dán, fſr ſrccna iolldánaċ bá maiṫ tſġ naoiḋſḋ do ṁarḃaḋ go tſccmaireaċ lá dſrbráṫriḃ a ṁaṫar lá cloinn í ṫuaṫail.

Maġnus buiḋe ó duiḃġſnnáin do taċtaḋ dá ṁnaoí fſin san oiḋċe.

Eccnaċ, ⁊ iomċosaoíḋ mór do ḋol ó maiṫiḃ gall ⁊ ón comairle ar an iustis (iarla cille dara gſroitt ócc mac gſróitt, mic tomais forlaṁaiḋ nſirt ⁊ cuṁaċta Ereann) gur an ríġ an toċtṁaḋ enri go Saxaiḃ, ⁊ an tiarla do ḋol do ṡaiġiḋ an ríġ do ġabail a lſiṫscéil fris, ⁊ nír bo tarḃa dó ar ro gaḃaḋ é, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ isin tor, ⁊ baoí ann fri hſḋ mbliaḋna, ⁊ ro bás acc imirt dligiḋ fair. Ro ḟáccaiḃ an tiarla gſróitt cloiḋiṁ an riġ aga mac tomas ag dol dó go saxaiḃ. Atbſrat aroile gur bó he uilliam sccemonton baoí ina iustis in ionad ġearóitt.

AOIS CRIOST, 1535.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuicc ced, trioċa, a cúicc.

IArla cille dara (.i. iustis na hEreann) gſróitt ócc mac gſróitt mic tomais dearscaiġṫeaċ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal Ereann ina aimsir, uair ní namá ro lſṫ a ainm ⁊ a erdearcus fo erinn uile aċt ro clos hi criochaiḃ eitirċianaiḃ eaċtair ċeneóil a allaḋ, ⁊ a ard nós, ḋo écc ina braiġdſnus hi londain. Ro gaḃ iaraṁ mac an iarla .i. tomas ag díoġail a aṫar ar ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ar gaċ naén tucc foċann dia ċor a hſrinn, ⁊ ro aṫċuir cloiḋſṁ an ríġ uaḋa, ⁊ do ġní uilc iomḋa fri gallaiḃ, ⁊ fo ġeiḃ airdespoc aṫa cliaṫ aoiḋeaḋ lais, ar

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church of Mainistir Eimuin, now Monastereven, notwithstanding Dr. Lanigan's attempt to prove the contrary.—See note [r], under the year 1394, p. 731, *supra*.

[h] *His son Thomas.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that before his departure from Ireland he received a command from the King to choose a successor, on whose fidelity he might rely, and that the Earl in an unlucky hour laid this solemn charge on the weak shoulders of his eldest son, who was then scarcely twenty-one years of age, in the presence of the King's council, at Drogheda, where he took shipping.

[i] *Skeffington.*—As soon as the King had heard that young Thomas had resigned the sword and broken out into open rebellion, he again appointed William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—See Ware's Annals.

[k] *Who had been instrumental*, literally, "*dederunt causam*, who gave cause." Ware gives a much better account of these transactions in his Annals of Ireland, under the year 1534, where he says that the enemies of the family of the Geraldines went to work deceitfully; that no sooner was the Earl cast into prison than he was beheaded, and that the same fate threatened

Mulmurry Mac Keogh, intended Ollav of Leinster in poetry, a learned man, skilled in various arts, who kept a good house of hospitality, was accidentally killed by his mother's brothers, the sons of O'Toole.

Manus Boy O'Duigennan was strangled in the night by his own wife.

Great complaints and accusations were transmitted from the chiefs of the English [of Ireland] and from the Council, to the King, Henry VIII., of England, against the Lord Justice (i. e. the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge, the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, commander of the strength and power of Ireland); and the Earl went over to the King, to vindicate his conduct before him, but it was of no avail, for he was taken and confined in the tower, where he remained for one year, and they were exerting [the rigours of] the law against him. The Earl Garrett, on his departure for England, left the sword of the King with his son, Thomas[h]. Others [however] say that it was William Skeffington[i] who succeeded Garrett in the office of Lord Justice.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1535.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-five.

The Earl of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland (Garrett Oge), the son of Garrett, son of Thomas, the most illustrious of the English and Irish of Ireland in his time, for not only had his name and renown spread through all Ireland, but his fame and exalted character were heard of in distant countries of foreign nations, died in captivity in London. After which his son, Thomas, proceeded to avenge his father upon the English and all who had been instrumental[k] in removing him from Ireland. He resigned the King's sword, and did many injuries to the English. The Archbishop[l] of Dublin came by his death through

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Thomas, his two brothers, and uncles. That the rash youth, suffering himself to be deceived with these lies, on the 11th day of June, being guarded with one hundred and forty well-armed horse, he hastened towards Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he resigned up the sword and robes of state, the Lord Chancellor Cromer persuading him in vain to the contrary, and that he then broke out into open rebellion and procured the murder of Archbishop Alan; that in the mean time his father, having notice of these proceedings in prison, was struck through as with a deadly arrow, gave himself wholly up to sadness, and died in the month of September, 1534.

[l] *The Archbishop.*—John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, was murdered at Artane on the 28th of July, 1534, by John Teling and Nicholas

baoísiḋe i naccaiḋ a aṫar ⁊ ro marḃaḋ beos daoíne ele amaille fris. Do ġaḃaḋ lais baile aṫa cliaṫ on ngſta nua amach, ⁊ do radaḋ ġeill ⁊ braiġde ḋó ar a óṁan ón ccuitt ele don ḃaile. Ro léirairccſḋ, ⁊ ro láinṁilleaḋ fine ġall ó Shliaḃ ruaḋ go droiċſt aṫa gur ḃó fód critiġ an ṁiḋe uile la mac an iarla don cur sin. Iar ná ḟios sin don ríġ do ċuir fóiriḋin go gallaiḃ .i. uilliam scemonton ina iustis, ⁊ linard grai go ccoḃlaċ mór amaille friu ⁊ ro gaḃsatt siḋe acc milleaḋ a mbaoí fó ṁamus mic an iarla. Gaḃtar leó iarttain baile tomais .i. Maġ nuaḋat ⁊ ro ionnarḃsatt tomas ar an tír. Eirġitt beós coiccear dearḃraṫar a aṫar i naghaiḋ tomais do congnaṁ lá gallaiḃ (Semus mſrccſċ, oiliuér, Sſan, uater, ⁊ Risdſrd) ar bá dóiġ leó gomaḋ la haon aca an iarlaċt dia ccloíti inní tomas. An tan na caoṁnactar na saxain reṁráite tomas do ſrgaḃail iar mbuain a bailtſḋ ⁊ a ṁainer de, ⁊ iar ná aṫcur i nuċt gaoiḋel ḋſrcirt ereann, ⁊ go sonnradaċ síol mbriain, ⁊ ó conċoḃair failge, ⁊ iatréin uile ina ccleiṫ ċoḃraiḋ coṁnairt ina naccaiḋ ag coccaḋ friú bá hé ní do sccrúdsat ina nairle brécc síḋ do tairccsin ḋó, ⁊ cealcc do ḋénaṁ ċuicce go ro ḟaoíḋsſt lord linard hi ccſnn mic an iarla, ⁊ ro tinġeall siḋe pardún ḋó ó huċt an ríġ go ro ḃrécc lais go saxaiḃ é. Gaḃtar mac an iarla fo ċédoir, ⁊ cuirtſr hi ttor an ríġ é i mbraiġdſnus ⁊ ċimiḋeaċt. Tanaic lord linard i nerinn tar a ais doridiri, ⁊ ro écc an iustis baoí i nerinn .i. uilliam Scemonton, ⁊ geiḃiḋsium ionaḋ an iustis cuicce

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Wafer, two of Kildare's servants.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland at the year 1534, Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 234, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 347. For this murder the sentence of excommunication, in its most vengeful and tremendous form, was issued against Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, and it is said that a copy of this awful curse was transmitted to the Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and shewn to Kildare, the sight of which struck him through the heart.

[m] *Slieve Roe.*—Sliaḃ ruaḋ, i. e. the reddish mountain. This name is still applied to the Three-rock mountain, near Dublin, by those who speak Irish in Meath, and by the Connaughtmen, though the name is forgotten in the county of Dublin.

[n] *Tremble*, literally, so that all Meath was [made] a trembling sod by the son of the Earl on that occasion.—See a similar phrase relating to the invasion of Bruce in 1315, quoted from a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many in *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 137: "Gu raiḃi Eiriu 'na h-aéntuinḋ ċritiġ da'n coimeirġi sin." This is paraphrased by Mageoghegan in his Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"All the inhabitants of the kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with so great terrour that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake with fear."

[o] *Magh-Nuadhat*, i. e. the plain of Nuadhat,

him, for he had been opposed to his father: many others were slain along with him. He took Dublin from Newgate outwards, and pledges and hostages were given him by the rest of the town through fear of him. The son of the Earl on this occasion totally plundered and devastated Fingall from Slieve Roe[m] to Drogheda, and made all Meath [as it were] tremble[n] beneath his feet. When the King had received intelligence of this he sent relief to the English, namely, William Skeffington, as Lord Justice, and Leonard Gray, with a great fleet, and these proceeded to plunder all (the territory) that was under the jurisdiction of the Earl's son. They afterwards took Magh Nuadhat[o], Thomas's town, and expelled himself from his territory. His father's five brothers also rose up against Thomas, to assist the English, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, for they thought that if Thomas were conquered one of themselves might obtain the earldom. When the aforesaid Englishmen were not able to make a prisoner of Thomas (after having taken his manors and towns from him, and driven him for an asylum to the Irish of the south of Ireland, especially to the O'Briens and O'Conor Faly, who all were a firm and powerful bulwark against them, and at war with them) they resolved in council to proffer him a pretended peace, and take him by treachery[p]; whereupon they sent Lord Leonard to the Earl's son, who promised pardon on behalf of the King, so that he coaxed him with him to England, where he was immediately seized and placed in the King's tower, in bondage and captivity. Lord Leonard returned to Ireland; and the Lord Justice of Ireland, William Skeffington, having died, he assumed his place, and he took to him the sons of

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a man's name, now Maynooth, in the county of Kildare.—See Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 299, where the Editor published a translation of this passage in the year 1833. The castle of Maynooth was besieged by Skeffington on the 15th of March, 1535, and the fortress, which was accounted, for the abundance of its furniture, one of the richest houses under the crown of England, is said by Stanihurst to have been betrayed by Christopher Pareis; but in Sir William Skeffington's own account of the siege in the State Papers, there is not the slightest allusion to any such betrayal; and as the Irish annalists make no mention of it, we may easily believe it to be one of the many pure fabrications with which Stanihurst has embellished his narrative.

[p] *By treachery.*—Ware does not seem to believe that Gray promised him a pardon; but it is quite obvious from the letter of the Council of Ireland to King Henry VIII. (State Papers, ciii.), that the hopes of pardon were held out to Lord Thomas more strongly than they were willing to express to the angry monarch. In their prayer they state that, in consequence of "the words of comfort spoken to Lord Thomas,

⁊ tucc dia ṡaicċiḋ clann iarla ṁóir cille dara .i. clann gſróitt mic tomais, Semus mſirgſċ, Oileuér, Sſan uáṫér, ⁊ Risdeard ⁊ battar ina caoiṁṫeaċt, ⁊ ina muintearas do gres. Ro gaḃaḋ lais iatt fó ḋeóiḋ iar mbeiṫ dóiḃ for a ionċaiḃ, ⁊ do ċuir do ṡaiġiḋ riġ Saxan iad. Ro cuiritt side fó cédóir hi ttor an ríġ airm i mbaoí oiḋre na hiarlaċta .i. tomas go mbattar ann ina sſisear.

Eiccneaċan mac doṁnaill í doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn uí baoiġill.

INġſn í neill Siuḃan ingſn .cuinn mic enrí mic eocċain bſn Maġnusa uí doṁnaill décc (.i. an. 21. August) a láṙ mſdón a haoís ⁊ a hinṁe, bſn a haosa bá dſrsccaiġṫe crábaḋ, ⁊ ſineaċ baí in aon aimsir ria ar nír bó slán di aċt .xlii. an tan ro ḟaoíḋ a spirat, ⁊ a haḋnacal go honoraċ hi mainistir .S. Froinseis hi ndún na ngall.

Mac suiḃne tíre bógaine Maolmuire mór mac neill mic suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ hi ffioll lá a dearḃraṫair fſin .i. niall ag dorus caislſin mic suiḃne .i. Raṫain a bfeil pſdair ⁊ póil.

Fſrdorċa mag coċláin tiġearna dealḃna ſṫrá décc, ⁊ felim mac máoílir meg coċláin do gabail a ionaiḋ.

Fingin mac connla még coċlain do ṁarḃaḋ lá fſrganainm mac firdorċa.

Muirċeartaċ mac donnchaiḋ, mic murchaiḋ, ⁊ a ḋias mac Sſan glas ⁊ feargal do ṁarḃaḋ hi ṁaiġ imleaċ lá hua nſġra mbuiḋe iar na mbrath go meablaċ do neoċ da muintir fſin.

Maiḋm mór do ṫabairt lá mac aṁlaoiḃ dú inar marḃaḋ tiġearna claonġlaisi, ⁊ Mac giobúin, ⁊ córuccaḋ mór do cloinn tritiġ, ro marḃaḋ ann fós a ffrioṫġuin maolmuire mac briain mic suiḃne consapal mic aṁlaoiḃ a ttosaċ na hiomġona.

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to allure him to yealde himself up," the royal clemency might be extended towards him, "more especially as regarded his life."

[q] *Rathain*, now Rahin Castle, near Inver Bay, in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note under the year 1524.

[r] *Delvin Eathra*, dealḃna eaṫra.—This territory, which is otherwise called Delvin Mac Coghlan, was coextensive with the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[s] *Magh-Imleach*, now Moyemlagh, a townland in the parish of Kilcolman, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

[t] *Mac Auliffe.*—He was seated in the barony of Duhallow, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and was in latter ages tributary to Mac Donough Mac Carthy, head chief of all Duhallow, as were the O'Keefes and O'Callaghans.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*,

Garrett, the son of Thomas, the Great Earl of Kildare, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, and they were for some time in his company and friendship. They were [however] finally seized on, they being under his protection, and sent to the King of England; and they were immediately clapped into the King's tower, in which was also the heir to the earldom, i. e. Thomas; and there were they all six!

Egneghan, the son of Donnell O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of O'Boyle.

The daughter of O'Neill and wife of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Judith, daughter of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, died on the 21st of August, in the middle of her age and affluence. She was the most renowned woman for her years of her time for piety and hospitality, for she was only forty-two years of age when she resigned her spirit, and was honourably buried in the monastery of St. Francis at Donegal.

Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny) was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's castle of Rathain[q], on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra[r], died, and Felim, the son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.

Fineen, the son of Conla Mac Coghlan, was slain by Ferganainm, son of Ferdoragh.

Murtough Mac Donough, the son of Murrough, and his two sons, John Glas and Farrell, were slain at Magh-Imleach[s] by O'Hara Boy, having been first deceitfully betrayed by one of their own people.

Mac Auliffe[t] gained a great battle, in which were slain the Lord of Claenglais[u] and Mac Gibbon[w], with a large battalion of the Clann-Sheehy[x]. Maelmurry, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, was slain in the commencement and fury of the conflict.

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vol. i. p. 42, edition of 1750.

[u] *Claenglais*, now anglicised Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connillo, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Cork and Kerry. O'Coileain, now Collins, was originally the chief of this district; but, at the period of which we are now treating, it belonged to a branch of the Fitzgeralds.—See note [e], under the year 1266, p. 400, *supra*.

[w] *Mac Gibbon*, now Fitzgibbon. He was chief of the territory of Clangibbon, in the county of Cork.

[x] *Clann-Sheehy*, i. e. the Mac Sheehys, who were of Scotch origin, and hereditary gallowglasses in Ireland.

Maoíleaċlainn mac cairpre í ḃirn do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn caṫail mic meic diarmata.

AOIS CRIOST, 1536.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, trioċa, a Se.

Mainistir droma dá etiar do loscaḋ go tſccṁaiseaċ san oiḋċe iar ccodlaḋ do ċáċ a ccoitċinne, ⁊ eremon ó domnaill braṫair minur do loscaḋ innte, ⁊ morán maitſsa arċſna do ṁilleaḋ innte.

Teaḋmanna ⁊ galra ile is in mbliaḋain si .i. pláiġ coitċſnn, galar breac, flux, ⁊ fiabras dia ro éccsat soċaiḋe.

Corbmac ócc mac corbmaic mic taiḋcc méġcarṫaiġ, aon roġa gaoiḋeal lſiṫe moġa décc iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa ó ḋoṁan, ⁊ o ḋſman ⁊ a aḋnacal hi ccill creḋe.

Mac uilliam cloinne riocaird, Sſan mac Riocaird mic emainn décc ⁊ coccaḋ mór dſirġe hi cloinn Riocaird fan tiġearnas dia ro gairmſḋ da mac uilliam isin tír, Mac uilliam do Risdeard bacaċ mac uillicc, ⁊ mac uilliam duillſcc mac Riocaird óicc, ⁊ uillſcc na ccſnd do ḃſiṫ ag congnaṁ lá Risdeard mbacaċ.

O Raġailliġ fſrgal mac sſain mic caṫail tiġearna ua mbriúin ⁊ ċonmaicne fſr, fial, foraiḋ, firinneaċ, dearlaicteaċ dſiġeiniġ décc iar ccomain ⁊ sacarfaic.

Mag flannchaiḋ taoíseaċ dartraiġe .i. fſraḋaċ mac uilliam décc, ⁊ bá fſr dércaċ, daonnaċtaċ eiside.

Tomas ó huiccinn oide fſr nereann, ⁊ alban lé dán décc.

Feilim mac feilim í ruairc décc i ngſiṁel ag brian mac eoccain mic tiġearnain í ruairc.

Caṫal mac Sſoínín, mic Sſain uí maoílmoiċſrġe fſr biotċaitṁſċ buan ċonáiġ do écc.

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[y] *Galar-breac*, i. e. the small pox.

[z] *Kilcrea.*—See note [y], under the year 1475, p. 1038, and note [e], under the year 1495, p. 1213, *supra.*

[a] *Richard Bacagh*, i. e. Richard the lame.

[b] *Ulick-na-gCeann*, i. e. Ulick of the heads, so called from the many heads of enemies which he had cut off.—See note [w], under the year 1432, p. 889, and note [v], under the year 1457, p. 998, *supra.*

[c] *Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne*, i. e. he was lord of the Hy-Briuin in the two Breifnys, and of

Melaghlin, the son of Carbry O'Beirne, was slain by the sons of Cathal, son of Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1536.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-six.

The monastery of Druim-da-ethiar [Dromahaire] was accidentally burned in the night, while all were asleep, and Eremon O'Donnell, a Friar Minor, was burned within it, and a great quantity of property was also destroyed in it.

Many diseases and maladies raged in this year, namely, a general plague, galar-breac[y], the flux, and fever, of which many died.

Cormac Oge, the son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, the choice of the Irish of Leath-Mhogha, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world, and was interred at Kilcrea[z].

Mac William of Clanrickard (John, son of Rickard, son of Edmond) died; and a great war broke out in Clanrickard, concerning the lordship; two Mac Williams were nominated in the country, namely, Richard Bacagh[a], the son of Ulick, was called Mac William, and Ulick, son of Richard Oge, was called Mac William also. On this occasion Ulick-na-gCeann[b] sided with Richard Bacagh.

O'Reilly (Farrell, the son of John, son of Cathal), Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne[c], a generous, potent, upright, and truly hospitable man, died, after receiving the communion and sacrifice.

Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry (Feradhach, the son of William), died. He was a charitable and humane man.

Thomas O'Higgin, Chief Preceptor of the men of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Felim, the son of Felim O'Rourke, died in captivity with Brian[d], the son of Owen, son of Tiernan O'Rourke.

Cathal, the son of Johnin, son of John O'Mulmoghery a constantly-spending and lastingly-affluent man, died.

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the Mac Rannalls or Conmaicne-Rein, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

[d] *In captivity with.*—This does not mean that he and Brian were imprisoned together, but that Felim was the prisoner of Brian when he died.

Maiṫe ioċtair connaċt .i. taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic aoḋa taḋcc mac caṫail óicc uí ċonċoḃair clann ndonnchaiḋ, ⁊ clann í ḋúḃda do ḋol ar sliocht Riocaird a búrc ar tarraing an espaig bairéd, ⁊ creaċa an tíre do teiċeṁ rempa go termann tiġernain oiriḋ ⁊ an tespog dá tabairt ar an termann do ṡaiġiḋ an tsloiġ, ⁊ gan na creaċa daireacc i nonóir an naoiṁ.

O concoḃair do ġairm do taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc mic aoḋa mic toirrdealḃaiġ ċarraiġ uí ċonċoḃair ⁊ bá hesiḋe céd duine dar goireaḋ o concoḃair i nioċtar connaċt do sliocht briain luiġnigh óir bá mac doṁnaill mic muirċeartaiġ ainm an tí nó bioḋ hi ccennas nó a ccuṁaċta an tsleaċta sin có sin, ⁊ bá ar daiġ onóra ⁊ do ḋearsccuġaḋ dona tiġernaiḃ tainic reṁe do róine sium an caoṁclúḋ anma sin. An tua concoḃair nua sin, ⁊ mac caṫail óicc uí ċonċoḃair do ḋol ar ionnsaiġiḋ hi ccloinn goirdealḃaiġ, ⁊ ní ruccsat ar ċreiċ ⁊ ó ná fuairsiot edala ro gabsat forlongport a ttimċeall cille colmain .i. baile mic ruḋraiġe mic goirdealḃaiġ, ⁊ tainic féin hillaiṁ go hua cconcoḃair ar a ḃaile do léccan saor ḋó, ⁊ do bert lúireaċ oirdearc do baí aicce .i. lúireaċ ṁic feorais dua conċoḃair ⁊ ticc ua concoḃair co sliccеaċ gus an mbraġaitt sin lais a ngioll lé a lánfuascclaḋ.

Ro éiriġ an tan sin coccaḋ ⁊ esaonta etir ua ndoṁnaill ⁊ maiṫe ioċtair ċonnaċt uile cenmoṫa brian mac eoccain uí ruairc namá, ar ní ḃaoísiḋe ag congnaṁ la ceċtar na diḃ sa nionam sin. Ro tionoileaḋ desiḋe slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill cona ċloinn aċtmaḋ Maġnus namá uair ní ṫainiccsiḋe hi soċraiḋe a aṫar don cur sa ar daiġin í néill. Tainicc is in soċraiḋe sin í doṁnaill, Maguiḋir cúconnaċt Mac uí neill, niall ócc mac airt, Mac í raiġilliġ .i. aoḋ mac maolṁorḋa co nerġe amaċ uí raiġilliġ. Tangattar

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[e] *The Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs.

[f] *Bishop Barrett.*—He was Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 652.

[g] *Errew*, a monastery on the margin of Lough Conn, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note [q], under the year 1413, p. 813, *supra*, and note [d], under the year 1172.

[h] *Mac Donnell Mic Murtough.*—This appellation or title was derived from Donnell Mac Murtough, Lord of Sligo and Carbury, who died in 1395.—See other notices of chiefs of this sept of the O'Conors at the years 1413, 1420, 1431, 1462, 1471, 1488, 1494, 1495.

[i] *Outshine.*—Do ḋearsccuġaḋ do, always means, to excel or outshine, and the preposition do in this phrase means *over*, *above*, or *beyond*. It has the same meaning in the ancient phrase ro ċin do, i. e. excelled, exceeded, or outshone. —See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part II. chap. vii. p. 302.

[k] *Kilcolman.*—The name of a church in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note [o], under the year 1270, p. 412, and note [y],

The chiefs of Lower [i. e. north] Connaught, namely, Teige Oge, the son of Teige, who was son of Hugh; Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; the Clann-Donough[e], and the sons of O'Dowda, went [on an excursion] against the descendants of Richard Burke, at the instance of the Bishop Barrett[f]. The spoils of the country fled [i. e. were carried] before them to the Termon of St. Tiernan of Errew[g], but the bishop took them out of the Termon to the army, and the spoils were not restored in honour of the saint.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh, son of Turlough Carragh O'Conor, was styled O'Conor. He was the first man of the descendants of Brian Luighneach, in Lower Connaught, who was styled O'Conor, for he who until then had the leadership, or chief command, of that tribe was styled Mac Donnell Mic Murtough[h]; and it was for sake of honour, and in order to outshine[i] the lords who had preceded him that he made that change in the name. This new O'Conor and the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor made an incursion against the Clann-Costello; but they seized on no prey, and as they did not obtain any spoils, they encamped around Kilcolman[k], the town [i. e. mansion] of the son of Rury Mac Costello, who came to O'Conor, and delivered himself into his hands, on condition that O'Conor would spare his town, and presented to O'Conor a grand coat of mail which he had, namely, the coat of mail of Mac Feorais[l]. O'Conor then returned to Sligo with this hostage [and purposing to keep him] in pledge for a full ransom for him.

At this time war and contentions arose between O'Donnell and all the chieftains of Lower Connaught, with the single exception of Brian, the son of Owen O'Rourke, who did not, on this occasion, join either side. An army was, therefore, mustered by O'Donnell and his sons (excepting Manus alone, who did not[m] come into his father's army on this expedition, because he was biassed by O'Neill). Into this army of O'Donnell came Maguire (Cuconnaught); the son of O'Neill (Niall Oge, the son of Art); and the son of O'Reilly (Hugh, the

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under the year 1285, p. 441, *supra*.

[l] *The coat of mail of Mac Feorais.*—Here the language is abrupt and the narrative imperfect. It should be: "And he presented to O'Conor a splendid suit of armour which he had won from Mac Feorais in a recent battle," or something to that effect.

[m] *Who did not*, literally, "for he was not aiding any of them at that time;" but the ár, *for*, is incorrectly applied in this sentence, and the Editor has taken the liberty to leave it out in the translation.

siol suibne, ⁊ baoiġeallaiġ isin tionól sin í doṁnaill feiḃ bá grésaċ leó. Lodar na slóiġ sin ó aṫ sſnaiġ deoḋlaoí co ro gabsat sosaḋ ⁊ longport etir duiḃ ⁊ drobaoís. Iar ttócaiṫſm a bproinne ⁊ a ttoṁaltais dóiḃ ro ċuirsſt luċt fſiṫme ⁊ fuirſcrais do ċoiṁed na conaire baoí ſtorra ⁊ maġ ccſitne ar bá hoṁan leó siol cconċobair cona ttionól do ṫabairt amais longpuirt forra dóiġ ro ḃattar siḋe ina ccaoír ḃoḋḃa ar ná léir tionól ar a ccionn hi slicceaċ, ⁊ iad acc toṁaiṫſm tocair do ṫabairt dua doṁnaill cen co ro soiseaḋ leó roċtain aroile. Bá he cetus luiḋ isin ffosaire diomċoiṁétt don tslóġ ua baoiġill, niall mac toirrḋealḃaiġ ar bá dóiġ lais go bfuiġbſḋ a ḃiodḃaḋa a ccionn ċoṁair ċuicce dimirt a barainne forraiḃ. Do ċóiḋ dna muintir aoḋa buiḋe mic í doṁnaill dḟorċoiṁéd hi cconair naile gan ráṫuccaḋ dua mbaoiġill naċ dia muintir, do rſccaiṁ etir na diḃ buidniḃ go ro gabsat ac coṁmbualaḋ aroile, ⁊ ní tarat drong diḃ aiṫne for araill. Bá haindrſnda aimiarḋa do fiġſḋ an imairſcc sin lá hua mbaoiġill i naghaiḋ a ḃioḋḃaḋ (andarlais) go ro muḋhaiġeaḋ gan coiccill lais drong ṁór don tslóġ an tan baí ag a ffossach an tuċt sin do rónsatt buaile ḃóḋḃa ina uirṫimċeall go bfuair aoiḋſḋ fá ḋeóiḋ lá a ḟíor cairdiḃ is in dara calainn augusṫ ar aí laiṫe seċtṁuine. Bá doiliġ mór do ḃoċtaiḃ ⁊ daḋailccneaċaiḃ do ċliaraiḃ ⁊ cſiṫſrnaiḃ an tí torċair annsin .i. an tí niall mac toirrḋealḃaiġ. Gér ḃó saoṫ lá hua ndoṁnaill an móir eċt sin, ní ro toirmiscc a eaċtra, ⁊ luiḋ rſiṁe go rainicc go finnḟir. Do ṫaéd drong do marcsluaġ caṫail óicc .i. do muintir airt go braġaitt ċuilliġe, Tiagait drſm do marcsluaġ í ḋoṁnaill ina naghaiḋ go coṁrainicc cáċ diḃ fria roile i mbealaċ duín iarainn. Marḃṫar marcaċ maiṫ do muintir airt isin taċar sin, ⁊ dſḃlaiṫ re roile don cur sin. Airisiḋ ua doṁnaill ina ḟorlongṗort fſin in adhaiḋ sin, ⁊ luiḋ roiṁe isin maidin ar

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[n] *Duff and Drowes.*—These are two rivers in the south of the county of Donegal close to the borders of the county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1522.

[o] *Magh gCeidne.*—See note [m], under the year 1301, p. 474, *supra.*

[p] *Finfir*, now Finned, a townland in the parish of Drumcliff, situated between the Drumcliff strand and that inlet of the sea near Carney village.

[q] *Braghait-Chuillighe*, now Bradhullian, in the barony of Carbury, to the south-west of the mountain of Binbulbin. On an old map of the coasts of the counties of Sligo and Donegal, this place is shewn with a castle, and called Bradhillye.

[r] *Bealach-Duin-iarainn*, now anglicised Doonierin, is the name of a fort and townland about four miles to the north-west of the town of Sligo. The old road from Sligo to Drumcliff

son of Maelmora), with O'Reilly's rising out. Into this muster of O'Donnell came also, as usual, the Mac Sweenys and the O'Boyles. These forces marched from Ballyshannon in the afternoon, and pitched their camp that night between the rivers Duff and Drowes[n]; and there having taken dinner and refreshments they sent guards and sentinels to watch the pass between them and Magh gCeidne[o], for they were afraid that the O'Conors, with all their forces, might surprise them [that night] in their camp, inasmuch as they were then all assembled in a flaming body at Sligo, threatening to give battle to O'Donnell as soon as they should meet him. The first person who went out to watch for the army was O'Boyle (Niall, the son of Turlough), who supposed that his enemies would soon come up to him, and that he would be able to wreak his vengeance upon them. But the people of Hugh Boy, the son of O'Donnell, went at the same time, without giving notice to O'Boyle, or his people, to guard another pass. Both parties met, and, neither of them recognising the other, they proceeded to strike at each other. Fiercely and resolutely did O'Boyle fight in this skirmish against his enemies (as he thought), and he unsparingly cut off great numbers of [the opposite] host; but as he was slaughtering them in this manner, they formed a huge circle around him, so that he at last met his death from his own true and faithful friends, on the second of the Calends of August, * * * day of the week. The death of the person being the here slain, i. e. Niall, the son of Turlough, was a cause of great grief to the poor and indigent, and to the literati and the kerns. Although O'Donnell was much grieved at this lamentable occurrence, it did not, nevertheless, prevent his [projected] expedition, but he marched onward as far as Finfir[p]. A party of Cathal Oge's [O'Conor's] cavalry, composed of the O'Hartes, set out for Braghait-Chuillighe[q], and a troop of O'Donnell's cavalry marched likewise against them; and they met at Bealach-Duin-iarainn[r], where a skirmish ensued, in which a distinguished horseman of the O'Hartes was slain, whereupon both parties withdrew for that time. O'Donnell remained within his own camp that night, and

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ran close to this fort, from which it received its ancient name of Bealach Duin-iarainn, or Doonierin road. Sometimes people going to the village of Grange still travel by this old road as far as the strand to the south-west of Drumcliff, and if the tide be out they can cross the fearsad (trajectus), and proceed directly to Grange.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 479, and map to the same work, on which the position of this road is shewn.

na ṁaraċ go ffearsaitt reanna an liaccáin do ḋol tairis hi ccuil irrae. Baoí ó conċoḃair hi sliccecaċ ag orduccaḋ a muintire do ḋol i naireas í doṁnaill gur an ffearsaitt ccéttna acc toirmeasc a ḋola tairsiḃ, an ccein bá lán an ṁuir báttar na slóiġ ag miḋeaṁain ⁊ acc mórḋécain aroile. Bá sí coṁairle ro cinn ua conċoḃair uair nat baoí coiṁlíon slóiġ lá hua ndoṁnaill gan tacar fris isin maiġin sin ar ro ġaḃ grainn ⁊ aḋuaṫ sirriuṁ cona ṡlóġ ria hua ndoṁnaill, ar ninneall ⁊ ar nordúccaḋ a ṁuintire ar suiḋiuccaḋ a ngonnaḋ ⁊ a naiḋmeadaiġ arċeana ar urna feirrde go ffaġḃaḋ go neaṁḟuiriṫe hé hi maiġin naile. Téid ó domnaill tar an ffearsait gan naċ frioṫorgain iarna faccḃáil gan cosnaṁ gan coṫuccaḋ ar a ċionn. Ro ċuirsiot iaraṁ drong do ṁaitiḃ ioċtair ċonnaċt saiġin iomruaccta for ṁuintir í doṁnaill. Ro freastlaḋ ⁊ ro freagraḋ iatt lasan sluaġ naile go ro marḃaḋ eċt mór do cloinn ndonnchaiḋ don cur sin .i. Maeleaċlainn mac taiḋcc mic ruaiḋri durċor peléir. Ro marḃaḋ dna marcaċ ele do muintir í doṁnaill lá fuarma do gae .i. Semus ballaċ mac néill mic Seain. Ro deiliġsiot iarsin fria roile. Do cóiḋ iaraṁ ó doṁnaill i ndúṫaiġ sleaċta briain í ċonċoḃair, ⁊ baí teora hoiḋche ag milleaḋ, ⁊ acc loscaḋ an tíre, ⁊ ó conċoḃair ina coṁfoċraiḃ i mbél an droiċit hi ffoslongport. Arí conair do ḋeachaiḋ iarttain tar traiġ siar hi ttír fiaċraċ muaiḋe. Ro móirṁilleaḋ arḃanna ⁊ bailte ioṁḋa lasan sluaġ óir baoí an tír ar a cumas fein aċtmaḋ cuid dá caislenáiḃ. Ruccsat na slóiġ ar buar ioṁḋa a ttimċell slebe gaṁ. Tiaġaitt tar muaiḋ siar ar tarrsaing sleċta Ricaird a búrc hi leanṁain ċoda do ċaoráiġeaċt cloinne í ḋúḃda. Tarrus leó don cur sin ingean uáteir a búrc bean eoccain

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[s] *Fearsat-reanna-an-Liagain.*—This was the ancient name of a ford on the river of Sligo (or Gitly, as it is now called), near its mouth. This river is still fordable near its mouth at low water.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 490, and the map to the same work.

[t] *Cuil-irrae*, a well known district in the barony of Carbury, lying between the rivers of Ballysadare and Sligo, and containing the conspicuous hill of Knocknarea.—See note [b], under the year 1422, p. 856, *supra*.

[u] *Seeing that.*—The literal translation of this is as follows: "The resolution which O'Conor adopted was, because he was not equal in forces to O'Donnell, not to fight with him at that place (for dismay and horror seized him with his army at [the sight of] O'Donnell, on account of the order and arrangement of his people, the position of their guns and other military engines on the margin of the Fearsat), [but to wait] till he should find him unprepared in another place." There is a free but correct translation of this passage given in the O'Gorman copy of these Annals, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, evidently made by Charles O'Conor

on the morrow marched on to Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagain[s], to cross over into Cuil-irrae[t]. O'Conor was at Sligo, preparing his people to march against O'Donnell to the same Fearsat, to prevent his crossing it. While the tide was full both armies were reconnoitering and observing each other. O'Conor seeing that[u] he had not equal forces with O'Donnell's, and being, together with his army, seized with terror and awe at the sight of the arrangement and array of his [O'Donnell's] troops, and the position of his cannon, and other military engines, on the borders of the Fearsat, resolved not to come to an engagement with him at that place, but to wait until he should find him less prepared somewhere else. O'Donnell crossed the Fearsat without [meeting] any opposition, it being left without defence[w], without guard against him. Some of the chieftains of Lower Connaught sent a party to skirmish with O'Donnell's army; [but] they were responded to and opposed by the other host, and one who was a great loss to the Mac Donoughs, namely, Malachy, the son of Teige, son of Rory, was killed on that occasion with the shot of a ball. Another horseman of O'Donnell's people, namely, James Ballagh, the son of Niall, son of John [O'Donnell], was slain by a thrust of a spear. They withdrew from each other then; and O'Donnell proceeded into the country of the descendants of Brian O'Conor, and remained[x] for three nights destroying and burning the country; and O'Conor was all this time encamped near him, at Bel-an-droichit[y]. After this O'Donnell marched westwards across the Strand[z], into Tireragh of the Moy; and his army did extensively destroy the corn and many towns, for the country was in their power, except a few of its castles. The forces seized on many cows around Sliabh Gamh[a]; they marched westwards across the [River] Moy, at the instance of the descendants of Rickard Burke, in pursuit of a party of the creaghts of the sons of O'Dowda. On this occasion the daughter of Walter Burke, the wife of Owen O'Dowda, was taken by them, with her pro-

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of Belanagare, who always made the translation elegant, whether the original was so or not.

[w] *Without defence.*—An English writer would say, "it being left undefended against him."

[x] *Remained*, literally, "were."

[y] *Bel-an-droichit*, now Ballydrihid.—See note [i], under the year 1495, p. 1214, *supra.*

[z] *The strand*, i. e. the great strand of Traigh Eothuile, near Ballysadare.—See it before referred to at the years 1249, 1282, 1367, and see its exact position pointed out in note [i], under the year 1282, p. 437, *supra.*

[a] *Sliabh Gamh*, now sometimes corruptly called the Ox mountain.—See other references to this mountain at the years 1285, 1490, and 1512.

i ḋuḃḋa cona creiċ. Ro baoí daiḋble creaċ ⁊ édala slóiġ í doṁnaill go ttaḃarṫaoí dá ṁart ar an mbonn ina ḟoslongport an tan sin. Ticc mac diarmatta, ⁊ clann taidcc mic diarmatta, ⁊ clann mic dauidh do congnaṁ lá hioċtar connaċt i nacchaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill. Triallaiḋ ó doṁnaill soaḋ tar a ais iar ndénaṁ a ttoscca hi ttír ḟiaċraċ ḋon dul sin. Ro ba cinnte ⁊ rob urlaṁ las na maiṫiḃ sin ioċtair ċonnaċt, ⁊ lá gaċ soċraide tangattar ina ttionol go ttiubradais taċar dua doṁnaill acc teaċt tar a ais, ⁊ ní ṫuccsat eiccin aċt saiġin iomruagṫa ag fſrsait rſnda an liaccáin (as aire adbearar rinn liagain ris an maiġin sin uair liagan laoċ ṁileaḋ dḟoṁoiriḃ do cear ann lá luġ laṁḟada ag toċt dó saiġiḋ caṫa muiġe tuireaḋ cona uaḋa ainmniġṫear) ḃá for an iomruaccaḋ sin ag dol tar an ffſrsaitt do slóġ í ḋoṁnaill ro marḃaḋ marcaċ do muintir caṫail óig í conċoḃair .i. aoḋ ballaċ mac briain mic aoḋa, ⁊ ro tromloiteaḋ mac mic diarmata .i. aoḋ mac eocċain mic taiḋcc. Do ḋeachaiḋ ua doṁnaill dia tiġ gan cíos gan coḃaċ gan uṁla gan urraim dfaġail ó ṁaiṫiḃ ioċtair connaċt don dul sin aṁail ro ba nſṁġnáṫ lais.

Mac donnchaiḋ do gairm do donnchaḋ mac taiḋcc mic Ruaiḋri mic conċoḃair mic taiḋcc mic tomaltaiġ mic muirġſsa mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ gan mac donnchaiḋ fén décc .i. eoġan mac donnchaiḋ mic murchaiḋ, ar a aoí baoí siḋe i ṅerra aoisi iar na ḋallaḋ. Ro eiriġ coccaḋ etir cloinn eoġain ⁊ mac donnchaiḋ imon tiġearnas aċt ní ro milleaḋ ní suaiṫneaḋ ſtorra.

Slóiċceaḋ lá hua cconcoḃair sliccıġ, ⁊ la brian mac uí ruairc, ⁊ lá mac caṫail óicc uí conċoḃair ar tarraing mic diarmada, ⁊ cloinne taiḋcc mic

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[b] *Bonn.*—This word is still used in Ireland to denote a groat, or four-penny piece.—See Ware's Annals at the year 1563, where it is stated that the Bungall [bonn geal], as called by the Irish, passed for six pence. In the O'Gorman copy of these Annals this word, bonn, is incorrectly translated "a milch cow." Thus:

"Such was the immensity of the prey and booty taken by him on this expedition that two beeves would be given for one *milch cow* within the camp."

The translator, in fact, mistook bonn, a groat, for boin, the dative or ablative singular of bó, a cow.

[c] *Intentions.*—Toscca is the plural of toisc, which is explained "*voluntas hominis*" in Cormac's Glossary:

"Naċ ní iaraṁ is laind, no is adlaic la duine isseḋ is berar. toisc daṁ .i. is toil daṁ, i. e. whatever is pleasing to one, or whatever is his wish, is called toisc; toisc daṁ, i. e. it is my will."

[d] *Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan* would mean the pass, or trajectus of the point, or promontory, of the pillar stone, and it is to be suspected that the derivation in the text is a mere invention of the

perty. So immense were the preys and spoils obtained by O'Donnell's army on that expedition, that two beeves used to be given for a *bonn*[b] in his camp at that time. Mac Dermot, the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, and the sons of Mac David, came to aid [the people of] Lower Connaught against O'Donnell. O'Donnell, after having accomplished his intentions[c] in Tireragh on that expedition, prepared to return home. The chiefs of Lower Connaught, and all those who joined their muster, were resolved and prepared to come to an engagement with O'Donnell, on his return; they did not, however, [give him battle], but merely came to a slight skirmish with him at Fearsat-Reanna-an-Liagan[d]. (This place is called Rinn-Liagain from Liagan, a heroic warrior of the Fomorians, who was slain there by Lugh the Longhanded[e], as he was on his way to the battle of Magh-Tuireadh[f], and from him it is named). It was in this skirmish, while O'Donnell's army was crossing the Fearsat, that a horseman of the people of Cathal Oge O'Conor, namely, Hugh Ballagh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh [O'Conor], was slain; and the son of Mac Dermot, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Teige Mac Dermot, was also severely wounded. O'Donnell returned home, without obtaining rent or tribute, submission or homage, from the chiefs of Lower Connaught, on that occasion, which was unusual with him.

Donough, the son of Teige, son of Rory, son of Conor, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice, son of Donough[g], was styled Mac Donough, before the death of Mac Donough himself, namely, Owen, son of Donough, son of Murrough, who, however, was in the decline of his life, and had lost his sight. A war broke out between the sons of Owen and [the new] Mac Donough, concerning the lordship; but nothing remarkable was destroyed [in the contests] between them.

An army was led by O'Conor Sligo; Brian, the son of O'Rourke; and by the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, at the instance of Mac Dermot and the sons of

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writer of the account of the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh. The Four Masters should not have incorporated this notice of the derivation of the name of this place with the text.

[e] *Lugh the Longhanded*, or Lughaidh Lamhchadha. He was king of the Tuatha de Danann, A. M. 2764, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology.

[f] *Magh-Tuireadh*, i. e. the Northern Magh-Tuireadh, now Moytuirry, or Motirry, in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See note [c], under the year 1398, pp. 762, 763, *supra*.

[g] *Son of Donough.*—This is the Donough from whom this family has taken their surname of Magh Donough.

diarmatta ar toirrḋealḃaċ ruaḋ mac taiḋg buiḋe mic caṫail ruaiḋ í ċonċoḃair. Na cluainte do ṁilleaḋ leó etir ċill ⁊ tuaiṫ. Dol dóiḃ ar sin is na tuaṫaibh, ⁊ muintir áinliġi do ṫaḃairt giall ⁊ braġatt dóiḃ tar cenn a ttíre a ndol arriḋe go maineaċaiḃ, ⁊ gaċ aon bá cara dua ċonċoḃair ruaḋ diḃ do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁórarccain leó aċt an méid do ainic mac uí ruairc ar ní do ṁilleaḋ neiṫ do ċuaiḋ aċt do sioḋuccaḋ etir mac diarmada cona ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ ó conċoḃair ruaḋ cona coṁbáiḋ coccaiḋ da gaċ leṫ. Gaḃṫar lár na sloccaiḃ ísin caislén an turraicc ⁊ brister leó he. Ticc donnchaḋ mac émainn uí ċeallaiġ cuca i ngéillsine ar oṁan a ṫire do ṁilleaḋ leó. Tiagaitt an sluaġ sin tar anais iar ccor a ccuarta aṁail bá lainn leó, ⁊ tuccsat na braiġde sin go sliccech .i. mac uí ċeallaiġ, ⁊ mac uí ainliġi, tuccsat leó ḃeos coṁla breac an caisleín sin ro gabaḋ leó dia cor fri doras caislén sliccig.

Slóicceaḋ las an iustis Saxanaċ isin mumain siar dia ro ġaḃ carraic o cainnell ⁊ dia ro bris droiċet Mhurchaiḋ í briain ⁊ adberatt aroile go mbaoí cuid do ḋonnchaḋ mac í ḃrian do ṫarraing an iustis don cur sin.

O Ruairc do ġairm do brian mac eoġain mic tiġernáin uí ruairc ⁊ caislén an ċairṫe do leccaḋ lais.

Doṁnall mac donnchaiḋ uí ċeallaiġ cennfeḋna toccaiḋe, ⁊ tanaiste ua maine ó ċaraiḋ go grein, ⁊ eiccneaċán mac maoileaċlainn mic donnchaiḋ a dearbraṫar do ṁarḃaḋ araon hi ffiull lá Maoileaċlainn mac uilliam mic maoíleaċlainn uí ċeallaiġ ag fedaiḃ aṫa luain tria ḟorċongra cloinne derḃraṫar doṁnaill buḋéin .i. clann taiḋcc mic donnchaiḋ í ċellaiġ.

Clann mic uilliam cloinne riocaird Sean duḃ, ⁊ Rémann ruaḋ diar mac

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[h] *The Cluainte*, now *anglice* Cloonties, a well-known district situated to the west of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon. It consists of twenty-four townlands, whose names begin with *Cluain*.

[i] *Turraic*, now Turrock, a townland in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 111, and the map to the same work; and also the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 44.

[k] *Carrac O'Cainnell*, now Carrigogonnell, a castle in ruins on a lofty hill, in a townland of the same name, in the barony of Pubblebrien, about four miles from the city of Limerick.

[l] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ballaċ, i. e. speckled, which is correct.

[m] *Caislen-an-chairthe*, now Castlecar.—See note [k], under the year 1487.

[n] *From Caraidh to Grian.*—All authorities agree that the territory of Hy-Many extended from Caradh to Grian. It is highly probable that the former is Carranadoo, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon, and the

Teige Mac Dermot, against Turlough Roe, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor. They desolated the Cluainte[h], as well ecclesiastical as lay possessions. From thence they marched into the Tuathas, where the O'Hanlys gave them pledges and hostages in behalf of their country; and from thence they passed into Hy-Many, where they spoiled and completely plundered every one who was the friend of O'Conor Roe, save only those whom the son of O'Rourke protected, for it was not to destroy that O'Rourke had gone thither, but to establish a peace between Mac Dermot and his kindred on the one side, and O'Conor Roe and all his allies on the other. These troops took the castle of Turraic[i], and demolished it. Donough, the son of Edmond O'Kelly, came and surrendered himself as a hostage, lest they should destroy his country. These troops [then] returned, having accomplished their expedition as was pleasing to them; and they took with them to Sligo those hostages, namely, the son of O'Kelly and the son of O'Hanly; and they also carried with them the variegated door of the castle which they had taken, in order to place it as a door to the castle of Sligo.

The English Justiciary marched with an army into Munster, where he took Carrac-O-Cainnell[k], and broke down the bridge of Murrough O'Brien. Some assert that the son of Donough O'Brien was a party to inducing the Chief Justice to go on this expedition.

Brian[l], son of Owen, who was son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was styled the O'Rourke; and he pulled down Caislen-an-chairthe[m] [now Castlecar].

Donnell, the son of Donough O'Kelly, a distinguished captain, and Tanist of Hy-Many from Caraidh to Grian[n], and Egneghan, the son of Melaghlin, son of Donough, his nephew, were both treacherously slain by Melaghlin, the son of William, son of Melaghlin O'Kelly, in the Feadha[o] of Athlone, at the instigation of the sons of Donnell's own brother, namely, the sons of Teige, son of Donough O'Kelly.

The sons of Mac William of Clanrickard, John Duv and Redmond Roe, the

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latter is certainly the River Grian, which rises on the confines of the county of Clare. But though Hy-Many was once of this extent, it was of much narrower limits at the period of which we are now treating.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 134.

[o] *The Feadha*, i. e. the woods of Athlone, a woody district containing thirty quarters of land, in the barony of Athlone.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 175.

Ricaird mic uillicc do ṁarḃaḋ lé cloinn mic uilliam oile .i. clann Riocaird óicc iar mbreiṫ forra a ttoraiġeaċt ⁊ iar ttecclamaḋ creaċ an tíre dóiḃ.

Mac goirrdealḃaiġ Seaan mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, fear ḋeaslaicteaċ, ḋeiġeiniġ ḋeiġċeannais feaḋna fri dénaṁ uaisle do ṁarḃaḋ tré ṫangnaċt lá druing dia ċineaḋ fein.

O conċoḃair failġe, brian mac caṫaoír dionnarbaḋ as a ḋúthaiġ, ⁊ a ċaisléin uile do ḃriseaḋ iar marḃaḋ soċaiḋe dia ṁuintir agá ngaḃail las an iustis Saxanaċ .i. lord linard, ⁊ tria format, ⁊ tria imdeall dearḃráṫar uí concoḃair fein .i. caṫal ruaḋ do rónaḋ innsin.

Donnchaḋ ua cearḃaill daiṫríocchaḋ ḟirganainm, ⁊ uaiṫne ċarraigh a ḋerbraṫair fein, ⁊ tiġearnas do ḃen díḃ araon.

AOIS CRIOST, 1537.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, trioċat, a Seaċt.

Coccaḋ etir aoḋ mbuiḋe ó ndoṁnaill ⁊ Maġnus ó domnaill. Clann uí ḃaoiġill do ḃeiṫ ag congnaṁ lá haoḋ, ⁊ aoḋ feissin do ḃeiṫ i ccaislen ḋúin na ngall. Ro eiriġ commbuaiḋreaḋ mór hi ccenel cconaill tre easaonta cloinne í doṁnaill fria roile dia ro marḃaḋ drong do ṡlioċt an espuicc uí ġallċuḃair lá cloinn uí ḃaoiġill .i. mac toirrdealḃaiġ óicc mic briain, ⁊ dias mac eoccain ḃallaiġ mic briain ⁊ araill ele cenmoṫat.

O domhnaill aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ mic neill ġairḃ mic toirrdealḃaiġ an ḟíona tiġearna tire conaill innsi heoccain, cenel moain fearmanaċ, ⁊ ioċtair ċonnaċt, fear gus a ttangattar comṫa, ⁊ cíosċana ó tiriḃ oile ċuicce fors mbaoí a smaċt ⁊ a ċuṁaċta aṁail atá maġ luircc, Maċaire connaċt clann ċonnmaiġ, goisdealḃaiġ, gaileangaiġ, tir aṁalgaiḋ, ⁊ conmaicne ċúile don taoḃ

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[p] *Lord Leonard.*—This should be Lord Leonard Gray.—See the year 1535, where he is called Linard grai.

[q] *Extended his jurisdiction, &c.*, literally, "a man to whom came gifts and tributes from other territories on which his jurisdiction and power was."

[r] *Moylurg*, i. e. Mac Dermot's country, coextensive with the old barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[s] *Machaire-Chonnacht*, i. e. the plain of Connaught, comprising the countries of O'Conor Roe and O'Conor Don, in the county of Roscommon.

[t] *Clann-Conway.*—This was at the period of which we are treating Mac David Burke's country, in the barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.

two sons of Rickard, son of Ulick, were slain by the sons of the other Mac William, namely, the sons of Rickard Oge, they being overtaken in a pursuit, after they had gathered the preys of the country.

Mac Costello (John, son of Gilla-Duv), a bountiful and truly hospitable man, a captain distinguished for noble feats, was treacherously slain by a party of his own tribe.

O'Conor Faly (Brian, the son of Cahir) was banished from his country, and all his castles were demolished; and numbers of his people were slain, during the taking of them, by the English Lord Justice, i. e. Lord Leonard[p]. And this was done through the envy and machinations of Cathal Roe, O'Conor's own brother.

Donough O'Carroll deposed Ferganainm, and Owny Carragh, his own brother, and deprived both of the lordship.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1537.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-seven.

A war [broke out] between Hugh Boy O'Donnell and Manus O'Donnell. The sons of O'Boyle sided with Hugh, who was in the castle of Donegal. In consequence of this dissension between the sons of O'Donnell, a great commotion arose in Tirconnell, during which a party of the descendants of the Bishop O'Gallagher were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, the son of Turlough Oge, son of Brian, and the two sons of Owen Ballagh, the son of Brian, and others besides these.

O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine, Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught), [died; he was] a man to whom rents and tributes were paid by other territories over which he had extended his jurisdiction and power[q], such as Moylurg[r], Machaire-Chonnacht[s], Clann-Conway[t], Costello[u], Galleanga[w], Ti-

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[u] *Costello*, a barony in the south-east of the county of Mayo, taking its name from the family of Mac Costello, who were at this period the proprietors of it.

[w] *Galleanga.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Haras and O'Garas, in the county of Sligo; but it was applied, at the period of which we are now treating, to Mac Jordan's country, or the present barony of Gallen, in the east of the county of Mayo.

ṫiar, ⁊ don taoḃ ṫoir ḃeós, oirecht í Caṫáin, an Rúta ⁊ clann Aoḋa buiḋe, ar ní ḃaoí aon tír díḃsiḋe náċ ttuccsat comṫa dó la taoḃ a ċíosa cosanta díoc go humal friss. Bá hé an fer ro tra ro ṫaḃaiġ cartaċa nuaa ar inis eoccain ar cenel moain, ⁊ ar feraiḃ manaċ (ar an cceṫrar tiġernaḋa bátar ré na linn i ttir eoccain) do ḋaingniuccaḋ ar na feċartachaiḃ baí accá ḟinnsearaiḃ ar na tíriḃ sin ionnas co mbaoí a ttiġernas ⁊ a neirġe amaċ co socair siotċanta aicce. Nír bó maċtnaḋ son óir ní facus a ḃuaiḋ gá bioḋḃaiḃ, ⁊ ní ṫard troicc teichiḋ ré nuaṫaḋ ná ré soċaiḋe, fer coisccṫi dóiġniom ⁊ droċḃés, fear muḋaiġṫi ⁊ malarta meirleaċ ⁊ mbiṫbenaċ, fer dlúṫaiġṫe reċta ⁊ riaġla iar na ṫéċta, fer aga raḃattar síona iar na ccóir fria reimes gur bó toirṫeaċ turċurṫaċ muir ⁊ tír ina ḟlaiṫ, fer las ro cuireḋ gaċ aon ina ṫír for a ḋuthaiġ ndilis buḋein coná baoí aincriḋe neiċ diḃ fria roile, fer na ro leicc neirt gall ina ṫir buḋein uair ro ċengail síḋ ⁊ caradraḋ lé Riġ Saxan, od ċonnairc ná tárdsat gaoiḋil cennas daon uaiḋiḃ buḋein acht an taos cairdesa, ⁊ coiṁḟialasa a ffrítḃert fria roile, fer congṁala a neimtenaċair iar na ċóir durdaiḃ ⁊ deccalsaibh drileḋaiḃ, ⁊ dollaṁnaiḃ. An tua domnaill rémraite (aoḋ mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) décc .5. iulii dia dardaoín do ṡonraḋ i mainistir dúin na ngall iar ndol i naibítt San Froinséis, iar ccaoí a ċionaḋ ⁊ a ṫurgaḃal iar naiṫriġe ina ṗeccṫoiḃ ⁊ tairmteaċtaiḃ, ⁊ a aḋnacal isin mainistir ċéḋna co nonóir ⁊ co nairmiḋin móir aṁail ro ba dír. Maġnus ó doṁnaill doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ lá coṁarbaiḃ ċoluim ċille do ċeḋ ⁊ do coṁairle maiṫe cenél cconaill etir ṫuaiṫ ⁊ ecclais.

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[x] *Tirawly*, in Mayo, at this period was the country of the Burkes and Barretts.

[y] *Conmaicne-Cuile*, now the barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo, at this time the country of the Lower Mac William Burke.

[z] *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain.*—O'Kane's country, in the county of Londonderry.

[a] *The Route.*—This was the country of the Mac Quillins, in the north of the county of Antrim. The Mac Donnells had not as yet wrested this territory from them.

[b] *Clannaboy*, in the present counties of Down and Antrim, the principality of a very powerful and warlike branch of the O'Neills. If all these territories paid tribute to O'Donnell he was the most powerful man in Ireland at this period; but it is to be feared that his own historiographers have exaggerated his tributes and influence, though there can be but little doubt that he had overrun all these territories and carried off preys and prisoners from each of them.

[c] *Tribute of protection.*—Cíos cosanta was a certain tribute paid to O'Donnell by the chiefs of these territories for his protecting them against their enemies. For a notice of a similar tribute paid to the lower Mac William Burke by Cathal Duv O'Dowda, see *Historia familiæ de Burgo*, a curious manuscript preserved in the

rawly[x], and Conmaicne-Cuile[y], to the west; and to the east, Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[z], the Route[a], and Clannaboy[b]; for of these there was not one territory that had not given him presents, besides his tribute of protection[c]. It was this man also that compelled the four lords who ruled Tyrone during his time to give him new charters of Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, and Fermanagh, as a further confirmation of the old charters which his ancestors had held [as a proof of their title] for these countries; so that he quietly and peaceably had lordship over them, and commanded their rising-out[d]. This was not to be wondered at, for never was victory seen with his enemies, never did he retreat one foot from any army, small or great; he was the represser of evil deeds and evil customs, the destroyer and banisher of rebels and thieves, an enforcer of the laws and ordinances after the justest manner; a man in whose reign the seasons were favourable[e], so that sea and land were productive; a man who established every one in his country in his proper hereditary possessions, that no one of them might bear enmity towards another; a man who did not suffer the power of the English to come into his country, for he formed a league of peace and friendship with the King of England, when he saw that the Irish would not yield superiority to any one among themselves, but that friends and blood relations contended against one another; a man who duly protected their termon lands[f] for the friars, churches, poets, and ollavs. The aforesaid O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe) died on the 5th of July, being Wednesday, in the monastery of Donegal, having first taken upon him the habit of St. Francis, and having wept for his crimes and iniquities, and done penance for his sins and transgressions. He was buried in the same monastery with great honour and solemnity, as was meet; and Manus O'Donnell was inaugurated in his place by the successors of St. Columbkille[g], with the permission and by the advice of the nobles of Tirconnell, both lay and ecclesiastical.

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4. 13, and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 455.

[d] *Commanded their rising out*, i. e. that he peaceably enjoyed dominion over them, and had authority to call their forces to the field whenever he required them.

[e] *Favourable.*—It was a belief among the ancient Irish that when the reigning prince was just, the seasons were favourable, and the earth and sea productive.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 100, note °.

[f] *Termon lands*, nfiṁnteineaċuir.—See this word explained in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 120.

[g] *The successors of St. Columbkille*, i. e. the

Maguidir cúċonnaċt, mac conċonnaċt mic briain mic pilip tiġ̄rna f̄rmanaċ, f̄r dércaċ daonnaċtaċ bá mó clú láiṁe, ⁊ uaisle ⁊ einiġ da ttainicc do ṡlioċt na ccollaḋ lé ré cian daimsir, ⁊ do ċuir ó cluain eoais co caoluisce fó a smaċt, f̄r coisccṫi biṫēnaċ, ⁊ aosa uile, f̄r accá mbaoí sonas ⁊ saiḋḃrios re a linn do marḃaḋ (.8. october) ar creaċan (.i. oilen na mbraṫar) for loċ eirne a ffiull lá slioċt tomais meguidir, ⁊ lá slioċt tomais meguidir, ⁊ lá slioċt toirrḋealbaicch (.i. flaiṫbeartaċ mac pilip mic toirrḋealbaiġ) meguidir. A aḋnacal i ndaiṁinis ar túr, Ro tóccḃaḋ a ccēnn athaiḋ iar sin las na braiṫriḃ minura, ⁊ tuccsat leó hé co mainistir ḋuin na ngall, ⁊ ro haḋnaicēḋ é ar a haiṫle las na braiṫriḃ aṁail ro ba dú.

Slóiccéaḋ lá hua neill (conn) hi ttrian conġail co ro ṁill, ⁊ co ro creaċ ṁorán don tír ara aoí ro ġaḃaḋ mac í neill ag bél f̄rste ar dēiriḋ sluaiġ ⁊ ticc ó neill dia ṫiġ iaraṁ.

Niall ócc mac neill mic cuinn í neill tiġearna trin conġail décc go hobann an tan sin. O neill do ṡoaḋ do ridiri hi ttrian conġail, ⁊ a mac baí hi laimh dfaġbáil dó, ⁊ easaonta ⁊ imreasain do bēiṫ i ttrian conġail fán tiġ̄rnus.

Niall mac aoḋa mic neill mic cuinn mic aoḋa buiḋe aḋḃar tiġ̄rna trin conġail f̄r lér coṁail lēnṁain luirce a ṡinnsior ar uaisle ar eineaċ, ar ḋíol daṁ ⁊ deoraḋ do ṁarḃaḋ lá halbanċoib.

Mac uí Raiġilliġ (brian mac f̄rgail écc aḋḃal ina ḋúthaiġ f̄rsin) do ṁarḃaḋ lá muintir an lustis Saxanaiġ ar tteaċt doiḃ ar creiċ i ccloinn maṫġaṁna.

Mac ṁēic suiḃne (Maolmuire) do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn murchaiḋ mic Suiḃne.

Slóiccéaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus i nioċtar ċonnaċt hi mí september dia ro milleaḋ arḃar ioṁḋa lais, diar loiscc, ⁊ diar imṫicc ioċtar ċonnaċt uile .i. Cairpre, tír ḟiaċraċ, an dá luiccne, an corann ⁊ tír oilella, Ro ġaḃaḋ

Bishop of Derry and the coarbs of Kilmacrenan, and other churches; but O'Freel, the Coarb of Kilmacrenan, was the ecclesiastic whose presence was indispensable at the inauguration of O'Donnell.

[h] *Cael-Uisge*, now Cael-na-h-Eirne, near Castlecaldwell, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note [y], under the year 1210, p. 166, *supra.*

[i] *Creachan*, now Craghan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the parish of Derryvullan, barony of Tirkennedy, and county of Fermanagh.

[k] *In a becoming manner*, literally, "as was meet."

[l] *Clann-Mahon*, now Clannmahon, a barony in the south-west of the county of Cavan.

Maguire (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip), Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, the most renowned for dexterity of hand, nobleness, and hospitality, that came of the race of the Collas for a long period of time; who had brought under his jurisdiction [that tract of country] from Clones to Cael-Uisge[h]; the suppressor of thieves and evil-doers; a man who possessed happiness and affluence in his time, was, on the 8th of October, treacherously slain on Creachan[i], an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire, and the descendants of Turlough, i. e. by Flaherty, the son of Philip, son of Turlough Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was sometime afterward disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner[k].

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) into Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], and spoiled and plundered a great part of the country; the son of O'Neill, however, was taken prisoner in the rear of the army, at Belfast. O'Neill then returned to his house.

Niall Oge, the son of Niall, son of Con O'Neill, Lord of Trian-Chongail [Clannaboy], died suddenly at that time; [and] O'Neill returned again into Trian-Chongail, and obtained his son, who was in captivity; and dissensions and contentions afterwards arose in Trian-Chongail concerning the lordship.

Niall, the son of Hugh, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, heir to the lordship of Trian-Chongail, a man who was likely to follow in the wake of his ancestors in nobleness and hospitality, and in the patronage of the learned and the destitute, was slain by the Scots.

The son of O'Reilly (Brian, the son of Farrell), a great loss in his own country, was slain by the people of the English Lord Justice, who came to commit ravages in Clann-Mahon[l].

The son of Mac Sweeny (Mulmurry) was slain by the sons of Murrough Mac Sweeny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, in the month of September; and he destroyed much corn, and traversed and burned[m] all Lower Connaught, namely, Carbury, Tireragh, the two Leynys[n], Corran,

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[m] *Traversed and burned.*—In the original it is "burned and traversed" which is not very correct.

[n] *The two Leynys,* i. e. the territories of the

lá hua nDoṁnaill don ċur sin baile í ēgra riaḃaiġ ⁊ do rad eineaċ ⁊ maiṫēṁ nanacail dua nēgra fēin iar mbēiṫ ḋo for a ċumas, ⁊ do bērt lais i ngiallnus é dia ṫiġ.

O gaḋra eoccan mac diarmata, mic eoccain tigearna ċúile ó ffinn décc.

Taḋcc mac aoḋa mic aoḋa mic consnaṁa taoíseaċ muintire cionaoiṫ décc.

Mac i Raiġilliġ (Caṫaoír modarṫa mac Sēain mic caṫail) do ṁarḃaḋ a ttoraiġeċt la Saxanċoiḃ.

Mac uí doċartaiġ .i. niall caoċ mac gērailt mic doṁnaill mic feilim do ṁarḃaḋ ar gēir oiḋċe lá Ruḋruiġe mac feilim í ḋoċartaiġ i mbaile na ccanánaċ hi ttērmmann doire.

O flannaccain ṫuaiṫe raṫa giolla íosa, ⁊ a mac do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ċinēḋ fēin ⁊ uilc iomḋa do ḋenaṁ i ffēraiḃ manaċ etir losccaḋ ⁊ ċreaċaḋ iar mbás méguiḋir..

Creaċa ⁊ loisccṫi do ḋénaṁ lais an ccalḃaċ ó nDoṁnaill hi ccloinn aṁlaoiḃ, ⁊ creaċ ele do ḋénaṁ lais ar ó ccaṫáin.

O conċoḃair failġe do gaḃail nērt a ḋuiṫċe doriḋisi do nēṁtoil an lustis Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ a ḃraiṫreaċ fēin .i. clann uí conċoḃair ⁊ soċaiḋe dá nDaoíniḃ do marḃaḋ lais.

Mac uí ṁaoileaċlainn, Semus mac murchaḋa do ṁarḃaḋ la mac í ċonċoḃair ḟailġe fēr a ċoṁaosa bá mó clú, ⁊ caiṫrēim dia ċiniḋ fēin ēriḋe.

Toirrḋealḃaċ cléreaċ .i. ó maoíleaċlainn do ṁarḃaḋ hi ccalraiġe lá cloinn ḟeilim .i. cédaċ ⁊ conall, ⁊ art ó maoíleaċlainn do ġaḃail ionaid í ṁaoíleaċlainn.

Tomas mac iarla cille dara mac as fērr tainicc ina aimsir do ġallaiḃ

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two O'Haras, both included in the present barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[o] *Muintir-Kenny.*—See a territory on the west side of Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; note [x], under the year 1252, p. 345; note [m], under 1294, p. 461; and note [z], under the year 1303, p. 478, *supra.*

[p] *On a pursuit,* i. e. in the pursuit of a prey.

[q] *Baile-na-gCananach,* i. e. the town of the Canons, now corrupted to Ballymagown, but in the Ulster Inquisitions it is called Ballygan, which is a corruption of Ballygannon. The termon of Derry comprised the greater portion of that part of the present parish of Templemore situated on the west side of the River Foyle.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish.

[r] *Clanawley,* a barony in the county of Fer-

and Tirrerill. On this occasion the town [castle] of O'Hara Reagh was taken by O'Donnell; and having got O'Hara himself in his power, he extended to him mercy and protection, and carried him away as a hostage to his own house.

O'Gara (Owen, the son of Dermot, son of Owen), Lord of Coolavin, died.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny[o], died.

The son of O'Reilly (Cahir Modardha, the son of John, son of Cathal) was slain by the English on a pursuit[p].

The son of O'Doherty (Niall Caech, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain in a nocturnal assault by Rury, son of Felim O'Doherty, at Baile-na-gCananach[q], in the Termon of Derry.

O'Flanagan of Tuath-Ratha (Gilla-Isa) and his son were slain by his own tribe; and many other misdeeds were done in Fermanagh, both by burning and plundering, after the death of Maguire.

Depredations and burnings were committed by Calvagh O'Donnell in Clanawley[r]; and another depredation was committed by him on O'Kane.

O'Conor Faly obtained the dominion of his own territory again, contrary to the will of the English Lord Justice and his own relatives, the sons of O'Conor; and many of their people were slain by him.

The son of O'Melaghlin (James, son of Murrough) was slain by the son of O'Conor Faly. He was the most illustrious and triumphant of his tribe in his time.

Turlough Cleireach, i. e. the O'Melaghlin, was slain in Calry, by the sons of Felim, namely, Kedagh and Connell; and Art O'Melaghlin took the place of O'Melaghlin.

Thomas[s], the son of the Earl of Kildare, the best man of the English of Ire-

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managh, on the west side of Lough Erne.

[s] *Thomas.*—He was usually called Silken Thomas. Cox gives many particulars of the rebellion of this rash young lord, but as his details are not at all borne out by the public records, or Irish annals, the Editor shall pass them by in silence, believing them to be mere traditional stories, arranged, enlarged, and embellished by Holinshed, Stanihurst, and the compiler of the Book of Howth. It appears from a curious letter, written by Lord Thomas to Rothe, that he was not allowed during his confinement the commonest necessaries of life, but was indebted to the charity of his fellow-prisoners for the tattered garments which covered him. In this letter he writes as follows:

"I never had eny mony sins I cam into pryson, but a nobull, nor I have had nether hosyn,

Ereann, ⁊ cuiccſr dſrḃraṫar a aṫar aṁail reṁebertmar (.i. Semus mſrccſċ, Oiliuer, Sſan, uatér, ⁊ Risdeard) do ċor ċum báis hi saxaiḃ .3. nonas februarii, ⁊ gſraltaiġ laiġſn uile daṫċur ⁊ dionnarbaḋ. Iarlaċt cille dara do ṫóccḃáil do ċum an riġ ⁊ gaċ duine ar a ruccaḋ do clereaċ no do ṫuata dá muintir do ċur cum báis ⁊ bioṫoiḋſoa. Ba haḋbal na héċta ⁊ na hſsbaḋa ar ḟud Ereann iadsén an tan sin.

Eiṫriticceaċt, ⁊ Sſċrán nua hi saxaiḃ tria ḋiumas, ⁊ ionnoccḃáil tria accoḃar, ⁊ antoil, ⁊ tré iomatt ealaḋan néccsaṁail co ndeaċattar fir saxan i nacċaiḋ an Phapa ⁊ na róṁa aċt atá ní ċſna ro aḋrattar do ḃaraṁlaiḃ examlaiḃ, ⁊ do ṡſnreaċt maoísi ar aiṫris an ciniḋ iudaiġe, ⁊ ro ġairsiot áirdċſnn ſcclaisi dé ina flaiṫſs fſin don riġ. Do rónaḋ las an riġ ⁊ las an ccoṁairle dliġṫe ⁊ statuiti nuaiḋe iar na ttoil fſin. Ro scriosaḋ leó na huird dias bó cſdaiġṫeċ sealḃ saoġalta do bſiṫ occa .i. manaiġ, cananaig cailleaċa duḃa, ⁊ braiṫri croisi, ⁊ na cſiṫre huird ḃochta .i. an tord minúr presidiur, carmuliti, ⁊ augustiniani. Ro tóccḃaḋ a tticċſrnus ⁊ a mbſṫa so uile gus an ríġ. Ro briseaḋ leó dna na máinistreċa. Re Reacsat a ccinn ⁊ a cclucca cona baoí aon ṁainistir ó arainn na naoṁ co muir nioċt gan briseaḋ, gan buanrebaḋ aċt maḋ bſccan namá i nérinn ná tuccsat goill

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dublet, nor shoys, nor shyrt but on" [one]; "nor eny other garment, but a syngyll fryse gowne, for a velve furryd wythe bowge, and so I have gone wolward, and barefote, and barelegyd, divirse times (whan ytt hath not ben vory warme); and so I shuld have done styll, and now, but that pore prysoners, of ther gentylnes, hath sumtyme geven me old hosyn, and shoys, and old shyrtes."—*Lord Thomas Fitzgerald to Rothe*, State Papers, clviii.

[t] *Tortured and put to death.*—In the original two verbs nearly synonimous are used, which could not be literally translated into anything like respectable English. It would look rather ridiculous to say that a man was killed, put to death, and exterminated.

[u] *Sprang up.*—There is no verb in the original.

[w] *Many strange sciences*, tre iomatt ealaḋan neccraṁail, i. e. through a multiplicity of various, or strange sciences. The adjective éccraṁail .i. ecc-coraṁail, sometimes means *dissimilar*, *diverse*, *different*, or *strange*, and sometimes, but rarely, *various*. Ealaḋa, or ealaḋain, means any art or science.

[x] *Adopted*, Ro aḋrattar do.—This phrase, which would literally mean "they paid worship to," is of constant occurrence in ancient Irish writings in the sense of "they embraced, loved, followed, or respected; ag aḋraḋ do ṁnaoi and ag aḋraḋ d'ḟirinne, occur very frequently.

[y] *In his own kingdom*, i. e. they appointed King Henry VIII. supreme head of the Church of God as far as his temporal jurisdiction extended. The word flaiṫſs sometimes means a kingdom, and sometimes the reign of a king, and the reader may take his choice of either sense here.

land in his time, and his father's five brothers, whom we have already mentioned, namely, James Meirgeach, Oliver, John, Walter, and Richard, were put to death in England on the 3rd of the Nones of February; and all the Geraldines of Leinster were exiled and banished. The earldom of Kildare was vested in the King; and every one of the family who was apprehended, whether lay or ecclesiastical, was tortured and put to death[t]. These were great losses, and the cause of lamentation throughout Ireland.

A heresy and a new error [sprang up[u]] in England, through pride, vain-glory, avarice, and lust, and through many strange sciences[w], so that the men of England went into opposition to the Pope and to Rome. They at the same time adopted[x] various opinions, and [among others] the old law of Moses, in imitation of the Jewish people; and they styled the King the Chief Head of the Church of God in his own kingdom[y]. New laws and statutes were enacted by the King and Council [Parliament] according to their own will. They destroyed the orders to whom worldly possessions were allowed, namely, the Monks, Canons, Nuns, Brethren of the Cross[z], and the four poor orders, i. e. the orders of the Minors, Preachers, Carmelites, and Augustinians; and the lordships and livings of all these were taken up for[a] the King. They broke down the monasteries, and sold their roofs and bells, so that from Aran of the Saints[b] to the Iccian Sea[c] there was not one monastery that was not[d] broken and shattered, with the exception of a few in Ireland, of which the English took no

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[z] *Brethren of the Cross*, i. e. the Crossed or Crouched Friars.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. xx.

[a] *Taken up for*, i. e. were confiscated and vested in the king.

[b] *Aran of the Saints*, i. e. the island of Aranmore, in the bay of Galway, celebrated as the residence of St. Endeus, and afterwards of a multitude of anchorites and holy men.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11, and *Hiar-Connaught*, p. 79.

[c] *The Iccian Sea.*—This is the name by which the ancient Irish writers always call the British Sea, which divides England from France.—See *Primordia*, p. 823, where Ussher refers to the Lives of St. Albeus and St. Declanus in proof of this fact: "Est autem mare Icht illud quod Galliam et Britanniam interfluit."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 2, c. 30; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85; and Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 221.

[d] *That was not*, literally, "without being broken and shattered." An English writer would say: "So that from the great island of Aran (off the west coast of Ireland) to the English channel, there was not one monastery left undemolished, with the exception of a few in the more remote parts of Ireland, which were protected by the power of the native chieftains."

dia nuídh naċ dia naire. Ro loiscset ḃeos, ⁊ ro brisset iomáiġe oirdearca scrine ⁊ taisi naeṁ Ereann ⁊ Shaxan. Ro loisccsiot mar an ccédna iar si dealḃ Muire oirdearc baoí in aṫ truim do ġnioḋ ferta ⁊ mioṙḃala do slánaiġeḋ doill, buiḋir, ⁊ bacaiġ, ⁊ aos gaċa teḋma arċena, ⁊ an ḃaċall íosa baoí

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[e] *Took no notice or heed*, ná tuccsat goill dia nuídh naċ dia naire, literally, "which the English did not give to their heed or observation." The Four Masters frequently use synonimous words of this kind merely for the sake of sound. Uidh means *heed*, and aire, *notice*, or *observation*. The number of monasteries, nunneries, priories, &c., destroyed on this occasion has not been determined. It appears from various Inquisitions that many of them were concealed for a long time after this period, and the friars continued to live in the neighbourhood of several of them to a recent, and some still remain, as at Multifarnham, Ballyhaunis, &c.

[f] *Celebrated image*, dealḃ muire oirdearc.—Here the adjective oirdearc agrees with dealḃ, and not with muire, for if it agreed with the latter it would be written dealḃ muire oirdeirce. This is the celebrated image of the Blessed Virgin Mary which Archbishop Browne calls the "Idoll of Trym," 10th August, 1538.—See it already referred to at the year 1397, p. 750, and note [n], under the year 1444, p. 936, *supra*.

[g] *The staff of Jesus*.—This was the crozier of St. Patrick, who is said to have received it from a hermit in an island of the Etruscan Sea, to whom it had been delivered, as was believed, by the Redeemer himself (whence the name Bachall Isa), with an order to give it to St. Patrick when he should arrive there. Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. i. c. 36, 37), give some prodigious stories relative to it, and compare it with the rod of Moses. It is mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters at the years 784, 1027, and 1030, but Dr. O'Conor, not understanding the meaning of the word saruġaḋ, has mistranslated these passages. This word he renders, at 784, *sacrilega direptio;* at 1027, *sacrilege raptum;* and at 1030, *ablatum sacrilege;* from which it is quite clear that he took the word sáruġaḋ to mean "a sacrilegious and forcible carrying off," and he gives his readers to understand that the Bachall Isa was forcibly carried away from Armagh on those occasions: but that such is not the meaning of sáruġaḋ in those passages can be proved to a demonstration from various examples of the use of the term, and from the definition of it given by the glossographers of the Brehon laws. And the Editor, seeing that Dr. O'Conor has done much injury to the cause of the truth of Irish history, by giving to certain Irish words meanings which were never attached to them before his time, deems it his duty to correct him; and to avoid all dogmatical assertions respecting the meaning of saruġaḋ, he shall here lay before the reader such evidences as will enable him to judge for himself. In the Annals of the Four Masters, at the year 907, the word sáruġaḋ is thus used:

"A. D. 907. Saruġaḋ ardamacha la cernachan mac duilgen .i. cimbiḋ do ḃreiṫ ar in cill ⁊ a ḃaḋaḋ hi loch cuir fri hardmacha aniar. Cernachan do baḋaḋ la niall mac Aoḋa, riġ in tuaisceirt is in loċ ceḋna hi ccion sáraiġṫe padraicc."

"A. D. 907. The *sarughadh* of Armagh by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen; i. e. he took a person prisoner out of the church and drowned him in Loch Cuir to the west of Armagh. Cearnachan was drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, king of the north, in the same lake, in revenge of the *sarughadh* of Patrick."—See note [v], under the year 1223, p. 207, *supra*.

notice or heed[e]. They afterwards burned the images, shrines, and relics, of the saints of Ireland and England; they likewise burned the celebrated image[f] of [the Blessed Virgin] Mary at Trim, which used to perform wonders and miracles, which used to heal the blind, the deaf, and the crippled, and persons affected with all kinds of diseases; and [they also burned] the staff of Jesus[g], which was

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Now if *sarughadh* meant "a forcible and sacrilegious carrying off," as Dr. O'Conor thinks, it would follow that the church of Armagh and St. Patrick would have been forcibly carried off on this occasion! But it is evident that the crime of *sarughadh* was committed against the church and St. Patrick, by violating the privilege of protection which the sanctuary of Armagh possessed; and that Cearnachan (as it is expressly stated in the passage) was punished, not for taking and drowning the prisoner, who had probably deserved his fate, but for violating the privilege of the church of St. Patrick.

In a tract on the settlement of the people called Ciarraighe, in Connaught, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 17, p. 875), an example of the use of this word occurs which shews that the idea of *carrying off* is not attached to it. It is stated that Aedh, King of Connaught, granted to this people a tract of country, and that the virgin St. Caelainn, the patroness of the Ciarraighe, was guarantee for the observance of the conditions; that afterwards the king, wishing to annul the grant, ordered that Cairbre, the chief of the Ciarraighe, should be poisoned at a public feast, but that St. Caelainn, having received notice of his intention, came to the feast and asked the king, "ciḋ dia rum sáraiġis a Aeḋ? Sáraiġfetsa tusa fód rigi ind. Why hast thou violated me, O Aedh? I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom for it." Here it is evident that Aedh had not committed the crime of sáruġaḋ against the pious virgin by "carrying her off forcibly and sacrilegiously," but by violating her guarantee. According to a tract of the Brehon laws, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18, p. 159), there were different kinds of sáruġaḋ, for which different fines were paid, according to the dignity of the person whose guarantee was violated, or the character of the relic or sanctuary which was profaned[f]. In another manuscript in the same library (H. 4. 22, p. 76), dian-sáruġaḋ is thus defined: "Iseaḋ ar dian-sáruġaḋ ann, ro fitir a beiṫ for comairci ⁊ nocar anait uada dligi do taircsin, i. e. a *dian-sarughadh* (i. e. violent *sarughadh*), is when it is known that he is under protection, and the benefit of the law is not extended to him." But to return to the crozier. St. Bernard describes it, in his Life of St. Malachy, as covered over with gold, and adorned with most precious gems, and says that Nigellus, the usurper of the see of Armagh, had taken it away, together with the book of the Gospels, which had belonged to St. Patrick, adding, that both were held in such veneration that any one who had them in his possession was considered by the foolish people as the real bishop. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was removed from Armagh to Dublin, shortly after the English Invasion. For more particulars respecting the history of this relic see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263; Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 178, &c.; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. i. to xx.—See also Ware's Annals, where the notice of the destruction of this crozier, and of the image of the Blessed Virgin at Trim, is entered under the year 1538.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who wrote his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, has the following notice of the Bachall Isa:

in aṫ cliaṫ acc dénaṁ míorḃal ḃeos ó aimsir Patraicc gus an ré sin, ⁊ baoí illáiṁ criost dia mbaoí etir ḋaoíniḃ. Do rónaḋ leó tra airdepscoip, ⁊ Suib epscoip aca fein, ⁊ ger ṁor ingreim na nimpireḋ Róṁanaċ i nacchaiḋ na hEccailsi as suaill má tainic a ċoṁmór so on róiṁ anoir riaṁ conáċ eittir a tuarasccḃáil dḟaisneis nó dinnisin muna naisneidheḋ an tí do ċonnairc í.

AOIS CRIOST, 1538.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuicc ced, trioċa, ahoċt.

Aoḋ buiḋe ua doṁnaill mac aoḋa mic aoḋa ruaiḋ aḋḃar tiġearna ṫíre conaill, fer ro ba maiṫ aiṫne ⁊ eolus in gach ealaḋain, bá ferr dearlacaḋ ⁊ dliġeineaċ, bá ferr engnamh i ngurt gliaḋ, ⁊ i mbeirn ḃaoġail, ⁊ as mó ro saoíleaḋ do roċtain tiġearnais a ṫíre fein do reir ḟoirtine ⁊ airrḋen do écc hi ccill ó ttoṁrair iar ccomain, ⁊ Shacramen .22. do marti.

Niall mac cuinn mic airt í ueill saoí toccaiḋe ar oirbeart ⁊ ar uaisle do ṁarḃaḋ ar greis oiḋċe lé mac néill í néill hi ccaislén na hógṁaiġe iar mbraṫ an ḃaile do ḋreim da raiḃe istigh isin ccaislén ⁊ niall ó neill do ḃriseḋ an ċaisléin iar sin, ⁊ a beiṫ a ndiaiḋ an ṁarḃṫa sin for a mac féin.

Mac még flannchaiḋ caṫaoir mac feradhaiġ mic uilliam aḋḃar taoísiġ dartraiġe décc indún ccairpre.

Ferganainm mac firdorċa méc coċláin tanaisi dealḃna etra do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn an priora még coċláin.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus i nioċtar connaċt dia ro gaḃaḋ lais caislén sliccigh go haiṫreaċ baí fó ċongaiḃ maiṫ bardaḋ ⁊ ordanais iar

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"They have been used in solemne controversies, to protest and sweare by Saint Patrick's Staffe, called *Bachal esu*, which oath, because upon breach thereof heavy plagues ensued, they feared more to breake then if they had sworne by the holy Evangelist."—*Edition of* 1809, pp. 23, 24.

It may be here added, that the breach of the oath here referred to by the good Campion, was technically called Sárugaḋ na baiċle Ísa, by the ancient Irish writers.

[h] *For themselves*, i. e. without any authority from the Pope.

[i] *Scarcely*, is suaill, .i. is tearc. O'Clery glosses it by beag, little.

[k] *From Rome*, literally, "from Rome from the east;" i. e. scarcely had so great a persecution of the Church of Christ issued from Rome when she was the focus of Pagan power and superstition, than that now set on foot in Christian England. The adverb anoir here means "from the east," but not from Pagan Rome

in Dublin, performing miracles, from the time of St. Patrick down to that time, and had been in the hands of Christ while he was among men. They also appointed archbishops and sub-bishops for themselves[h]; and, though great was the persecution of the Roman emperors against the Church, scarcely[i] had there ever come so great a persecution from Rome[k] as this; so that it is impossible to narrate or tell its description, unless it should be narrated by one who saw it.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1538.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-eight.

Hugh Boy O'Donnell, son of Hugh[l] [Duv], son of Hugh Roe, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who was well skilled and learned in every science, who was most distinguished for munificence and hospitality, for prowess in the field of battle and the gap of danger, and who was expected, from his steadiness and [other] characteristics, to attain[m] to the lordship of his own country [Tirconnell], died at Cill O'dTomhrair[n], on the 22nd of March, after having received the Communion and Extreme Unction.

Niall, the son of Con, son of Art O'Neill, a man illustrious for his valiant deeds and nobleness, was slain in a nocturnal assault by the son of Niall O'Neill, in the castle of Omagh; the castle having been first betrayed by a party who were within the castle. Niall O'Neill afterwards destroyed the castle, and persecuted his own son for this killing.

The son of Mac Clancy (Cahir, the son of Feradhach, son of William), heir to the chieftainship of Dartry, died in Dun-Carbry[o].

Ferganainm, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, Tanist of Delvin Eathra, was slain by the sons of the Prior Mac Coghlan.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, and triumphantly took the castle of Sligo, which was well defended by warders and

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into Ireland, but over the Christian congregations of the west.

[l] *Hugh.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates ꝺuıḃ, black, which is correct.

[m] *To attain*, ꝺo ꞃoċꞇaın, to reach to.

[n] *Cill O'dTomhrair*, i. e. church of the family of the O'Tomhrairs, *anglice* Toners, now Killymard, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[o] *Dun-Carbry*, now Doongarbry, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim.

mbēiṫ do athaiḋ ina ḟéccṁais aga ċosnaṁ co coṁnart fri a aṫair co na caoṁnacar a ġaḃail gó sin, ⁊ ar ngaḃail an baile, ⁊ iar ffáccḃáil a barda ann do ṫaod iaraṁ hi maiġ luircc, ⁊ ro milleaḋ an tír co léir lais. Ag toiḋeaċt tar a ais do ro tadaill gus an ccaislén dian hainm Maġ uí ġaḋra, ⁊ ro gabaḋ lais é. Ro marḃaḋ mac í ḋoṁnaill, 11 december, (niall garḃ mac magnusa) go turḃaḋaċ dursċor do ṗeilér as an ccaislén an tan battar ag ionttsaiċċiḋ an ḃaile. Do radaḋ maiṫēṁ nanacail lá hua ndoṁnaill don tí do roine an gníoṁ ísin go ro ċuir slán é dia ionchaiḃ. Do taod ó doṁnaill cona ṡlóġ slán (cenmotá an móir écht sin) iar milleaḋ maiġe luircc ⁊ maċaire connaċt, aċt an ṁéd ro ba riaraċ dó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1539.

Aois criost, mile, cúicc céd, trioca, anaoí.

O Briain tuaḋmuṁan, Conċoḃar mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc décc iar mbēiṫ athaiḋ i ttiġērnus, ⁊ an tír do bēiṫ co toicṫeaċ tromconáiġ ré a linn. Murchaḋ mac í Briain .i. mac toirrdealḃaiġ mic taiḋg dóirdnēḋ na ionaḋ aṁail do ṫuill a airillēḋ fēissin.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill, Maġnus i nioċtar connaċt etir nodlaicc ⁊ feil bríġde dia ro bēn a láin réir do ċíos ⁊ do braiġdiḃ díoḃ, ⁊ tainic slán dia ṫiġ.

O Néill .i. conn do ṫoċt go dún na ngall im ċaiscc do ṡaiġidh uí doṁnaill, ⁊ ro naiḋmriot ṡíṫ, caradraḋ, ⁊ codaċ aṁail as deaċ ⁊ as daingne ro ḟédsat fria roile.

Mac ṁéguidir corbmac, mac conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt, mic briain, mic Pilip tanaisi ḟērmanaċ dēiġḟēr co nuaisle ⁊ co nēineaċ do ṁarḃaḋ hi meaḃail lá muintir a dearḃraiṫreaċ ina ffiaḋnaise [ḟiaḋnaise] báḋéin.

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[p] *After it had been.*—An English writer would express it thus: "The O'Donnells had been for a considerable time deprived of this castle, for it had made an effectual resistance to the present O'Donnell's father, and neither of them succeeded in taking it until that time."

[q] *Magh-Ui-Ghadhra*, i. e. O'Gara's plain, now Moygara, or Moyogara, where the extensive ruins of a castle are still to be seen, near the margin of Lough Gara, at its northern extremity, in the barony of Coolavin, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 494, and map to the same work.

[r] *Under his protection*, i. e. when the castle

cannon, after it had had been[p] for some time out of his possession, having been powerfully defended against his father, and it could not be taken until then. And after having taken this castle, and left his warders in it, he proceeded to Moylurg, and ravaged all that country. Upon his return he visited the castle called Magh-Ui-Ghadhra[q], and took it. The son of O'Donnell (Niall Garv, the son of Manus) was unfortunately slain on the 11th of December by the shot of a ball [fired] from the castle, when they were approaching the town. The person, however, who had done this act was pardoned by O'Donnell, who sent him away under his protection[r]. O'Donnell then returned with his army safe (except the great misfortune already alluded to), after having ravaged all Moylurg and Machaire-Chonnacht, excepting such parts as were obedient to him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1539.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred thirty-nine.

O'Brien of Thomond (Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige) died, after having been for some time in the lordship; and the country was prosperous and flourishing in his time. Murrough[s], the son of O'Brien, i. e. the son of Turlough, son of Teige, was inaugurated in his place, as his qualifications deserved.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Lower Connaught, between Christmas and the festival of St. Bridget; and he exacted from them [the inhabitants] his full tribute and hostages, and returned safe to his house.

O'Neill, i. e. Con, came to Donegal about Easter, to visit O'Donnell; and they made peace, friendship, and alliance with each other, as well and as firmly as they possibly could.

The son of Maguire (Cormac, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brien, son of Philip), Tanist of Fermanagh, a good man of nobleness and hospitality, was treacherously slain by the people of his brother, in his [brother's] own presence.

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was taken the person who had fired the ball at Niall Garv would have been killed on the spot by O'Donnell's people, had not O'Donnell interposed, and extended to him not only pardon but protection. He was then O'Donnell's protegee, and whoever happened to kill or maim him should pay eric to O'Donnell.

[s] *Murrough.*—He was the brother of Conor,

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua néill conn, ⁊ lá hua nDoṁnaill, Maġnus daon coṁairle ⁊ daon aonta gus an miḋe ⁊ an rob aiṁriaraċ dóiḃ dona tíriḃ sin do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do loisccaḋ rꝉmpa go tꝉṁraiġ. Fó ríṫ eḋala aiḋḃle ioṁḋa don turus sin ar ní ro ṫionoilsiot gaoiḋil do ḟaiġiḋ gall is na haimsearaiḃ dꝉiḋꝉnċoiḃ aon sloiġꝉḋ ar mó lér milleaḋ do maiṫꝉs na miḋe inás an creaċṡloiġeaḋ ísin, dóiġ rob ioṁḋa éḋala óir ⁊ airccitt, uṁa, ⁊ iarainn, ionnmus, ⁊ iolṁaoine, ⁊ gaċa maiṫꝉsa arċꝉna tuccsat a baile aṫa ḟirḋiaḋ, ⁊ as a nuaċongḃáil iar na lomarccain leó don turus sin. Ag tionntuḋ dona slógaiḃ sin ina ffritting, Ro ġaḃ briġ, ⁊ borrfaḋ, uaill, ⁊ diomus iad ar aiḋḃle a néḋala ona fuairsiot friṫbꝉrt friú. An tan ro clos las an lustis Saxanach Lord linard na sccela sin, do rónaḋ lér tionól a raiḃe do Saxanċoiḃ i nerinn uile lais, ⁊ soċraiḋe bailtꝉḋ mór na miḋe etir ċill ⁊ tuaiṫ, ⁊ a mbaoí do ċoḃlaiġiḃ ar na cuantaiḃ ina coṁḟoċraiḃ, ⁊ co hairiḋi coḃlaċ aḋḃal baoí for cuan cairlinne. Iar ttoċt na ttóiċꝉstal sin uile go haonḃaile gus an iustís ro lꝉn an sluaġ gaoiḋealaċ go hoirġiallaiḃ, hi ffꝉrnṁaiġ airm attá bél aṫa hoa, ní ruaċt las an sluaġ ngaoiḋealaċ dol in inneall nó a nordúccaḋ aṁail ro ba dír dóib, ⁊ ní mó ro urmaisriot coṁairle a naireaċ do ġabáil do cosnaṁ nó do ċoṫuccaḋ caṫlaiṫreaċ aċt ro imṫiġsiot go hꝉsraíte anordaiġte go ro ḟagaiḃsiot mór dia neḋalaiḃ fꝉin ⁊ deḋalaiḃ gall isin maiġinsin aga mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ iar sraoínꝉḋ forra. Ro marḃaḋ drong dia ndaorsgar ṡluaġ ⁊ ní ro marḃaḋ a bꝉcc dia nuaislib cénmota Maolmuire mꝉirgꝉċ mac eóin ruaiḋ mic suiḃne torċair ó cenel conaill ar an láṫair sin. Mag aongusa muirċeartaċ do ġabail lá drꝉim doirġiallaiḃ, iar ná ḟagḃail i nuaṫaḋ iar

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which, if the annalist had thought of mentioning, would have saved them the trouble of repeating the pedigree.

[t] *Nuachonghbhail.*—It appears from the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, that this was the ancient name of the place where the town of Navan, in Meath, now stands:

"Nuadhchonghbhail est oppidum Mediæ ad ripam Boinnii fluvii a Pontano" [Drogheda] "decem millibus passuum distans ab Authrumia quinque."—*Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 135, 141.

In the account of this invasion of the Pale, given in the Annals of Kilronan, this town is called an Uaṁ, which is its present Irish name, as pronounced by the natives of Meath. Ware, who seems to have known the ancient and modern names of this place, calls it Navan, in his Annals of Ireland, at this year.

[u] *In the adjacent harbours.*—The word cuan certainly means a harbour, and is synonimous with the Latin *sinus*.

[w] *Carlinne.*—This is still the Irish name of Carlingford harbour, in the north-east of the county of Louth.

[x] *Bel-atha-hoa.*—The site of this battle was at a ford near the old bridge of Belahoe, which

An army was led by O'Neill (Con) and O'Donnell (Manus), with one will and accord, into Meath; and such part of these territories as were disobedient to them they spoiled and burned before them, as far as Tara, and the possessions of all those who refused to submit to them. They obtained immense and innumerable spoils on this expedition, for the Irish had not in latter times assembled to oppose the English army, that destroyed more of the property of Meath than this plundering army; for many were the spoils of gold and silver, copper, iron, and every sort of goods and valuables besides, which they took from the towns of Ardee and Nuachongbhail[t], which they entirely plundered on that expedition. Upon their return, these troops were elated with courage and high spirits, [and filled with] pride and haughtiness, on account of the vastness of their spoils, and because they had not met any opposition. When the English Lord Justice, Lord Leonard, heard the news of this, he made a complete muster of all the English in Ireland, the forces of the great towns of Meath, both ecclesiastical and lay, and all the fleets in the adjacent harbours[u], and especially the large fleet in the bay of Carlinne[w]. After all these forces had collected to one place to the Lord Justice, he set out in pursuit of the Irish army into Oriel, and [came up with them] at a place called Bel-atha-hoa[x], in Farney. The Irish army were not able to go into order or array, as was meet for them; nor did they take the advice of their chiefs, to stand and maintain their battle-ground, but they fled in a scattered and disorderly manner, leaving a great deal of their own property, and of the spoils taken from the English at that place, to their enemies, after being routed. Some of their common people were slain, but none of their gentlemen, except Mulmurry Mergeach, son of John Roe Mac Sweeny, whom the Tirconnellians lost on that field. After this defeat[y] of Bel-atha-hoa, Magennis (Murtough), who had wandered away from

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was the principal pass into the famous territory of Farney in Oriel. It is about four miles and a quarter south of Carrickmacross, on the boundary of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, close to the lake of the same name.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, p. 37.

[y] *After this defeat.*—The literal translation is as follows: "Magennis (Murtough) was taken by a party of the Oriels, after he was found with a few, after having separated from his people in this defeat of Bel-atha-hoa, and he was for some time privately in their custody, so that they afterwards killed him treacherously at the instigation of a party of his own tribe, for they gave rewards from them (to the people with whom he was) for putting him to death."

In the fabricated account of this battle given

ndebail ré a ṁuintir isin maiḋm sin beóil aṫa hoa, ⁊ a ḃeiṫ lé hathaiḋ illáiṁ go hincleiṫe aca go ro ṁarḃrat i meabail é iar sin tré aslaċ druinge dia ċineḋ fein, uair tucsat siḋe coṁṫa uaṫa (don lucht aga mbaoí) ar a ċor cum báis.

Niall ócc o baoiġill do ṁarḃaḋ lá conċobar mac uí ḃaoiġill.

O maoíleaċlainn art, fer aġṁar ionnsaiġṫeaċ, ⁊ a mac caṫaoír o maoíleaċlainn deccanaċ cluana do ṁarḃaḋ i ffornoċt la cloinn ḟeilim uí ṁaoíleaċlainn, ⁊ ḟéilim do ġabail tiġernais.

Mag coċláin feilim mac maoilir do ṁarḃaḋ i mbendċor lá cloinn í Madagáin .i. Maoíleaċlainn god, etcetri, a ndiaiḋ aiffrinn dia doṁnaiġ an dara nonas iulii.

Tiġearnas dealḃna do roinn lá hua maoileaċlainn feilim etir art mac corbmaic még coċláin, doṁnall mac firdorċa, ⁊ Maoíleċlainn mac emainn.

AOIS CRIOST, 1540.

Aois criost, mile, cuicc ced, cetraċat.

Ruaiḋri ua maoíleóin epscop ardachaiḋ, ⁊ fer ionaid epscoip cluana [Mhic Nóis] fer raṫṁar ro ċonaiġ eisiḋe do écc.

Mainistir ċluana raṁḟada do ṫaḃairt dona braiṫriḃ de obseruantia ar forcongra uí briain Mhurchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, ⁊ maiṫe tuaḋmuṁan do ċet ⁊ daontaiḋ uaċtarán da ord .S. Proinseis.

Saxanaiġ do ḃeiṫ (in gaċ áit ar fud ereann inar ċuirset a ccuṁaċta) ag ingreim ⁊ ag ionnarḃaḋ na nord, ⁊ go hairiḋe Mainistir ṁuineaċáin do ṁilleaḋ ḋóiḃ, ⁊ gairdian na mainistre go ndruing do na braiṫriḃ do ḋiċendaḋ leó.

Diar mac uí ḃaoiġill niall ruaḋ, ⁊ conċoḃar do ḃeiṫ i nimresain ⁊ i nes-

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by Holinshed in his Chronicles, on which Cox relies as true history, it is stated that Magennis was killed by the Baron of Slane.—See *Some Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 37; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1539. Mr. Moore does not seem to believe that there is any truth in the account of this rencounter at Belahoe. He even rejects the account of it given in the Annals of Kilronan, which the Editor translated for his use, and which was transmitted to him by Mr. Petrie several years since. Ware, whose judgment is almost invariably correct, mentions the defeat at Belahoe, and adds that O'Neill made this descent upon the Pale in August, 1539, in retaliation for an expedition made into Ulster

his people, and was attended only by a few troops, was taken prisoner by a party of the people of Oriel; and they privately detained him for some time as a prisoner, and afterwards treacherously slew him, at the instance of a party of his own tribe, who had bribed them to put him to death.

Niall Oge O'Boyle was slain by Conor, the son of O'Boyle.

O'Melaghlin (Art), a successful and warlike man, and his son, Cahir O'Melaghlin, Deacon of Cluain[z], were slain at Fornocht[a], by the sons of Felim O'Melaghlin; and Felim assumed the lordship.

Mac Coghlan (Felim, the son of Meyler) was slain at Beannchor[b], by the sons of O'Madden (Melaghlin God, &c.), after he had heard mass on Sunday, the second of the Nones of July.

The lordship of Delvin was parcelled out by O'Melaghlin (Felim) among Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan; Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh; and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1540.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty.

Rory O'Malone, Bishop of Ardagh, and representative of the Bishop of Clonmacnoise, a prosperous and affluent man, died.

The monastery of Cluain-Ramhfhoda [Clonroad] was given to the friars of the Observance, by order of O'Brien (Murrough, the son of Turlough) and the chiefs of Thomond, and by the consent and permission of the superiors of the Order of St. Francis.

The English, throughout every part of Ireland where they extended their power, were persecuting and banishing the Orders, and particularly they destroyed the monastery of Monaghan, and beheaded the guardian, and some of the friars.

The two sons of O'Boyle, Niall Roe and Conor, were in contention and at

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by the Lord Gray in the preceding May.

[z] *Cluain*, i. e. of Cluain-mic-Nois, now Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

[a] *Fornocht.*—This is probably the place now called Farnagh, situated near the town of Moat, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

[b] *Beannchor*, now Banagher, a town on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

aonta ré roile, ⁊ niall do ḋol ar ionnsaicciḋ ar conċoḃar co luaċras (ar ba hann bai airisioṁ ⁊ coṁnaiḋe conċoḃair), ⁊ a beiṫ a cceilcc in adhaiḋ sin i ttempall Senċáin, ⁊ conċoḃar do ṫeaċt ar na ḃaraċ for an dromain lá taoḃ an tempaill. Niall co na ṁuintir deirġe dó ar an tempall. Do ċonnairc conċoḃar dia ṡaiġiḋ iad luiḋ for a niomgabail ó ná baí soċaiḋe ina ḟarraḋ cénmoṫá uathaḋ namá nár ḃó hinḟeḋma. Arseḋ do ḋeachaiḋ a aenar tar traiġ luaċrais síos. Lenaiḋ niall é feiḃ as deine consánaic, ⁊ rucc uiḋe ria na muintir feissin acc tograim ċonċoḃair co ttarraiḋ é co mba coṁrainicc dóiḃ re roile co beoḋa barbarḋa gan foraiṫṁet cairdesa nó coiṁḟialasa. Do rad conċoḃar beim do niall ina ċendṁullaċ go ro trasccair go lár é ar an laṫair sin. Luiḋ conċoḃar osé creċtnaiġṫe as. Tangattar a ṁuintir do ṡaiġiḋ néill, ⁊ atbert friú conċoḃar do lenmain, ⁊ ná baoí fein i nguais écca don ċur sin. Do rónaḋ fairsioṁ sin, ⁊ ruccsat muintir néill ar ċonċoḃar lá taoḃ loċa baoí ina ccoṁḟoccus, ⁊ ní ro laṁsat iomḃualaḋ fris go ro trasccairsiot é las na cloċaiḃ baoí i nairer in loċa conaḋ iar ná trascairt ro imirset arm fair, ⁊ ag soaḋ dóiḃ fo ġeibitt niall marḃ gan anmainn. Ni ḃaoí dia ccineḋ fein lé hathaiḋ dias a ccoṁaosa ro baḋ mó déċtaiḃ ináid an dias sin torċair ré aroile.

Clann uilliam mac an easpuicc uí ġallċubair .i. uilliam ócc ⁊ aodh gruamḋa do marḃaḋ lá cloinn uí baoiġill .i. lá domnall ⁊ lá toirrḋealbaċ a ndíġail marḃṫa a naṫar.

Slóicceaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill, Maġnus hi ccóicceaḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ ní ro airis go rainicc Maġ luircc, arriḋe hi ccloinn ċonnṁaiġ. Maġ luircc ⁊ clann ċonnmaiġ do léirṁilleaḋ ⁊ do loscaḋ lais, do róine iaraṁ creċa an ċoirrsléiḃe, ⁊ tainicc slán iar sin iar mbuaiḋ, ⁊ cosccar.

Slóicceaḋ ele la hua ndoṁnaill báttar iad tangadar ina soċraiḋe, niall mac airt óicc tánaise tíre heoċcain, ⁊ mac mic doṁnaill na halban Colla mac alasdrainn co nalbanċoiḃ iomḋa amaille friss, ⁊ ó doṁnaill ⁊ an slóġ

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[c] *Luachras*, now Loughros, near Ardara, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See note [m], under the year 1509, p. 1302, *supra*. The site of O'Boyle's residence at Loughros Bay is yet pointed out by the natives of the barony of Boylagh. It was called Crannog bhuidhe, i. e. the yellow crannog, or wooden house. The ruins of three old churches are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Loughros bay, namely, Kilturis, Kilkenny, and Kilcashel, but the memory of St. Senchan is not now celebrated at any of them.

[d] *Ferociously*.—Co barbarḋa might mean "barbarously," but this is scarcely the meaning

strife with each other. Niall made an incursion against Conor into Luachras[c] (for Conor had his seat and residence there), and remained that night in ambush in the church of St. Seanchan. Conor next morning went upon the hill adjacent to the church, and Niall and his people sallied forth from the church against him. When Conor saw them approaching him, he ran away to avoid them, as he had with him only a few [and these] persons unfit to bear arms, and he proceeded alone down across the strand of Luachras. Niall pursued him as quickly as he was able, and he outran his own people in his eagerness to catch Conor; he overtook him, and they engaged each other vigorously and ferociously[d], forgetful of friendship and relationship. Conor gave Niall a blow on the top of the head, and prostrated him on the ground, and then fled away, severely wounded. His people came up to Niall, who told them to pursue Conor, and that he himself was not in danger of death on that occasion. They did so at his request, and overtook Conor on the borders of a neighbouring lake; and they did not dare to come to blows with him, until they had first knocked him down with the stones which were on the strand of the lake; and when he was prostrated, they struck at him with weapons. And on their return they found Niall dead[e]. There had not been of their tribe, for some time, two of the same ages who were more generally lamented than these two who were slain by each other.

The sons of William, son of the Bishop O'Gallagher, namely, William Oge and Hugh Gruama, were slain by the sons of O'Boyle, namely, by Donnell and Turlough, in revenge of their father.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Connaught, and never halted until he arrived in Moylurg, from whence he passed into Clann-Conway; and he totally devastated and burned Moylurg[f] and Clann-Conway. He afterwards plundered the Curlieu Mountains, and then returned home safe, after victory and triumph.

Another hosting was made by O'Donnell, and he was joined by Niall[g], the son of Art Oge, Tanist of Tyrone, and by Mac Donnell of Scotland (Colla, the son of Alexander), with many Scots along with him. O'Donnell and this army

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intended by the Four Masters.

[e] *Dead*, literally, "they found Niall dead without a soul," which is a strange redundance of language.

[f] *Moylurg.*—This is a striking example of the redundance of the style of the Four Masters.

[g] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Conallach, i. e. the Conallian, which is correct.

sin do ḋol cétus hi ffeṙaiḃ manaċ, ⁊ mórán do ṁilleḋ dóiḃ isin tír ar tus go bfuairsiot iaram cuir ⁊ slána lé na riar. Do luiḋsiot iaram tre bréifne ui ruairc assiḋe co coirrṡliaḃ ⁊ forlongport do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ isin coirrṡliaḃ, ⁊ an bealaċ buiḋe do ġerraḋ leó, ⁊ gaċ conair dodaing ele baoí for a ccionn do reiḋiucchaḋ dóiḃ. Tangattar clann ṁaolruanaiḋ uile ċuca iar sin, ⁊ tucsat braiġde dua domnaill lé na breiṫ fein ó sin amaċ, ⁊ tainic slán iaram dia ṫicch.

Clanḋ í domnaill (.i. Aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) Donnċaḋ cairbreaċ, ⁊ Sean luirc do ḋol i naġaiḋ í ḋomnaill (Magnus a nderbraṫair feisin), ⁊ a ndol for crannóicc loċa bethaig, ⁊ iad do beiṫ acc milleḋ an tíre eirte. O domnaill dá ngabáil ina noís, ⁊ do gabáil éiccneaċáin uí domnaill i mbaile na congbála. Sean luirc do crochaḋ lais, Eiccneaċan ⁊ donnchaḋ do ċor i ngeimliḃ, ⁊ crannócc loċa bethaiġ do ḃriseḋ ⁊ do ḋiansgaoíleaḋ ḋó.

O doċartaiġ .i. geralt mac domnaill mic feilim fear co nuaisle ⁊ co neineach décc iar ccianaoís iar mbreiṫ buaḋa ó ḋoman, ⁊ ó ḋeman.

O baoiġill do gairm do domnall mac néill í ḃaoiġill.

Sean mac cuinn í domnaill do ṁarḃaḋ la cloinn Murchaiḋ mic suibne na ttuaṫ.

Caislén liaṫdroma do ḋénaṁ lá hua ruairc brian mac eoċcain, ⁊ coccaḋ mór do beiṫ fair ar gaċ taoḃ .i. hi maiġ luirc, i muintir eolais, ⁊ i mbreifne uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ a mac fein ⁊ drong dferaiḃ breifne do beiṫ a ccoccaḋ fris mar an ccédona, ⁊ do rónaḋ an caislén lairsioṁ lé haimsir aiṫġirr, ⁊ do ṁill mórán hi maiġ luirc fana luċt coccaiḋ.

Gairm einiġ do ṫabairt lá Ruaiḋri mac taiḋcc mic diarmada, ⁊ lá a ṁnaoí ingen ṁeic uilliam cloinne riocaird. Scola Ereann, ⁊ luċt cuingeḋa neiṫ do ṫeaċt ċuca gus an ccarraicc, ⁊ a riarucċaḋ uile las an lánaṁain sin.

Taḋcc mac briain mic magnusa ṁeic diarmada ruaiḋ do ḃaṫaḋ for an mbanna, ⁊ é for sluacċ hi ffarraḋ uí ruairc.

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[h] *The Clann-Mulrony*, i. e. the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs.

[i] *The Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh*, i. e. the wooden house of Lough Beithe, now Loughveagh, a beautiful lake in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. The island on which this wooden house stood was well known some years since for a potteen distillery, belonging to a Teige O'Boyle, who gave the Editor some curious information connected

proceeded into Fermanagh, and they at first destroyed much in the country, until they obtained pledges and guarantees of submission. After that they marched through Breifny O'Rourke, and from thence to the Curlieu mountains, where they pitched their camp, and destroyed Bealach-Buidhe, and cleared every other difficult passage. Upon this the Clann-Mulrony[h] came to them, and gave hostages to O'Donnell for the observance of his own conditions for the time to come. O'Donnell then returned safe to his house.

The sons of O'Donnell (i. e. of Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe), namely, Donough Cairbreach and John of Lurg, rose up in opposition to O'Donnell (Manus, their own brother), and went into the Crannog of Loch-Beiathaigh[i], from which they proceeded to spoil the country. O'Donnell took them both prisoners, and took also Egneghan O'Donnell in the town of Conwall[k]. He hanged John of Lurg, and put Egneghan and Donough in fetters; and he broke down and demolished the Crannog of Loch-Beathaigh.

O'Doherty, i. e. Gerald, the son of Donnell, son of Felim, a noble and hospitable man, died at an advanced age, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

Donnell, the son of Niall O'Boyle, was styled O'Boyle.

John, son of Con O'Donnell, was slain by the sons of Morogh Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath[l].

The castle of Leitrim was erected by O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), while a great war was waged against him on every side, namely, in Moylurg, Muintir-Eolais, and Breifny-O'Reilly; and his own son and a party of the men of Breifny were also at war with him. He finished the castle in a short time, and destroyed a great portion of Moylurg on his opponents.

A general invitation of hospitality was given by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, and his wife, the daughter of Mac William of Clanrickard. The schools of Ireland, and those who sought for presents, flocked to them to the Rock [of Lough Key], and they were all attended to by that couple.

Teige, the son of Brian, son of Manus Mac Dermot Roe, was drowned in the [River] Bann, while on an excursion along with O'Rourke.

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with the ancient localities of this part of the county of Donegal in the year 1835.

[k] *Conwall.*—This was a village near Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note [f], under the year 1258, p. 366, *supra.*

[l] *Mac Sweeny-na-dTuadh*, i. e. Mac Sweeny

Semus ócc mac an Prióra még coċláin do ḋíċf̄nnaḋ lá ċéḋaċ ua maoíleaċlainn hi ffiull ina caislén f̄in .i. caislén an f̄dáin, ⁊ díṫ mór do ḋénaṁ don tír tríd siḋe. Feilim ó maoíleaċlainn do ṫabairt Saxanaċ ⁊ an trf̄sineir leis go delḃna, ⁊ ar a aoí ní ro ġaḃsat an f̄dán, ⁊ ro impaiḋsiot dia ttiġiḃ iar millf̄ḋ móráin dóiḃ.

Doṁnall mac an ṗirḃorċa még coċláin ceand a ġaḃláin f̄in décc ria marḃaḋ Semais óicc mic an ṗrióra.

AOIS CRIOST, 1541.

Aóis Criost, mile, cúic céd, cf̄traċa, ahaon.

Doinf̄nn df̄rṁair, Sioc, ⁊ snf̄cta a ttús na bliaḋna so co ná ro léicc ar ná treaḃaḋ iar ccoir do ḋénaṁ i. nesinn.

O cf̄rḃaill ff̄rganainm mac maolruanaiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ (hi ffiull ⁊ é dall díradairc) la taḋcc mac donnchaiḋ mic Sf̄ain uí cf̄rḃaill cona ḃraiṫriḃ, ⁊ lá mac uí ṁaoílmuaiḋ Sf̄an mac doṁnaill ċaoíċ hi ccaislén cluana lisce, ⁊ gé ro ḃaoí ó cf̄rḃaill ina ṡf̄nóir cianaosda do roine sf̄gnaṁ ⁊ congnaṁ mór do ċóiḋ i nainm ⁊ i noirdearcus dó ar luċt a ṁarḃṫa. Ro marḃaḋ dna dá ḟf̄r décc dia ṁuintir amaille fris.

O maolmuaiḋ .i. caṫaoír, f̄r ro ba mór clú, ⁊ oirdearcus ina aimsir f̄in décc.

Teaġ sárain etir ṫiġiḃ ⁊ tf̄mplaiḃ do losccaḋ ⁊ dorccain isin corgus do sonnraḋ lá cloinn uí Maḋaġáin, Murchaḋ, breasal, ⁊ caṫal. Feilim

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of the districts, which had belonged to the O'Boyles before the Mac Sweenys came thither from Scotland.

[m] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the year 1520, and again at 1548 and 1557.

[n] *The treasurer*, i. e. Sir William Brabazon.—See Table of Chief Governors of Ireland in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 109.

[o] *Severe weather*, doinf̄nn dearṁair.—The word doinf̄nn is the opposite of soinf̄nn, fair weather, and means, bad, inclement, or severe weather. Dearmair is explained in Cormac's Glossary by aḃḃal mór, i. e. very great.

[p] *He being blind*, literally, "and he blind, sightless," which is a strange redundancy of language.

[q] *Cluain-lisg*, now Clonlisk, giving name to a barony in the south of the King's County. In a manuscript missal, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class B. Tab. 3. No. 1, there is a memorandum of the death of Ferganainm O'Carroll, as follows:

James Oge, son of the Prior Mac Coghlan, was treacherously beheaded by Kedagh O'Melaghlin, in his own [James Oge's] castle, i.e. the castle of Feadan[m], in consequence of which great injury was done to the country. Felim O'Melaghlin brought the English and the Treasurer[n] with him to Delvin, but did not, however, take the Feadan; and they returned to their [respective] homes, after having destroyed much.

Donnell, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], died before the killing of James Oge, son of the Prior.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1541.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-one.

There was much severe weather[o], frost, and snow, the beginning of this year, which prevented tillage and ploughing from being properly done in Ireland.

O'Carroll (Ferganainm, the son of Mulrony) was treacherously slain (he being blind[p]) by Teige, the son of Donough, son of John O'Carroll, and his kinsmen, and by the son of O'Molloy (John, the son of Donnell Caech), in the castle of Cluain-lisg[q]; but though O'Carroll was an old man, he, nevertheless, displayed great prowess and strength [in defending himself] against his slayers, which gained him a name and renown. Twelve of his people were killed along with him.

O'Molloy[r] (Cahir), a man of great character and renown in his time, died.

Teagh-Sarain[s], both houses and churches, was burned and plundered in Lent by the sons of O'Madden, namely, Murrough, Breasal, and Cathal. After

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"Hic obiit Vir sine nomine" [Feaꞃ ᵹan ainm] "qui fuit dominus et princeps Elie occisus in Castro suo proprio in Cluoinlis morte incognita, et nisi predicitur improvisa, et qui fuit magne sapientie et mirabilis fortitudinis; cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen, in anno Domini millessimo ccccccxli°."

[r] *O'Molloy.*—The death of this chieftain is thus noticed in a memorandum in the same manuscript:

"Obiit Karolus O'Mylmoy sue nationis capitaneus in Octava Epiphanie et sepultus in Kylcormac, A. D. 1542."

[s] *Teagh-Sarain,* i. e. St. Saran's church, now Tisaran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. It is situated in the centre of the demesne of Moystown [maᵹ̇ ıꞅꞇean], on the west side of the River Brosna, and near it is a holy well dedicated to St. Saran. A curious account of this saint is given in the Registry of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Duald Mac Firbis for Sir James

ua maoíleaċlainn do ḋol co cluain fſrta iar sin, ⁊ tſmpall mór cluana fſrta ⁊ an mainistir do ḃrisſḋ ⁊ dorccain lais.

Tuaṫal balḃ mac Sſain mic Ruaiḋri uí ġallċuḃair saoí duine baoí ar ṫſnd maitiḃ oireċta ṫíre conaill décc (i februarii), fſr ba maiṫ gal ⁊ gairccęaḋ gen go marḃaḋ no co mudhaiġſḋ daoíne ar ní deachaiḋ side hi ttroit nó i ttaċar náċ biaḋ bráiġe lais. Bá sſḋ fadeara dósoṁ sin ar ro ḃaoí araile aimsir ina aoídiḋ ag coitsſct fri sſnmóir ⁊ fri proceſpt braṫar sainrſḋaiġ do ḃraiṫriḃ dúin na ngall, ⁊ atċuala agá ṗriotċaḋ nár ḃó maiṫ do roċtain foċraice daoíne do ṁarḃaḋ na dortaḋ a ffola, conaḋ aire sin ro ċinn eiccin ina ṁſnmain gan guin duine, ⁊ ro ċoṁaill do ghrés innsin an ccéin roba beó.

Maiḋm mór do ṫabairt do Mhac uiḋilín .i. Ruḋraiġe mac ualtair ar cloinn aoḋa uí néill dú in ro marḃaḋ aongus mac donnchaiḋ mic maolmuire meic suibne, ⁊ drong do ġallócclaċaiḃ tire conaill araon ris. Ro marḃaḋ ann dna córucchaḋ gallocclaċ do ċloinn ndoṁnaill gallócclaċ ⁊ soċaiḋe ele cenmoṫat. Mac uiḋilin do ḋol sluaġ doriḋiri ar cloinn aoḋa uí neill, ⁊ clann aoḋa .i. conn, ⁊ doṁnall do ṁarḃaḋ lais.

O doṁnaill Maġnus do ḋol hi ccſnn an lustis Shaxanaiġ don cabán ⁊ an lustis dá ġabáil ċuicce lé honóir ⁊ lé reuereus mór. Síṫ, cadaċ, ⁊ caradraḋ do ċſngal dóiḃ ré roile don cur sin.

An ċrannócc airṫſraċ baoí ar loċ glinne dalláin do ġabail lá cloinn

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Ware, now preserved in the British Museum, Clarend. No. LI.

[t] *Though he never used to kill.*—In this phrase gen go is negative.

[u] *In his youth*, ina aoídiḋ.—The word aoide is glossed by óige, youth, in O'Clery's Glossary, and by Teige O'Rody in his gloss on the Ode to Brian na Murtha O'Rourke. This passage shews that Tuathal had not been well instructed in the Ten Commandments in his childhood. The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, has, in his *Historie of Ireland*, cap. vi., the following reference to the religious ignorance of the Irish fighting gentlemen, which is not very different from this account of Tuathal O'Gallagher given by the Four Masters:

"I found a fragment of an Epistle, wherein a vertuous Monke declareth that to him (travailing in Vlster) came a grave Gentleman about Easter, desirous to be confessed and howseled" [i. e. to receive the communion], "who in all his lifetime had never yet received the blessed sacrament. When he had said his minde, the Priest demaunded him, whether he were faultlesse in the sinne of Homicide? He answered, that hee never wist the matter to bee haynous before; but, being instructed thereof, hee confessed the murther of five, the rest he left wounded" [*recte*, and the wounding of others], "so as he knew not whether they lived or no.

this [and in revenge of it] Felim O'Melaghlin went to Clonfert, and demolished and plundered the Great Church and the monastery of Clonfert.

Tuathal Balbh [Balbus], the son of John, son of Rory O'Gallagher, a worthy man, and one of the most powerful of the sub-chieftains of Tirconnell, died on the 1st of February. He was a man of valour and prowess, though he never used to kill[t] or destroy persons, for there was no battle or skirmish into which he went from which he would not bring away prisoners. The reason of his acting thus was this: one time in his youth[u] that he was listening to a sermon and exhortation of one of the friars of Donegal, he heard it inculcated that, in order to attain [everlasting] reward[w], it was not meet to kill persons, or to shed their blood; wherefore he made a resolution never to wound a man, and this [vow] he always kept while he lived.

A great defeat was given by Mac Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter) to the sons of Hugh O'Neill, in which was slain Aengus, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny, together with a party of the gallowglasses of Tirconnell. In it were also slain a battalion of the gallowglasses of the Clann-Donnell, Galloglagh, and many others besides. Mac Quillin went a second time with a force against the sons of Hugh O'Neill, and slew Con and Donnell, the sons of Hugh.

O'Donnell (Manus) went to Cavan to meet the English Lord Justice; and the Lord Justice received him with great honour and respect; and they formed a league of peace, alliance, and friendship with each other.

The eastern crannog[x] on the Lough of Glenn-Dallain[y] was taken by the

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Then was he taught that both the one and the other were execrable, and verie meekelie humbled himself to repentence."

Here the good Jesuit, whether he was telling the truth or not (and who can doubt his veracity?), has written as rudely as the Four Masters, as appears by the words in brackets.

[w] *Reward*, focraice.—The word focraice is used in ancient Irish writings to denote "reward in the next world," and sometimes "eternal happiness."—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 127, *b*, *a*.

[x] *Crannog*, a wooden house.

[y] *Gleann-Dallain*, i. e. Dallan's glen, a romantic valley in the parish of Killasnet, barony of Rossclogher, and county of Leitrim. It is now generally called Glencar, from O'Rourke's castle of Caislean a'chartha.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337, where this valley is erroneously placed in Carbria: "Osnata de Gleann dallain in Carbria." It is true that this valley extends into the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, but the church of St. Osnata, now *anglice* Killasnet, is in that part of it which lies in the county of Leitrim.—See this valley again referred to at the years 1595 and 1597.

doṁnaill mic donnchaiḋ uí ruairc ar donnchaḋ mac donnċaiḋ í ruairc. A ccenn aimsire iar sin tucsat clann donnchaiḋ uí ruairc (Doṁnall, ⁊ ferganainm) ionnsaicciḋ ar an ccrannóicc go ro ċuirset teine is in mbaile gan ḟios. Ro ráṫaiġeḋ ⁊ ro moṫaiġeḋ in ní sin, ⁊ lentar iad isin loċ, ⁊ beirit clann doṁnaill orra, Marḃtar ⁊ báiter leó ferganainm mac donnchaiḋ, Ro gaḃaḋ annsin doṁnall, ⁊ ro crochaḋ iaraṁ lá cloinn doṁnaill mic donnchaiḋ uí ruairc.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus hi ccoinne an iustís Shaxanaiġ hi ttír eoċcain, ⁊ an tír dimṫeaċt ⁊ do ṁilleaḋ leó don toiscc sin. An iustís do ṫilleaḋ tar a ais isin miḋe, ⁊ ó doṁnaill diompuḋ uaḋa tar a ais tré ṫír eoġain, ⁊ teaċt slán gan taċar gan tegṁail dfaġail dó acc dol nó acc teaċt don turus sin, ⁊ O doṁnaill do ġaḃail don taoḃ ṫoir do loċ i ffearaiḃ manach. Cúil na noirer ⁊ ó loċ soir do ṁilleaḋ lais etir tír ⁊ oiléna uair báttar báid ⁊ arṫraicċe aige ag milleaḋ ⁊ acc arccain na noilén, ⁊ a ṡluaġ ag innraḋ na tíre go ro ḟáccaiḃ i nearbaiḋ arḃa iad an ḃliaḋain sin.

Slóicċeaḋ la hua ndoṁnaill a ccenn athaiḋ iar sin hi ffearaiḃ manaċ don taoḃ ṫiar do loċ, ⁊ ro ċuir drong dia slóġaiḃ i narṫraiġiḃ ar fud an loċa, ⁊ ro gaḃ fein gus an líon slóicċ tarrustair ina ḟarradh for tír go ro indirsiot an críoċ uile a ccoinne a ċeile do loch ⁊ do ṫír go rangadar go hinis ceiṫlionn. Ro briseḋ, ⁊ ro legaḋ leó caislén innsi ceiṫlionn, ⁊ tangattar slán iar ccoscear don cur sin.

Doṁnall mac neill ġairḃ mic aoḋa, mic aḋa ruaiḋ do ṁarḃadh lá hua mbaoiġill ar ndol do doṁnall do ċongnaṁ la toirrḋealḃaċ mac uí baoiġill in acchaiḋ a aṫar. Tuccrattraṁ ruaicc dua mbaoiġill ar tus impaíḋiḋ ua baoiġill friusoṁ, ⁊ maidhiḋ forra go ro marbaḋ an mac sin néill í doṁnaill lais.

Conn mac briain mic eoċcain uí Ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn Maġnusa tire tuaṫail.

Mac an ḃaird concoḃar ruaḋ mac ferġail ollaṁ uí ḋoṁnaill lé ḋán oide scol ⁊ saoí gan urdubaḋ i ffoġlaim an ḋána ⁊ i nealaḋnaiḃ oile, fer tiġe

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[z] *The town*, baile.—This word is applied to any village, be it ever so insignificant.

[a] *Cuil-na-nOirear*, now the barony of Coole, on the east side of Lough Erne, in the south of the county of Fermanagh.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1486, 1506, and 1514.

[b] *Clann-Manus.*—They were a sept of the

sons of Donnell, son of Donnell O'Rourke, from Donough, the son of Donough O'Rourke. In some time after this the sons of Donough O'Rourke, i. e. Donnell and Ferganainm, made an attack upon the crannog, and privately set fire to the town[z]; but that thing being discovered and perceived, they were pursued upon the lake, and overtaken by the sons of Donnell. Ferganainm, the son of Donough, was slain and drowned; and Donnell was taken, and afterwards hanged, by the sons of Donnell, son of Donough O'Rourke.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus) into Tyrone, to meet the English Lord Justice; and they traversed and desolated the country. The Lord Justice returned into Meath, and O'Donnell, separating from him, went back through Tyrone, and arrived safe, without meeting battle or opposition on that occasion, either in going or returning. And O'Donnell marched along the eastern side of the lake in Fermanagh, and destroyed Cuil-na-noirear[a], and from the lake eastwards, both mainland and islands; for he had boats and vessels spoiling and plundering the islands, and his army devastating the country, so that he left them in want of corn for that year.

An army was led by O'Donnell, some time afterwards, into Fermanagh, [and pursued his route] on the west side of the lake; and he sent part of his forces in boats along the lake, while he himself, with the number he kept along with him, proceeded by land, so that they plundered the whole country, both lake and land, until they reached Enniskillen; and they broke and threw down the castle of Enniskillen, and returned safe from that expedition in triumph.

Donnell, the son of Niall Garv, son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], was slain by O'Boyle, after Donnell had gone to assist Turlough, the son of O'Boyle, against his father. They first gave O'Boyle the onset, but O'Boyle turned upon and defeated them, and slew this son of Niall O'Donnell.

Con, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, was slain by the Clann-Manus[b] of Tir-Tuathail.

Mac Ward (Conor Roe, the son of Farrell), Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a superintendent of schools, and a man not excelled[c] in poetry and other arts,

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O'Conors, seated in Tir-Thuathail, or Tirhoohil, in the north-east of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See this territory already referred to at the years 1411, 1460, 1464, 1486, and 1495.

[c] *Not excelled*, literally, "a sage without eclipsis," i. e. not eclipsed, excelled, or thrown into the shade by another.

aoidſḋ coitcinn do ċongṁail ⁊ dfoṫuccaḋ décc iar nongaḋ, ⁊ iar naiṫriġe an 20 december.

AOIS CRIOST, 1542.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, cſtracha, adó.

Mac í neill .i. felim caoch mac cuinn mic cuinn do ṁarḃaḋ la mac domnaill gallocclach daon ḃuille ga, ⁊ diar mac ele do ċloinn í neill decc.

Brian mac neill mic airt óicc mic cuinn í neill daṁna tiġſrna cenel nſoġain, fſr roba mó clú uaisle, einiġ, ⁊ ſngnaṁa táinicc do ċenél eoġain mic neill le cian daimsir décc isin trſn ċaislen.

Mac uí briain toirrḋealḃaċ mac Murchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ décc le haḋart in innsi í ċuinn fſr a aſsa ba fſrr laṁ, iomradh, ⁊ oirḋſrcus ina aimsir eriḋe.

Mac con mic conmſda mic donnchaiḋ mic Ruaiḋri mic miccon ċſnnmóir do ṁarḃaḋ go mioġaolṁar la Maccon, mac Ruaiḋri, mic miccon mic Ruaiḋri mic miccon ċſnnṁóir.

Corbmac mac diarmata mic taidcc caim uí cléiriġ bratair minur toġaiḋe do ċonueint dúin na ngall décc.

Mac conmiḋe brian dorcha mac Solaiṁ saoí lé dán, ⁊ le foghlaim, fſr toicṫeach, trom conaigh, fſr tighe aoidhſdh coitcinn do ċáċ decc im feil colaim ċille, tre miorḃuiliḃ dé ⁊ colaim cille, ⁊ tre earccaine uí Robhartaigh, ar do rad sár, ⁊ dimiccin don ċrois moir, ar ros buail í siar an tan sin.

O Maoíleachlainn, felim ócc, mac felim, mic cuinn, mic airt, mic cuind mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ballaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile sccriccin isin oiḋche la cloinn ṁéġ eochaġain, connla, ⁊ cedach ruaḋ, ⁊ la hemann ruadh

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[d] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ċonallaiġ, i. e. the Conallian, or of Tirconnell, which is correct.

[e] *Inis-I-Chuinn*, i. e. O'Quin's lake, now Inchiquin, giving name to a barony in the county of Clare. The castle of this name, which was built by the head of the O'Briens some time after the expulsion of the family of O'Quin, is situated on a peninsula at the northern side of a remarkable lake, and consists of the remains of a barbican tower, keep, and old mansion-house attached to it. Mr. Petrie is of opinion that this castle was erected by Teige O'Brien, King of Thomond, who died in 1466, as its architectural features are most strictly characteristic of the style of the age in which he flourished.

who had founded and kept a house of general hospitality, died on the 20th of December, after unction and penance.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1542.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-two.

The son of O'Neill (Felim Caech, the son of Con, son of Con) was killed with one cast of a javelin, by Mac Donnell Galloglagh. Two other sons of O'Neill died.

Brian, son of Niall[d], son of Art Oge, son of Con O'Neill, heir to the lordship of Tyrone, the most illustrious man for nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, of all that came of the tribe of Owen, son of Niall, for a long time, died in the old castle.

The son of O'Brien (Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough) died in his bed, at Inis-I-Chuinn[e]. He was the most expert at arms[f], the most famous and illustrious man, of his years, in his time.

Mac Con, son of Cu-meadha, son of Donough, son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head [Mac Namara], was unbecomingly slain by his kinsman, by Maccon, son of Rory, son of Maccon, who was son of Rory, son of Maccon of the large head.

Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a worthy Friar Minor of the convent of Donegal, died.

Mac Conmidhe[g] (Brian Doragh, the son of Solomon), a man skilled in poetry and literature, a rich and affluent man, who kept a house of general hospitality for all, died about the festival of St. Columbkille, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille, and the curse of O'Roarty, because he had profaned and dishonoured the Great Cross, for he had struck it before that time.

O'Melaghlin (Felim Oge, the son of Felim, son of Con, son of Art, son of Con, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac Ballagh) was slain in the night, at Baile-Sgrigin[h], by the sons of Mageoghegan, namely, Conla and Kedagh Roe,

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[f] *Most expert at arms,* literally, "the man of his age [i. e. years] of best hand, report, and renown, in his time was he."

[g] *Mac Conmidhe,* now always anglicised Mac Namee.

[h] *Baile-Sgrigin.*—The Editor has not been able to find any place now bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

diolmuin, fer diar bó dú aireachus, ⁊ flaiṫes a ṡinnsear eriḋe. Conaḋ do cuiṁniucchaḋ báis uí maoileachlainn do raidhedh :

Mile bliaḋan is cúicc céd,
adó ceathrachat gan ḃéd
o breith criost tre ċion an ċroinn,
ecc ḟeilim uí ṁaoileċlainn.

Siúḃal ⁊ iondsaicchiḋ do ḋénaṁ la cloinn uí madagain fa ċaislen an feadain dia ra loisccriot, ⁊ dia ro ċreachrat an baile. Ro marḃrat Maoleachlainn ó raighne don ċur sin, do ḋeachaiḋ an tír ina leanmain go tigh Sarain, ⁊ ro sraoineaḋ ar an tóraiḋ. Ro marḃaḋ Maelechlainn mac emainn mic cochláin, dauid mac felim mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ mac feargail mic concoḃair co soċaiḋiḃ ele amaille friú in, 4°. nonas octobris.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus a nioċtar ċonnaċt co na ċloinn .i. an calḃaċ ⁊ aoḋ. An clann sin ⁊ ua doċartaiġ do ḋol ar siuḃal creiċe riar an slóġ go baile an ṁótaiġ, ⁊ Mac donnchaiḋ do creachaḋ dóiḃ, ⁊ na creaċa do ṫaḃairt go hua ndoṁnaill. Maiṫe ioċtair connaċt do ṫeaċt ina ċeann, ⁊ Mac donnchaiḋ baile an ṁótaiġ do ṡonnraḋ a ndiaiḋ a ċreiċe, ⁊ a ċíos díoc ris ó ndoṁnaill dóiḃ don dul sin.

O conċoḃair (.i. o conċoḃair ruaḋ) toirrḋealḃáċ ruaḋ do ġaḃail lá ruaiḋri mac taiḋcc mic diarmatta ar carraicc loċa cé.

An calḃaċ ó doṁnaill do ḋol ar siuḃal creiċe ar sliocht aoḋa ballaiġ mic doṁnaill. Creaċa ⁊ marḃṫa do ḋénaṁ lais forra ⁊ teaċt slán don ċur sin iar ccoscar.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ las an ccalḃaċ hi saṁraḋ na bliadna so. Tanaicc o ruairc brian hi soċraitte uí doṁnaill, Tánaicc béos ó caṫain Maġnus mac donnchaiḋ isin toiċestal céona iar ttecclamaḋ dóiḃ areḋ ro

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[i] *Feadan.*—See this castle already referred to at the years 1520 and 1540.

[k] *O'Raighne*, now Rainy.

[l] *Teagh-Sarain*, now Tisaran.—See note [s], under the year 1541.

[m] *Property.*—The original is a ndiaiḋ a ċreiċe, which is not correct, for the property carried off could be called a creaċ in reference only to those who had carried it off.

[n] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates ballaċ, "speckled, or freckled," which is correct, and he adds in the margin, "cliaṁain do Mhaġnus an tua Ruairc sin .i. brian ballaċ, i. e. this O'Rourke, i. e. Brian Ballagh, was son in law to Manus."

[o] *Joined their muster.*—The construction of

and Edmond Roe Dillon. He was the lawful possessor of the chieftainship and principality of his ancestors. It was to commemorate [the year of] O'Melaghlin's death the following [quatrain] was composed :

One thousand and five hundred years,
And two-and-forty, without error,
Since Christ was born for the crime of the Tree,
To the death of Felim O'Melaghlin.

An irruption and attack was made by the sons of O'Madden against the castle of Feadan[i]; and they burned and plundered the town. On this occasion they slew Melaghlin O'Raigne[k]. The people of the territory went in pursuit of them as far as Teagh-Sarain[l]; but the pursuers were defeated, and Melaghlin, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan ; David, the son of Felim, son of Donough ; Turlough, the son of Farrell, son of Conor ; and many others, were slain, on the 4th of the Nones of October.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus), with his sons, i. e. Calvagh and Hugh, into Lower Connaught. These sons and O'Doherty went on before the army, on a plundering excursion, as far as Ballymote ; and they plundered Mac Donough, and carried off the spoils to O'Donnell. The chiefs of Lower Connaught came to O'Donnell, and particularly Mac Donough of Ballymote, who came in pursuit of his property[m]; and they all paid O'Donnell his rents on that occasion.

O'Conor Roe (Turlough Roe) was taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Teige Mac Dermot, on the Rock of Lough Key.

Calvagh O'Donnell went upon a plundering excursion against the descendants of Hugh Ballagh, son of Donnell. He committed depredations and slaughters upon them, and returned home safe after that enterprise, in triumph.

A hosting by O'Donnell and Calvagh in the summer of this year ; and O'Rourke (Brian[n]) and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough) joined their muster[o]. After they had assembled together, they agreed to march against Mac

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the original is here very rude. The literal translation is as follows : "A hosting by O'Donnell and by the Calvagh in the summer of this year. O'Rourke, Brian, came into this army of O'Donnell. O'Kane also, Manus, son of Donough, came into the same muster. After they had assembled what they resolved upon was to go against Mac Quillin," &c.

ċinnsiot dol ar mac uiḋilín (.i. Ruḋraiġe mac ualtair), ⁊ ní ro hairisſḋ leó go rangattar gus an mbanna. Ro rannaḋ an sluaġ a ttrí leó do ḋol tar fſrstib na banna ar ro coisccit arṫraiġe na banna forra fo dáiġ baí Mac uiḋilín ⁊ soċaiḋe mór do ġallaiḃ ina ḟarraḋ don taoḃ araill ag cosnaṁ na habann friú coná léicceaḋ táirsi iatt ar a aoi do ḋeaċattar na slóicch dia naiṁḋeóin tar banna anonn ⁊ fuarattar baocċal báitti ⁊ guassaċt aḋbal mór ag dol tairsi. Iar ndol hi ttír dóiḃ do leiccsſt scceiṁealta sccaoilte sgannraiġṫe ar fud an tíre uaṫa .i. Sgeiṁleaḋ soir go cnoc lea, ⁊ Sccſimlſḋ ele lá taoḃ banna suas, ⁊ ruccsat for ċreaċaiḃ troma toirtſṁla, ⁊ for aircctiḃ aiḋbliḃ iolardaiḃ in gaċ maiġin in ro ġabsat. Aċt ċſna fo riṫ lás an ccalbaċ ó ndomnaill, la hua ruairc, ⁊ lá hua ccaṫáin co na ṡlóċcaiḃ creaċa battar moa ⁊ battar iolarda oldád na creaċa tarṫus lás an slóġ aile. Ro ġaḃ gaċ slóġ aca soslongport ar leiṫ in oiḋċe sin cona ccreachaiḃ ⁊ cona nédalaiḃ. Ro ḟorċongair ó domnaill forra ar ná ḃárac na creaċa ⁊ na hairgṫi aiḋble sin do ḃualaḋ, ⁊ do ḃeoṁarḃaḋ do combach ⁊ do ċnáiṁgſrraḋ. Do rónaḋ fairsioṁ inn sin. Nír ḃó hurusa trá ríoṁ nó airſṁ an ċreach buailte do ranaḋ ann sin cenmóṫá a ttuccsatt fir brſifne ⁊ caṫanaiġ gan marḃaḋ leó dia ttiriḃ diḃ. Tanaicc dna mac uiḋilín hi ccſnd í domnaill iar sin ⁊ do rad coṁṫa mora deaċaiḃ ⁊ dſidſḋ, ⁊ do ṡédaiḃ sainſṁlaiḃ dó ⁊ do róine síḋ fris. Ticc ó domnaill co na ṡlóċcaiḃ slán don ċur sin dia ttiġiḃ iar ccosccar.

Mac uiḋilín .i. Ruḋraiġe mac ualtair, ⁊ Mac mic domnaill do ḋol in oireaċt uí caṫain, ⁊ creaċa mora do ḋénaṁ ḋóiḃ. O caṫáin .i. Maġnus mac donnchaiḋ do dol a ttoraiġeċt na ccrſċ ⁊ buannaḋa do ċloind tsuibne do bſiṫ ina ḟarraḋ an tan sin .i. mac meic suibne ḟanat, ⁊ slioċt ruaiḋri mic Suiḃne. Iar mbreiṫ dua caṫain ⁊ do ċloinn tsuiḃne ar ṁac uiḋilin cona creaċaiḃ ro ficċſḋ iomairſcc aindrſnta ſtorra, ⁊ ro ṁeabaiḋ for mac uidilin ⁊ for na halbanċoiḃ ioṁḋa báttar ina ḟarraḋ co ffarccaiḃsiot ár daoíne im Mhac alasdrainn carraiġ mic domnaill, ⁊ im mac mic Sſain go ndruing móir ele do ṡluaġ Meic uidilin. At rulaiḋ mac uidilín fſin ⁊ mac

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[p] *To defend the river*, ag cosnaṁ na haḃann friu. This might be also translated, "to contest the river with them."

[q] *Cnoc-Lea*, now Knocklayd, a mountain situated to the south of Ballycastle, in the barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.

[r] *Substantial*, toirtſṁla, i. e. bulky, i. e. what has substance and real value.

Quillin (Rury, the son of Walter), and they did not halt until they arrived at the Bann. Here they divided the army into three portions, in order to cross the fords of the Bann, for they were prevented from using the boats of the river, because Mac Quillin, together with a strong body of English troops, was at the other side, to defend the river[p] against them, and to prevent them from crossing it. The forces [of O'Donnell], however, crossed the Bann in despite of them, though, in crossing it, they were in danger of being drowned, and encountered very great peril. Upon landing, they sent forth light scouring and terror-striking parties through the country, namely, one detachment eastwards to Cnoc-Lea[q], and another up along the Bann, and these seized upon heavy and substantial[r] preys, and many great spoils, in every place through which they passed. But Calbhach O'Donnell, O'Rourke, and O'Kane, and their forces, obtained still greater and more numerous spoils than those seized upon by the other detachments. Each of these detachments encamped separately with their preys and spoils for that night. On the morrow O'Donnell ordered them to knock down, kill, hough, and break the bones of these immense spoils and preys, which they accordingly did; and it would be difficult to enumerate or reckon the number of cattle that were here struck down, besides more which the men of Breifny and the O'Kanes drove off to their own countries alive. After this Mac Quillin came to O'Donnell, and bestowed upon him great presents, consisting of horses, armour, and other beautiful articles of value, and made peace with him. O'Donnell, with his army, returned home safe and in triumph from that expedition.

Mac Quillin, i. e. Rury, the son of Walter, and the son of Mac Donnell, went into Oireacht-Ui-Chathain[s], and committed great depredations. O'Kane, i. e. Manus, the son of Donough, with bonaghtmen of the Clann-Sweeny, whom he had then in his service, namely, the son of Mac Sweeny Fanad, and the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny, went in pursuit of the preys; and, having overtaken Mac Quillin with his preys, a fierce engagement took place between them, in which Mac Quillin and the numerous Scots whom he had along with him were defeated, with a great slaughter of men, together with the son of Alexander, Carragh Mac Donnell, and the son of Mac Shane, with many others of Mac

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[s] *Oireacht-Ui-Chathain*, i. e. O'Kane's country, comprising the baronies of Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine, situated between the Foyle and the Bann, in the county of Londonderry.

meic doṁnaill ar eiccin as, ⁊ ro baiteaḋ soċaiḋi mór dia muintir ar an ṁbanna ag dol tairrsi dóiḃ.

Slóiċċeaḋ la mac uiḋilin ar ó ccaṫain doriḋisi iar ttarraing an treisiner Shaxanaiġ ⁊ druinge móire do ġallaiḃ amaille friss. Caislén uí ċaṫáin .i. leim an ṁadaiḋ do gabail leó ⁊ ina mbaoí do ḃardaiḃ isin mbaile do ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ do ṁuḋucchaḋ, ⁊ Mac uidilín dimṫeċt slán iar ccoscar don ċur sin. Mac uiḋilín umorro a cceann athaiḋ iar sin do ṫoġairm cloinn suiḃne ċuicce ar buannaċt .i. Sliocht Ruaiḋri mic suiḃne Mac donnchaiḋ mic meic suiḃne na ttuaṫ, Mac murchaiḋ mic suiḃne, ⁊ Mac meic suiḃne baġanaiġ co ndruing ṁóir ele dóccaiḃ cloinne suiḃne amaille friú. Do ċodar sén do ṡaiġiḋ meic uiḋilin, ⁊ báttar co miaḋaċ muirneaċ ina ḟarraḋ ag ceangal a ccuir ⁊ a cconnarṫa friss. Do rónaḋ comairle meaḃlaċ mioṙúnaċ lá mac meic doṁnaill, ⁊ lá halbanċoiḃ, ⁊ lá muintir mic uiḋilín beos .i. an tsaor clann ṡoicenelaċ sin cloinne suiḃne dionnsaicchiḋ iar ndol ina cceann dóiḃ, ⁊ iar ndénaṁ gaċ ceangail dá ndearnsatt lé Mac uiḋilín. Ro ċinnset for an ccoṁairle ísin, ⁊ ro ḟobairsiot iatt gan ḟios gan airiuccaḋ iar bfáccbail baile meic uiḋilín go ro ṁarḃsat uile a nurṁór. Ro marḃaḋ ann dna mac

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[r] *Leim-an-Mhadaigh*, i. e. the dog's leap. This castle stood over the River Roe, in a beautiful situation, near the present town of Newtown-Limavady, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. No part of the ruins remains.

[u] *Highborn.*—Soiċenelaċ, means of good tribe, race, or family.

[v] *After they had gone to them.*—This clause is intended to explain the great wickedness of the plot. The meaning is, that the son of Mac Donnell, with his Scots, and Mac Quillin's own people, concocted this plot, though they knew that the Mac Sweenys had come into the territory at the invitation of Mac Quillin, who had entered into a regular compact with them. The Mac Donnells were at this time meditating the invasion of Mac Quillin's territory, and they dispossessed this family soon after by treachery. —See Gough's Camden, vol. iv. p. 431. In certain devises for the reformation of Ireland (in the State Papers, Ireland), signed John Travers, who was Master of the Ordnance and warden of the castle of Coleraine in 1542, the following notice of the irruptions of the Scots into this part of Ireland occurs:

"Item, whereas a company of Irishe" [i. e. Gaelic speaking] "Scottes, otherwise called Redshankes, daily cometh into the northe partes of Ireland, and purchaseth castels and piles uppon the see coste ther so as it is thought that there be at this present above the nombre of two or three thousande of them within this Realme, it is mete that they be expulsed from the said castels, and order taken that non of them be permytted to haunte nor resorte into this countrye, rather becawse they greatly coveyt to populate the same being most vile in their living of any nation next Irishmen.

"Item, that the captain appointed at Knock-

Quillin's forces. Mac Quillin himself and the son of Mac Donnell escaped with difficulty by flight; but great numbers of their people were drowned as they were crossing the Bann.

Mac Quillin, having induced the English Treasurer and a great number of the English to assist him, made a second incursion against O'Kane. They took O'Kane's castle, i. e. Léim-an-Mhadaidh[t], and slew and destroyed all the warders who were in the town; and Mac Quillin departed safe and victorious on that occasion. Some time afterwards Mac Quillin called into his service the descendants of Rory Mac Sweeny; the son of Donough, son of Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath; the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh; and many others of the youths of the Clann-Sweeny along with them. These repaired to Mac Quillin, and were treated by him in an honourable and friendly manner, and entered into agreements and covenants with him. A treacherous and malicious plot was formed by the son of Mac Donnell, by the Scots, and also by Mac Quillin's people, namely, to come upon those noble and high-born[u] youths of the Clann-Sweeny and attack them, after they had gone to them[v], and after every agreement they had made with Mac Quillin. They resolved upon this plot, and fell upon them as they were coming out of Mac Quillin's town, without warning[w], and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys, so that they slew the greater part of them. There were slain here the son of Mac

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fergus in Wolderflyt may have a galley or barke assigned, which he shall man from tyme to tyme to kepe the seas betuxt Scotlande and Irrlande, so as the Skottes may be dryven from further arryval in those partes of the northe."

It would appear from a letter in the State Papers of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 133, from Brabazon to Cromwell, A. D. 1539, that Alexander Carragh, the father of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, had some castles in the Glinns at this time. The writer says:

"I doo certifie your Lordship that ther is now of Scottes dwelling in Ireland above 2000 men of warre, as I am credibly informed, which Scottes have as well dryven away the freeholders being Englishmen of that country as others the Irishmen, and have buylded certeyn castells ther. The hed capteyn of them is oon Alexander Karrogh, otherwise called Mac Donell, who, as himselff saith, will take the kinge's parte against all men, and so he promysed me at our laste being together, but under the pretence to doo the kinge's grace servyce since he takyth the countrie to himself and others of the Scottes."

Duald Mac Firbis, in his pedigree of the Earl of Antrim, states that they had been Lords of the Glynns for 227 years before the date at which he wrote, 1650, and if so, they had settlements here so early as 1423. But Sorley Boy was certainly the person that deprived Mac Quillin of his territory in the reign of Elizabeth.

[w] *Without warning.*—An English writer would say, "without giving any warning beforehand of their design, and unperceived by the Mac Sweenys."

meic suiḃne baġanaiġ ⁊ mac murchaiḋ mic suiḃne, co náċ mór tearna ar i naṫḟégaḋ in ro marbaḋ díoḃ.

Tanaic luċt luinge faide do denaṁ fogla ⁊ cſna a hiarṫar ċonnaċt hi ttír ċonaill. Bá hann ro gaḃsat hi reaċrainn muintire birn hi ttír boġaine. Iar ná ḟios sin do ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac meic suiḃne tíre boġaine do bſrt fóbairt foṫaiḃ co na tearna fſr inniste sccel ar diḃ acht maḋ an taireaċ ⁊ an coḋnaċ boí forro .i. Mac uí flaiṫbſrtaicc dia ttartt toirrḋealḃaċ maiṫſṁ nanacail, ⁊ ro ċuir slán dia ionċaiḃ é co riaċt conmaicne mara.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus mac aoḋa mic aoḋa ruaiḋ hi cconnaċtoiḃ hi ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so, ⁊ tangattar maiṫe ioċtair connaċt ina ċſnn maille lé siṫ ⁊ le cairdſs, ⁊ ro iocsat a cíos ⁊ a tiġſrnas go huṁal fris, ⁊ do ċoiḋ uaiḋiḃ dia thicch.

Nír bó cian iar sccaoíleaḋ don tsluacċ sin í doṁnaill go ttainic Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird uilleacc na ccſnn mac Riocaird, ⁊ Mac uilliam burc dauiḋ mac uillicc sluaġ lán ṁór ele do ḋol i nioċtar ċonnaċt. Ro gabaḋ leó baile uí flannaccáin beóil aṫa huaċtair ar tus, ⁊ tſccaitt fſin, Mac diarmatta, ⁊ clann taiḋcc mic diarmada i nioċtar connaċt. Tangattar tra maiṫe ioċtair connaċt hi ccſnn mic uilliam, ⁊ ro gabaḋ lais iatt ⁊ luiḋ for ccúlaiḃ go cloinn Riocaird go mbraiġdiḃ ⁊ co nſdiriḃ. Atiad eidirſḋa báttar occa, O duḃda, Mac donnchaiḋ an ċorainn ⁊ cuid do ċloinn tsuiḃne ċonnaċt im Maolmuire mac colla ⁊ a écc ina braiġdſnas ria siú ro léiccſḋ, ⁊ braiġde ele ó mac caṫail óicc uí ċonċobair.

Mac uí doṁnaill an calḃaċ do ḋol hi cſnn an iustis Shaxanaiġ ⁊ síṫ uí doṁnaill, ⁊ a ṡíḋ fſin do ċſngal ⁊ do ṡnaḋmaḋ fris ⁊ teaċt slán iaraṁ.

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[x] *In comparison with*, in aṫḟéġaḋ.—The word aṫfeġaḋ means *comparison*. The literal translation is, "so that what escaped of them was not great in comparison with what was killed of them."—See note under the year 1543, *infra*.

[y] *To plunder and prey*, literally, "to make plunder and prey." Ceana, in this sentence, is the genitive case of cion, spoil, prey, booty. It is frequently used in this sense by Ferganainm Mac Keogh, in his poem reciting the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalure, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[z] *Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn*, i. e. O'Beirne's Reachrainn, or rocky island, now Raghlybirne, an island situated in the ocean, about three miles to the west of Teelin head, in the parish of Glencolumbkille, barony of Tir-Boghaine, *anglice* Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[a] *Outside his protection*, i. e. when the son, Mac Sweeny, extended protection to the son of O'Flaherty, he was bound in honour to prevent his being killed within the district over which he had command; but when he had sent him

Sweeny Banagh, and the son of Murrough Mac Sweeny; and the number that escaped was not great, in comparison with[x] the number killed.

The crew of a long ship came from West Connaught to Tirconnell, to plunder and prey[y]. The place which they put in at was Reachrainn-Muintire-Birn[z], in Tir-Boghaine. When Turlough, the son of Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, received intelligence of this, he made an attack upon them, so that none of them escaped to tell the tale [of what had happened], except their chief and captain, namely, the son of O'Flaherty, to whom Mac Sweeny granted pardon and protection; and he sent him home safe, outside his protection[a], to Conmaicne-mara[b].

An army was led by O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe) into Connaught, in the autumn of this year; and the chieftains of Lower Connaught came to him with peace and friendship, and obediently paid him his rents and chiefries; and he then returned to his house.

Not long after the dispersion of this army of O'Donnell, Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na-gCeann, the son of Rickard), and Mac William Burke, marched another very great army to proceed into Lower Connaught. They first took the town of O'Flanagan at Bel-atha-Uachtair[c], and then proceeded, together with Mac Dermot and the sons of Teige Mac Dermot, into Lower Connaught. The chieftains of Lower Connaught repaired to meet Mac William; and he made them his prisoners, and returned home to Clanrickard with prisoners and hostages. These were the hostages: O'Dowda, Mac Donough of Corran, and some of the Clann-Sweeny of Connaught, with Mulmurry, the son of Colla, who died in captivity before he was set at liberty[d], and other prisoners, taken from the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor.

The son of O'Donnell (Calvagh) repaired to the English Lord Justice, and confirmed and ratified the peace of O'Donnell[e], and his own peace, with him, and then returned safe.

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home in safety he was not bound to protect him any longer.

[b] *Conmaicne-mara*, now Conamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

[c] *Bel-atha-Uachtair*, i. e. the mouth of the upper ford, now Ballyoughter, a townland in the parish of Kilcorkey, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

[d] *Before he was set at liberty.*—What the writer intends to say is, that he was not liberated at all, but that he died in his imprisonment before his friends had time or means to pay a ransom for him.

[e] *The peace of O'Donnell*, i. e. he concluded a peace with him in behalf of his father and himself.

O doṁnaill Maġnas do ṫabairt tuaiṫe raṫa ⁊ luircc do Mháguiḋir, Sſan mac conċonnaċt ar milleaḋ moráin fá ṁaguiḋir roiṁe sin lá hua ndoṁnaill· Máguiḋir dia ṫabairt fſin, ⁊ do ṫabairt a ṫíre ⁊ a ṫalṁan dua ḋoṁnaill ar a ṡon sin, ⁊ go hairiḋe tucc Maguiḋir eirge amaċ air fſin ⁊ ar a ḋuthaiġ ḋó, nó cáin san eirġe amaċ naċ ffuiġṫi. Tucc ḃeos lſṫ érca marḃṫa duine ar fud ḟſrmanaċ uile mar an ccéona dua doṁnaill.

O neill conn mac cuinn do ḋol hi ccſnd ríġ saxan .i. an toċtṁaḋ henri ⁊ an ri do ġairm iarla dua neill, ⁊ a ḟorċongra fair gan ó neill do gairm ḋe ní ba síre, ⁊ fuair ó neill onóir ṁór ón riġ don ċur sin.

Mac uilliam cloinne Riocaird uillſcc na ccſnn, ⁊ ó briain .i. Murchaḋ do ḋol hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ iarla do ġairm dá gaċ aon aca, ⁊ tangattar tar a nais slán aċt mac uilliam baoí hi ffiaḃras ⁊ nír bo hóġslán uaḋa.

Maolmuire mac eoġain mic suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn Maolmuire mic colla mic suiḃne a ccſnd treaċtmaine iar nécc Maolmuiri mic colla buḋéin.

Clann Maolmuire mic colla dionnarbaḋ as an tir, ⁊ a mbailte do briseaḋ, fſr díoḃ fſin ⁊ drong dá luċt lſnaṁna do ṁarḃaḋ.

Maguiḋir Sſan, ⁊ clann uí doṁnaill (.i. aeḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ), Ruḋraiġe

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[f] *Tuath-Ratha and Lurg.*—Tuath-ratha, which was O'Flanagan's country, is included in the present barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, and Lurg is still the name of a barony in the same county, separated from Tuath-Ratha, or Tooraah, by the Lower Lough Erne.

[g] *Upon Maguire*, literally, "under Maguire." An English writer would say, "O'Donnell having some time before destroyed much of Maguire's territory or property."

[h] *Rising out*, literally, "Maguire gave himself, and gave his country and land to O'Donnell for that, and particularly Maguire gave a rising out on himself and on his country to him, or a tribute in the rising out which would not be obtained." An English writer would say it thus: "In return for this Maguire submitted himself, his country, and lands, to O'Donnell, and ceded to him the privilege of calling for all the forces of Maguire's country, and whenever Maguire could not furnish such forces he agreed to pay a certain tribute in lieu of them."

[i] *O'Neill.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates bacaċ, which is correct. O'Neill had renounced the Pope's authority at Maynooth, in January this year. He set sail for England in September, accompanied by Hugh O'Cervallan, Bishop of Clogher, and arrived on the 24th of that month at Greenwich, where in the most humble manner he disclaimed the name of O'Neill and the title of prince, and surrendered his territory and all that he had into the King's hands; but he received a re-grant of the same by letters patent under the great seal of England, bearing date at Greenwich the 1st of October 1542, together with the title of Earl of Tirowen, and at the same time Matthew (falsely supposed, in the opinion of Camden and Ware, to be his son) was created Baron of Dungannon,

O'Donnell (Manus) gave Tuath-Ratha and Lurg[f] to Maguire (John, son of Cuconnaught), O'Donnell having some time before destroyed a great deal upon Maguire[g]. For this Maguire gave up himself, his country, and his land, to O'Donnell, and in particular the privilege of calling for the rising-out[h] of his country, or a tribute in lieu of the rising-out not obtained. He also gave [i. e. agreed to give] to O'Donnell half the eric [i. e. fine] paid for killing men throughout Fermanagh.

O'Neill[i] (Con, the son of Con) went to the King of England, namely, Henry VIII.; and the King created O'Neill an Earl, and enjoined that he should not be called O'Neill any longer. O'Neill received great honour from the King on this occasion.

Mac William of Clanrickard (Ulick na gCeann) and O'Brien[j] (Murrough) went to England, and were both created Earls; and they returned home safe, except that Mac William had taken a fever [in England], from which he was not perfectly recovered[k].

Mulmurry, the son of Owen Mac Sweeny, was slain by the sons of Mulmurry, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a week after the death of [their father] Mulmurry, the son of Colla.

The sons of Mulmurry, son of Colla Mac Sweeny, were banished from their country, their towns were destroyed, and one of themselves and a party of his followers were slain.

Maguire (John), and Rory and Naghtan, the sons of O'Donnell (Hugh Oge,

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and two of the family of Magennis, who accompanied him, were dubbed knights, and the Bishop of Clogher was confirmed by the King's patent. It appears from a letter written by the King to the Lord Deputy and Council (State Paters, ccclxxxi.), that O'Neill had no money of his own on this occasion. After announcing the creation His Majesty adds: "And for his reward We gave unto him a chayne of threescore poundes and odde, We payd for his robes and the charges of his creation three score and fyve poundes tenne shillinges two pens, and we gave him in redy money oon hundreth poundes sterling." For some curious particulars respecting these creations, see Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1541, 1542, 1543, and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 322.

[j] *O'Brien.*—This should be entered under the year 1543. Maurice O'Bryen was created Earl of Thomond, July 1st, 1543. The King granted to each of these noblemen a house and lands near Dublin, for the keeping of their retinues and horses, whenever they resorted thither to attend Parliament and Councils.—See State Papers, cccxcvi.

[k] *Not perfectly recovered.*—He died, according to Sir Richard Cox, on the 19th of October, 1545.—See note under the year 1544.

⁊ neaċtain do ḋol ar siubal creiċe i ndartraiġe, ⁊ scceiṁleaḋ do sccaoileaḋ uaṫa ar fud an tíre, ⁊ Mac uí doṁnaill neaċtain do ṁarḃaḋ durċor do ġae.

Felim duḃ mac aoḋa uí néill do ṁarḃaḋ.

Maire ingen meg saṁradáin, ben még flannchaiḋ (feradaċ) décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1543.

Aois Criost, mile, cuícc ced, ceaṫraċa, atri.

Emand mac briain uí gallċuḃair espcop raṫa boṫ decc, 26 februarii, iar ffaġbáil friṫberta imon espcopoitte.

Mac meic suiḃne ḟanat Maolmuire mac doṁnaill óicc aḋḃar tiġerna fánatt do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn ṁeic suiḃne fánatt .i. donnchaḋ ⁊ Maolmuire, clann toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic ruaiḋri, mic Maolmuire iadsiḋe. Gal, ⁊ gaisccead, engnaṁ ⁊ urrsclaiġi do dénaṁ ḋó aṁail ro ba gnesaċ lais ria na ṁarḃaḋ, uair ro ṁarḃ an dubaltaċ mac firḋorċa mic suiḃne an gerrat gaiscciḋ bá dearsccaiġṫe baoí ina acchaiḋ.

Mac ṁec suiḃne ḃaġainiġ, Eoin modarḋa mac neill ṁóir do écc a ttúr a aoísi ⁊ a oirberta.

Mac uí baoiġill, brian mac neill, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ tre ṫangnaċt lá cloinn neill óicc uí baoiġill battar ina ṁuintearus féin, ⁊ ina ḟarrad ⁊ for a ṫuarastal.

O doṁnaill Maġnus do ḋol gus an ccoṁairle ṁoir co háṫ cliaṫ co na braiṫriḃ maille fris éiccneaċán ⁊ donnchaḋ battar i ngeiṁliḃ le hathaiḋ occa, ⁊ a léiccen tré ċoṁairle an iustis, ⁊ Mhaiṫe Ereann arċena iar ndénaṁ síoḋa ⁊ caoncoṁraic etorra. Conn ó doṁnaill (a ḋerbraṫair baoí lé hathaiḋ ḟoda hi saxoibh) do sioḋuccaḋ ris mar an ccédna. Conn do ḋol go saxaiḃ dorídisi do saiġiḋ an riġ, ⁊ a ḃeiṫ ina ḟoċair co nonóir ⁊ co nairṁidin.

Caislen léiṫbir ro ḟágaiḃ ó doṁnaill ag caṫaoír ṁac tuaṫail bailḃ uí gallċuḃair, ⁊ acc druing do sliocht aoḋa uí gallċuḃair dia iomċoiṁéd, ba

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[l] *Bishop of Raphoe.*—Harris makes no mention of this Bishop in his list of the Bishops of Raphoe. There is a chasm in his list from the year 1515 till 1550.

[m] *In his friendship*, i. e. on friendly terms with him.

[n] *Between them*, i. e. between O'Donnell and his kinsmen, Egneghan and Donough.

the son of Hugh Roe), went upon a predatory excursion into Dartry, and despatched a marauding party through the country; and Naghtan, the son of O'Donnell, was killed by the cast of a dart.

Felim Duv, the son of Hugh O'Neill, was slain.

Mary, the daughter of Magauran, and wife of Mac Clancy (Feradhach), died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1543.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-three.

Edmond, the son of Brian O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe[l], died on the 26th of February, after having received opposition respecting the bishopric.

The son of Mac Sweeny Fanad (Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge), heir to the lordship of Fanad, was slain by the sons of [the late] Mac Sweeny Fanad, namely, Donough and Mulmurry, the sons of Turlough, son of Rory, son of Mulmurry. Before his death he shewed, as usual, great valour, bravery, prowess, and dexterity at arms; for he slew Dubhaltach, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Sweeny, the most valiant champion that opposed him.

The son of Mac Sweeny Banagh (John Modhordha, the son of Niall More) died in the beginning of his life and renowned career.

The son of O'Boyle (Brian, the son of Niall, son of Turlough) was treacherously slain by the sons of Niall Oge O'Boyle, who were in his friendship[m], in his company, and in his pay.

O'Donnell (Manus) repaired to the great Council at Dublin, together with his relatives, Egneghan and Donough, who had been for some time held in fetters by him, but were set at liberty by the advice of the Lord Justice and the chiefs of Ireland in general, after they had made peace and friendship between them[n]. Con O'Donnell, his brother, who had been a long time in England, was also reconciled to him. Con returned to England to the King, and remained with him, with honour and respect.

The castle of Leithbher[o], which O'Donnell had given to Cahir, the son of Donnell Balbh O'Gallagher, and to a party of the descendants of Hugh

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[o] *The castle of Leithbher*, i. e. of Lefford, on the frontiers of the counties of Donegal and Tyrone.—See note [a], under the year 1527, p. 1391, *supra*.

sſḋ do rónaḋ leósoṁ an caislén do ċongṁail aca daoḋ mac uí ḋoṁnaill ⁊ doiḃ badéin, ⁊ ro aṫċuirsiott sainṁuintir uí doṁnaill, ⁊ doirseóir an ḃaile uaḋaiḃ. Ḃá bairneaċ ó doṁnaill, ⁊ an calḃaċ friú deriḋe, ⁊ ro gaḃ an calḃaċ sainraiḋ agá aiṫe forra a ndeirġenrat co ro muḋaiġſḋ araill do ḋaoiniḃ ſtorra cſċtar nae lá taoḃ cſṫra, ⁊ innile do ṁalairt, ⁊ do ṁíimirt. Ro marḃad la luċt an ḃaile an duḃaltaċ mac colla mic suiḃne gallócclaċ toċċaiḋe ar aoi ġaiscciḋ ⁊ ſngnaṁa eriḋe. Ḃaoí tra donnchaḋ mac uí doṁnaill acc congnaṁ lá slioċt aoḋa í gallcuḃair, Ruḋraiḋe mac uí doṁnaill fſrdorċa mac eóin mic tuaṫail uí ġallcuḃair cona ċloinn, ⁊ mac Sſain ḃallaiġ mic eoin do ġaḃail lá donnchaḋ mac aí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ lá caṫáoir mac tuaṫail ḃailḃ uí gallċuḃair.

Mac uí ḋoċartaiġ (Caṫaoír mac gſrailt mic doṁnaill, mic feilim) do ṁarḃaḋ lá cloinn uí ḋoċartaiġ, Ruḋraiġe ⁊ Sſan, clann ḟeilim mic conċobair ċarraiġ. Ro ṁarḃrat ḃeos mac aoḋa gruamḋa uí ḋoċartaiġ, ⁊ O doṁnaill cona slóġ do ḋol ar ua ndoċartaiġ do dioġail na néct sin fair, ⁊ ro gaḃ for milleaḋ arḃann an tíre go ffuair braiġde ó ua ndoċartaiġ a ngioll lé na riar, ⁊ le na brſiṫ fſin tré ċoll a smaċta.

Ro gaḃaḋ iar sin caṫaoir mac tuaṫail bailḃ la hua ndoċartaiġ ⁊ do rad dua ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ Ro ġaḃ o doṁnaill feissin toirrḋealḃaċ mac feilim ḟinn uí gallċuḃair, ⁊ do bſrt na braiġde sin lais do ṡaiġiḋ leṫḃir dus an ffuiġbſḋ an baile ⁊ noċan ḟuair idir don ċur sin.

Slioċt eocċain mic suiḃne ⁊ Slioċt corbmaic mic donnchaiḋ ḋol ar siubal creiċe ar ó nſġra mbuiḋe, ⁊ ó conċoḃair .i. taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc mic aoḋa, ⁊ o hſġra do brſiṫ forra ⁊ ro sraoínſḋ leó ar ċloinn tsuiḃne go ro marḃaḋ ruaiḋri mac duḃġaill, ⁊ clann maolmuire mic eoġain, ⁊ drong do ṡlioċt corbmaic mic donnchaiḋ go soċaiḋiḃ dia muintir amaille friu don ċur sin.

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[p] *Abused.*—The Irish were in the habit of houghing the cattle of their enemies with their slaughtering knives when they did not find it convenient to drive them off alive.—See the entry under the year 1542, p. 1472, line 15, *supra.* The word ṁalairt, as here used, is to be distinguished from the modern word malairt, exchange, or barter.—See note [x], on malartaċ, under the year 1186, pp. 70, 71, also note [g], under the year 1224, p. 210.

[q] *Violation of his jurisdiction,* tré ċoll a smaċta.—The word coll, as used by the Four Masters, A. D. 889, in the phrase "hi ccoll einiċ Phadraic," is translated *impingere* by Colgan, *Trias Thaum*, p. 296; and again used in the sense of "to break, or violate," by the Four Masters, at the year 1549; tré ċoll a reaċta, for breaking, or violating his law.—See

O'Gallagher, to be guarded by them, was maintained by them for Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and for themselves; and they banished O'Donnell's loyal people, and the doorkeeper of the castle. O'Donnell and Calvagh were greatly incensed at this, and Calvagh in particular, [who] proceeded to wreak his vengeance upon them for what they had done, so that some persons were killed [in the contests] between both parties, besides herds and flocks which were abused[p] and injured. The people of the town slew Dubhaltach, the son of Colla Mac Sweeny, a gallowglass distinguished for his valour and prowess. Donough, the son of O'Donnell, assisted the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher on this occasion. Rory, the son of O'Donnell; Ferdoragh, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, and his sons; and the sons of John Ballagh, son of John, were taken prisoners by Donough, the son of O'Donnell, and by Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher.

The son of O'Doherty (Cahir, the son of Gerald, son of Donnell, son of Felim) was slain by the sons of O'Doherty, Rory and John, the sons of Felim, son of Conor Caragh. They also slew Hugh Gruama O'Doherty. And O'Donnell marched with his forces against O'Doherty, to take revenge of him for these deaths, and proceeded to destroy the corn of the country, until he obtained hostages from O'Doherty, as pledges for his obedience, and for his own award for the violation of his jurisdiction[q].

Cahir, the son of Tuathal Balbh[r], was afterwards taken prisoner by O'Doherty, and delivered up to O'Donnell; and O'Donnell himself made a prisoner of Turlough, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, and brought both these prisoners to Lifford, to see whether he could obtain the town; but he did not obtain it on that occasion.

The descendants of Owen Mac Sweeny and the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough went on a predatory excursion against O'Hara Boy. O'Conor (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) came up with them, and defeated the Clann-Sweeny, and slew Rory, the son of Donnell, the sons of Mulmurry, son of Owen, and a party of the descendants of Cormac Mac Donough, together with numbers of their people, on that occasion.

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also Book of Lismore, p. 6, where it is used in the same sense: ıꞅ coll cana ⁊ ꝣeıꞅı ꝺamꞅa ꞅuꝺ.

[r] *Tuathal Balbh*, i. e. *Tullius Balbus*, or Tuathal the Stammerer. The name Tuathal is now obsolete as a man's baptismal name, but is preserved in the surname O'Toole.

Mac suibne na ttuaṫ, ⁊ a ṁac brian do gabáil lá coḃlaċ a hiarṫar ċonnaċt i ninis mic an duirn, ⁊ a mbrſiṫ leó a mbraiġdſnas.

Eassaonta coccaiḋ ar neirġe étir Maguidir, ⁊ Sliocht toirrḋealḃaiġ méguidir. Sliocht toirrḋealḃaiġ do ṫeċt hi ttír conaill go mbattar ag foġail ⁊ ag inġreim ar ḟſraiḃ manaċ. Tanaic Maguidir hi ccſnn uí doṁnaill, ⁊ do róine a ṡíṫ ⁊ a ċarattraḋ ris feiḃ do róine feacht riaṁ.

Muirġſs mac Paittín uí ṁaoilċonaire saoí lé seanċus, ⁊ lé filiḋeaċt fſr co ttoice ⁊ co ttrom conaċ, sccribniġ ſrccna las ar sgrioḃaḋ liuḃair iomḋa, ⁊ las a ndearnaḋ duana ⁊ dréċta, ⁊ las a mbáttar sccola acc frioċnaṁ ⁊ ag foġlaim, ⁊ no ċongḃaḋ soċaiḋe díḃ ina ṫiġ buḋéin do grés, décc iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa ó ḋſṁan ⁊ ó ḋoṁan.

Céḋaċ ó maoileaċlainn doirdneaḋ ar cloinn colmáin ar bélaiḃ Ruḋraiġe uí maoíleaċlainn, ⁊ nír bó soinṁeaċ ro ḃattar clann colmáin re linn na deiri sin in aṫḟégaḋ aṁail ro ḃáttar hi ré ḟeiḋlimiḋ ar ro ḃaoí coccaḋ, ⁊ creaċloscaḋ, uaċt, ⁊ gorta, golṁaircc ⁊ laṁċomairt fri linn na dſiri sin isin tír, ⁊ ro tóccḃaḋ cíos, ⁊ coḃaċ dá gaċ aon aca ar maġ corráin, ⁊ do rónaḋ ulca aiḋble ſtorra gér bo gſrr an ré fuairriott. Indsaiccid aiḋċe do ṫaḃairt la Ruḋraiġe, ⁊ la a ḃraiṫriḃ fa ṁaġ gailinne i ndealḃna dia ro loisccsſt, ⁊ dia ro ċreaċsat an maġ. Maoileaċlainn balḃ ua maḋagáin, ⁊ art mág coċláin dia lſnmain co ttuccsat tacar dóiḃ i ngailinne dú in ro marḃaḋ corbmac ua maoilſċlainn dearbraṫair rúḋraiġe co ttriḃ fſraiḃ décc do maiṫiḃ a muintire do ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ do ḃathaḋ don ċur sin.

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[s] *Inis-mic-an-Duirn.*—This is the island now called in English Rutland Island, and situated opposite Roshin, the residence of Robert Russell, Esq., the resident agent to the proprietor, the Marquis of Conyngham. It belongs to the parish of Templecrone, or district of the Rosses, in the barony of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal; but the inhabitants of the village of Dunglow and its vicinity still call it Inis ṁic a' Ḋuirn, when speaking the Irish language, as the Editor learned from the most intelligent of the native Irish of the district, in the year 1835.

[t] *Maurice, the son of Paidin O'Mulconry.*—This Maurice made a beautiful copy of the old Book of the Abbey of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, in the year 1516, for Teige O'Rody, Coarb of Fenagh. Of this a considerable fragment is still extant, which contains several historical poems relating to the O'Rourkes, O'Donnells, and other families, and several poems of a prophetic kind attributed to St. Caillin, the patron saint of Fenagh, which, though mere fabrications of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are still very valuable as throwing light on the history of the times.

[u] *Compared to*, i naṫḟégaḋ, literally, "in comparison of."—See note [x], under the year

Mac Sweeny na-dtuath and his son, Brian, were taken prisoners by a fleet from West Connaught, at Inis-mic-an-Duirn[s], and carried into captivity.

Dissensions of war having broken out between Maguire and the descendants of Turlough Maguire, the descendants of Turlough went into Tirconnell, and were harassing and annoying the people of Fermanagh. Maguire [upon this] repaired to O'Donnell, and made [a league of] peace and friendship with him, as he had done some time before.

Maurice[t], the son of Paidin O'Mulconry, a man learned in history and poetry, a man of wealth and affluence, a learned scribe, by whom many books had been transcribed, and by whom many poems and lays had been composed, and who had kept many schools superintending and learning, several of which he had constantly kept in his own house, died, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world.

Kedagh O'Melaghlin was inaugurated Chief of the Clann-Colman, in opposition to Rury O'Melaghlin. The Clann-Colman were not happy during the period of these two, compared to[tt] what they had been during the time of Felim; for, during the time of these two, war and devastation, cold and famine, weeping and clapping of hands, prevailed in the country. Rent and tribute were levied for each of them in Magh-Corrain[u]; and though their career was but of short continuance, they, nevertheless, wrought innumerable evils. A nocturnal irruption was made by Rury and his kinsmen into the plain of Gailinn[v], in Delvin, and burned and plundered the plain. Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden and Art Mac Coghlan pursued them, and gave them battle at [the church of] Gailinn, where Cormac O'Melaghlin, the brother of Rury, and thirteen of the chiefs of his people, were slain and [*recte* or] drowned[w].

1542, p. 1474, *supra*, where another example of the use of this word occurs.

[u] *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, in Westmeath. The castles of Clonlonan, Farnagh, Kilbillaghan, Castletown, and Newcastle, were in it.—See this place again referred to at the years 1548 and 1553. O'Melaghlin would appear to have possessed chiefry over the Mac Coghlans, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[v] *Gailinn*, now Gillan, a townland and parish containing the ruins of an old church, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note [x], under the year 1519, p. 1346, *supra*.

[w] *Slain and drowned.*—This phrase, ꝺo ṁaꞃḃaꝺ̇ ⁊ ꝺo ḃaꞇhaꝺ̇, which occurs throughout these Annals, is not correct; ꝺo ṁaꞃḃaꝺ̇ no ꝺo báꞇhaꝺ̇ would be much better. An English writer would say, "they perished by field or flood."

AOIS CRIOST, 1544.

Aoís ċríost, mile, cuicc ced, cſtraċa a ceaṫair.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird uillſcc na ccſnd, aon barr áiġ gall connaċt décc, ⁊ bá sccél adbal ina ṫir budéin eiside. Easaonta mor deirġe hi ccloinn riocaird san tiġſrnas, ⁊ Mac uilliam do ġairm duillſcc mac Riocaird óicc, ⁊ soċaiḋe i ttír, ⁊ hi ccoiccriċ do bſiṫ ina acchaiḋ lá mac meic uilliam tomas mac uillicc na ccſnd.

Ruḋraiġe ó maoíleaċlainn do ṁarbaḋ hi cclarṫa lá risderd dalatún, ⁊ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ ar amus oiḋċe, ⁊ as ar ṁaiṫ do ċédaċ ua maoíleaċlainn do rónsat an marbaḋ ísin.

Mac í neill, Niall mac airt óicc tanaisi as mó do ḟulaing do ḋuaḋ ⁊ do ḋoċar coccaiḋ etir cenel eoccain ⁊ cenél conaill tainic do sliocht eoġain mic neill soiḋṫeaċ dionġṁala do ṫiġſrnas tíre heoġain da léicctí ċuicce hé, fſr lán diúl ⁊ daiṫne ar gaċ nealaḋain décc is in trſnċaislén do galar obann.

Mac suibne fánat toirrdealbaċ mac ruaiḋri mic maolmuire, fſr bríoġaċ boirbbeóḋa ro fulaing mór do ċoccaḋ ⁊ do ċoṁḟuachaḋ ina ṫír féin lé hathaiḋ có sin do ṁarbaḋ lá cloinn doṁnaill óicc mic suibne a ndíoġail a ndſrbraṫar ro marbaḋ lá a cloinn sioṁ. Báttar iatt anmanna na cloinne sin doṁnaill óicc las a ndſrnaḋ an marbaḋ .i. Ruaiḋri carraċ ⁊ doṁnall gorm. Ro marbaḋ beós eóin mac donnchaiḋ mic maolmuire araon la mac suibne, ⁊ giḋ eside (.i. eoin) ni tſrna uaḋ gan creċtnúccaḋ go mór an tí las ro marbaḋ .i. doṁnall gorm. Mac suibne do ġairm do ruaiḋri ċarraċ mac doṁnaill óicc iar sin.

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[x] *In his own*, literally, "in the territory and in the neighbourhood." The Four Masters generally use coiccríoċ in the sense of *confine*, or neighbouring territory. According to Sir Richard Cox, Ulick, the first Earl of Clanrickard, died on the 19th of October, 1545. After his death a great contention arose between his sons about the title and inheritance, for it appears that the Earl Ulick had had three wives, and a question was raised as to which of his sons was his true heir according to the laws of England. But the Earl of Ormond and other commissioners appointed by the Lord Deputy and Council to settle this affair, adjudged Grany, the daughter of O'Carroll, who was the mother of Richard, the Earl's eldest son, to be his true wife; and accordingly they placed Richard in the earldom and estate of his father: but because

PERMANENT

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1544.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-four.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick-na-gCeann), the most valiant of the English of Connaught, died. This was news of great moment in his country. Great dissensions arose in Clanrickard concerning the lordship; and Ulick, the son of Rickard Oge, was styled Mac William, although many in his own[x] and in the neighbouring territories were opposed to him, in favour of Thomas, the son of Mac William, i. e. Thomas, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann.

Rory O'Melaghlin was slain at Clartha[y], by Richard Dalton and his kinsmen, in a nocturnal assault; and it was for the interests of Kedagh O'Melaghlin they committed this slaughter.

The son of O'Neill (Niall[z], the son of Art Oge), a Tanist, who had suffered most toil and hardship of war, between the Kinel-Owen and the Kinel-Connell, of any that had come of the race of Owen, son of Niall; a select vessel to become Lord of Tyrone, had he been permitted to attain to it, [and] a man full of skill and knowledge in every science, died of a sudden illness in the old castle.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough, the son of Rory, son of Mulmurry), an energetic, fierce, and vivacious man, who had suffered much from wars and disturbances in his own country for some time till then, was slain by the sons of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, in revenge of their brother, whom his [Turlough's] sons had slain. These were the names of those sons of Donnell Oge who committed that slaughter, namely, Rory Carragh and Donnell Gorm. John, the son of Donough, son of Mulmurry, was also slain along with Mac Sweeny; but though he (John) fell, his slayer, i. e. Donnell Gorm, did not escape without being severely wounded. After this Rory Carragh, the son of Donnell Oge, was styled Mac Sweeny.

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he was under age, they made Ulick Burke captain of the country during his good behaviour, and during the minority of Richard.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1545.

[y] *Clartha*, now called in Irish Caıꞅlean Cláꞃṫa, and incorrectly anglicised Clare Castle. It is situated on a conspicuous hill in the parish of Killare, not far from the celebrated, but now poor village of Ballymore Lough Sewdy, in the county of Westmeath.

[z] *Niall.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Conallaċ, which is correct.

Murchaḋ mac meic suiḃne na ttuaṫ saoí ar eineaċ, ar uaisle, ⁊ ar beoḋaċt, ⁊ donnċaḋ a ḋerḃraṫair décc ina ndís.

Mairgrég inġen meic doṁnaill (.i. inġen aongusa ílig) ben í doṁnaill .i. Maġnus (iar Siuḃáin ingin í neill) decc, an. 19. december.

Sile ingen magnusa í doṁnaill (ben siḋe uí ḃaoiġill doṁnall) décc an. 14. februarii.

Mac í doṁnaill, an calḃaċ do ḋol hi ccenn an Iustis Shaxanaiġ, ⁊ caiptíní Saxanaċa do taḃairt lais hi ttír conaill do ṡaiġiḋ i ḋoṁnaill. O doṁnaill, an calḃaċ, ⁊ iadsiḋe do ḋol co nordanas ⁊ co naiḋmiḃ gaḃala baile leó dionnsaiġiḋ leṫbir dia ġaḃail for sliocht aoḋa uí gallċuḃair. Do rad ua doṁnaill braiġde sleaċta aoḋa baoí occa lé hathaiḋ .i. Caṫaoír mac tuaṫail ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ mac feilim finn dona Saxanċaiḃ ag dol gus an mbaile dóiḃ do ċor uaṫbais ⁊ iomoṁain ar luċt an baile. Ro foḃairsiot an baile iaraṁ. Ro marḃaḋ aon dona gallaiḃ fo céḋóir, Marḃait na saxain Caṫaoir mac tuaṫail ina glasaiḃ a ndioġail an ġoill. Do rad aoḋ mac í doṁnaill ⁊ sliocht aoḋa an ċaisléin ar mac ḟelim ḟinn, ⁊ ar mac ele tuaṫail ḃailḃ battar i ngeimliḃ, ⁊ fáccḃaitt fein an tír iar sin. Ro léicc o doṁnaill na Saxain uaḋa dia tticch iar níoc a ttuarastail friú.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill ar an rúta dia ro gaḃaḋ lais innsi an loċain airm hi raiḃe caislén croinn, ⁊ daingen díṫoġlaiġi ag Mac uiḋilín ⁊ iar ngaḃáil an ċaisléin lá hua ndoṁnaill do rad an baile dua ċaṫain. Ro gaḃaḋ dna don cur sin caislén baile an laċa lá hua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ fo ġeiḃ édala iomḋa etir arm, ⁊ éitteḋ uṁa, ⁊ iarann, im, ⁊ biúḋ is na bailtiḃ sin. Ro gaḃaḋ ḃeós iar sin inis loċa burrann, ⁊ inis loċa leiṫinnsi lá hua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ fuair édala iomḋa on muḋ ccédna forra, ⁊ ro loiscceaḋ an tír co léir ina hiomṫacmong lais, ⁊ tainic slán iar ccoscar.

[a] *Dismissed them*, literally, "O'Donnell let the English [go] from him to their house after paying their wages to them."

[b] *Inis-an-lochain*, i. e. the island of the small lake. This island is shewn on the Down Survey under the name of Inishloughan. It is still so called in Irish, but usually called in English the Loughan Island. It is situated in the River Bann, which here expands into a kind of small lough, about a mile and a half to the south of Coleraine, and still exhibits traces of earthen fortifications, but no remains of stone walls. This station was of great importance to Mac Quillin, as commanding the fishery of the Lower Bann, which is described by English writers as the most fertile river in Europe.

[c] *Baile-an-lacha*, now Ballylough, in the barony of Lower Dunluce, and county of Antrim.

Murrough, the son of Mac Sweeny na dTuath, a man distinguished for hospitality, nobleness, and vigour, and Donough, his brother, both died.

Margaret, the daughter of Mac Donnell (Aengus of Ilea), the wife of O'Donnell (Manus) after Joan, the daughter of O'Neill, died on the 19th of December.

Celia, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Donnell), died on the 14th of February.

Calvagh, the son of O'Donnell, went to the English Lord Justice, and brought English captains with him into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. O'Donnell, Calvagh, and these captains, went with ordnance and engines for taking towns to [the castle of] Lifford, to take it from the descendants of Hugh O'Gallagher. As they were approaching the castle, O'Donnell gave up the hostages of the sons of Hugh, whom he had had for some time in his custody (viz. Cahir, the son of Tuathal, and Turlough, the son of Felim), to the Englishmen, in order to strike terror and alarm into the minds of the people in the town. They afterwards attacked the town. One of the English was shortly afterwards killed; and the English, to avenge him, killed Cahir, the son of Tuathal, in his fetters. Hugh, the son of O'Donnell, and the descendants of Hugh, surrendered the castle for the liberation of the son of Felim Finn, and of the other son of Tuathal Balbh, who were detained in fetters; and they themselves then left the country. O'Donnell, having paid the English their wages, dismissed them[a] to their home.

An army was led by O'Donnell into the Route, and took Inis-an-lochain[b], whereon Mac Quillin had a wooden castle and an impregnable fastness. O'Donnell took this castle, and gave it up to O'Kane. On this expedition O'Donnell also took the castle of Baile-an-lacha[c], and obtained many spoils, consisting of weapons, armour, copper, iron, butter, and provisions, in these towns. He afterwards took the island of Loch-Burrann[d], and the island of Loch-Leithinnsi[e], where he likewise obtained many spoils. He burned the whole country around, and then returned home safe after victory.

On an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the castle of Ballenlough is shewn to the south of Bonamargy. It is about seven miles south of it.

[d] *Loch-Burrann.*—This was situated in the parish of Ballintoy, in the same barony; but it is now dried up, and the place called Loughaverra.

[e] *Loch-Leithinnsi*, i. e. the lake of the half-island, now Lough Lynch, in the parish of Billy, in the same barony.

Coccaḋ deirġe etir ó ndoṁnaill, ⁊ ó neill. O doṁnaill ar ndol hi cceilcc hi ccoṁgar don tſnċaislén, ⁊ araill do ḋaoíniḃ do ṁarḃaḋ lais, ⁊ mac ṁeic briain co mbraiġdiḃ ele do ġaḃáil do don toiscc sin.

O neill do ḋenaṁ creiċe lá taoḃ na haḃann dianaḋ ainm fionn.

An calḃaċ ó doṁnaill do dénaṁ creiċe hi ttír eocċain.

O doṁnaill do denam creiċe ele hi ttír eocċain.

Cland meic doṁnaill (Semus, ⁊ colla) do teaċt feaċt albanach ar tarraing meic uiḋilín. Mac uiḋilín ⁊ iadſin do dol um inis an loċáin, ⁊ ro gabaḋ leó an baile ar bárdaiḃ uí ċaṫain. Brian mac donnċaiḋ uí caṫáin, ⁊ a raiḃe ar aon ris i ninnsi an loċáin do losccaḋ etir ḋaoíniḃ ⁊ edail, arm, ⁊ éidſḋ. Creaċa ⁊ dioġbála móra do ḋénaṁ lá Mac uiḋilín ar ó ccaṫain an tan sin.

O caṫain dfosdaḋ gallócclaċ .i. Slioċt ruaiḋri meic suiḃne, ⁊ aon do láiḃ dia ttáinicc Mac uiḋilin tar banna co tarraiḋ creiċ, O caṫain, ⁊ a ġallócclaiġ do brſiṫ fair i ttoraiġeaċt go ro ḃſnsatt an creċ ḋe. Ro ṁarḃsatt, ⁊ ro loitsiot drong mór dia ṁuintir.

Iarla urṁuṁan do ḋol hi ccloinn riocaird do ċongnaṁ lá a ḃraṫair .i. uilliam búrc mac Riocaird, ⁊ brſsṁaiḋm do ṫaḃairt lá cloinn Riocaird óicc air, ⁊ barún maiṫ (.i. macóda) dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ ba moa oldás cſtracha torcrattar do ṡluaġ an iarla i ndoras baile aṫa na ríoġ don ċur sin.

Caislén bſndċuir do aiṫḋénaṁ lá hua ccſrḃaill taḋcc caoċ tar saruccaḋ cloinne colmain, ⁊ ṡíl madagain, uair battar siḋe in ſssaonta fria roile.

Maoileaċlainn mac brſsail uí madagain (an dara tiġſrna baoí for ṡiol nanmchaḋa ⁊ nír ḃó ró ḋo dia mbadh laintiġearna ar a ḟele ⁊ ar a oirḃſrt) do ṁarḃaḋ lá Maoíleaċlainn gott o madagain a cſnn treċtṁuine iar ttionnsgnaḋ bſndċuir.

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[f] *Mac Oda.*—This was an Irish name assumed by the head of the family of Archdeacon, who were seated in the barony of Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, adjoining the Queen's County. It is now corruptly anglicised Cody. The last chief of this family was Pierce Mac Oda, or Otho, *alias* Archdeacon, popularly called "Sir Pierce," of Ercke, who was implicated in the rebellion of 1641, but retained some of his estates till 1688. The Editor's great grandfather, Patrick Mac Oda of Tinahoe, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, and his brother, Fulk Archdeacon, of Fiddown, in the same barony, were his representatives in the beginning of the last century; but their descendants have become since so scattered that the Editor could not find any of them

A war arose between O'Donnell and O'Neill. O'Donnell went [and lay] in ambush near the old castle, and slew several persons; and he took the grandson of Brian and others prisoners on that occasion.

O'Neill committed a depredation along the river which is called Finn.

Calvagh O'Donnell committed a depredation in Tyrone.

O'Donnell committed another depredation in Tyrone.

The sons of Mac Donnell, James and Colla, came [into the Route] with a band of Scots, at the instance of Mac Quillin; and he and they proceeded to Inis-an-lochain, and took that town from O'Kane's warders. Brian, the son of Donough O'Kane, and all that were with him on Inis-an-lochain, were burned, and also all the property, arms, and armour. Great depredations and injuries were committed by Mac Quillin upon O'Kane on that occasion.

O'Kane hired gallowglasses of the race of Rory Mac Sweeny; and one day as Mac Quillin crossed the Bann, and seized on a prey, O'Kane and his gallowglasses pursued and overtook him, stripped him of the prey, and slew and wounded a great number of his people.

The Earl of Ormond went into Clanrickard to assist his kinsman, William Burke, son of Rickard; but the sons of Rickard Oge suddenly defeated him; and a good baron of his people, namely, Mac Oda[f], was slain; and more than forty of the Earl's troops were slain in the gateway[g] of Athenry on that occasion.

The castle of Banagher[h] was re-erected by O'Carroll (Teige Caech), in despite of the Clann-Colman and the O'Maddens, for they were at strife with each other.

Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the second lord that had been in Sil-Anmchadha (and the entire lordship would not be too much for him[i], on account of his hospitality and noble deeds), was slain by Melaghlin God O'Madden, a week after the commencement [of the re-erection] of Banagher.

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in this or the adjoining barony of Ida, in the year 1839. For a curious notice of this family see Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 120, note [l].

[g] *Gateway.*—There were two or three gateways in the town wall of Athenry. The eastern one still remains in tolerable preservation.

[h] *Banagher*, a well-known town on the east side of the River Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note under the year 1539, *supra*.

[i] *Too much for him*, níɼ ḃó ɼó ḋo.—Here ɼó,

AOIS CRIOST, 1545.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, ceaṫraċtt, a cúicc.

Niall conallaċ mac airt, mic cuinn í neill décc.

Mac Suiḃne na ttuaṫ (.i. eoccan) décc in uṁall uí ṁaille.

Eiccneaċan ó doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá druing do ṁuintir an ċalḃaiġ uí ḋoṁnaill.

O conċoḃair Slicciġ taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic aoḋa do ṁarḃaḋ lá druing do maiġ luirg.

Maiḋm caille na ccuirrittin lar an ccalḃaċ ó nḋoṁnaill ar cloinn uí ḋoṁnaill ṁóir ḋú in ro marḃaḋ donnchaḋ cairrpreaċ ó ḋoṁnaill.

Bloḋ do ṫſmpall criost i naṫ cliaṫ do ḃrisſḋ lá haiḋilcc éiccin, ⁊ tumba cloiċe dḟaġail ann ina raiḃe corp espuicc cona ċulaḋ espcoir uime. Deiċ ffainne órḋa ima ḋeich meraiḃ, ⁊ caileaċ aiffrinn órḋa ina ṗſraṁ lá taoḃ a ṁuinil, ⁊ as aṁlaiḋ baoí a ċorp, ⁊ a ḋíol fſin ḋáit ar ná toċailt lé forsura is in ccloiċ ḋó ar a ċuma fſin ⁊ do tóccḃaḋ é a lſnṁain dia roile, ⁊ do cuirſḋ ina ṗſraṁ fris an altóir é, ⁊ do ḃí ann mar sin athaiḋ, ⁊ nír críon ⁊ ní ro loḃ aon ní dia éḋaċ, ⁊ bá mór an coṁarḋa naoṁtaċta innsin.

Imrſain déirge etir iarla urmuṁan, ⁊ an Iustis .i. an Soinsilér ⁊ dol dóiḃ do laṫair an riġ imon ccoinntinn sin, ⁊ tuccsat móid araon ná tiocfaḋ tar a ais aċt fſr eiccin diḃ. Ro fíoraḋ an ní hísin uair do écc an tiarla hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ tainic an Iustis i nerinn. Ro ba doiliġ écc an ti atbaṫ annsin .i. Semus mac Piarais ruaiḋ, mic Semais, mic emainn buitiler munḃaḋ ar ṁill don ecclais tre ċoṁairle na nſitriticcſḋ.

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which is usually prefixed to adjectives as a consignificant particle, is used as an adjective signifying *excessive*.

[k] *Niall Conallagh.*—He was so called because he was fostered in Tirconnell.

[l] *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille*, i. e. Owel, or Umallia, the country of O'Malley, which comprised the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

[m] *Coill-na-gcuiridin*, i. e. the wood of the parsnips, now Killygardan, situated between Stranorlar and Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[n] *Chisel.*—The word forsura is still used among the tradesmen of the south of Ireland to mean "a chisel."—This passage was published in the Annals of Dublin, in the Dublin P. Journal, in 1833.

[o] *No part of the dress.*—Here it will be observed that aon ní dia éḋaċ is the nominative case to the verbs críon and loḃ. This, however, is a mere mistake of the writer, who should

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1545.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-five.

Niall Conallagh[k], the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, died.

Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen) died in Umhall-Ui-Mhaille[l].

Egneghan O'Donnell was slain by a party of Calvagh O'Donnell's people.

O'Conor Sligo (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Hugh) was slain by a party from Moylurg.

The defeat of Coill-na-gcuiridin[m] was given by Calvagh O'Donnell to the sons of the great O'Donnell More, in which Donough Cairbreach O'Donnell was slain.

A part of Christ's Church in Dublin was broken down for some purpose, and a stone coffin was discovered, in which was the body of a bishop, in his episcopal dress, with ten gold rings on his ten fingers, and a gold mass-chalice standing beside his neck. The body lay in a hollow, so cut in the stone by a chisel[n] as to fit the shape of the body; and it was taken up, all the parts adhering together, and placed in a standing position, supported against the altar, and left there for some time. No part of the dress[o] had faded or rotted, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

A dispute arose between the Earl of Ormond and the Lord Justice, namely, the Chancellor; and both repaired to the King of England to settle that dispute before him, both having sworn that only one of them[p] should return to Ireland. And so it fell out[q], for the Earl died[r] in England, and the Lord Justice returned to Ireland. The death of that individual, i. e. James, the son of Pierce Roe, son of Edmond Butler, would have been lamented, were it not that he had greatly injured the Church, by advice of the heretics.

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have written it thus: ⁊ níɼ loḃ ⁊ ní ɼo ċɼíon an coɼp ná aon ní ꝺia éꝺaċ, ⁊ bá móɼ an coṁaɼṫa naoṁṫaċṫa innɼin; i. e. and the body or any part of its dress had not rotted or faded, and this was a great sign of sanctity.

[p] *Only one of them*, i. e. both having sworn that only the one or the other of them should return to Ireland.

[q] *And so it fell out*, literally, "and this thing was verified."

[r] *The Earl died.*—Sir Richard Cox asserts, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280, at A. D. 1545, that the Earl of Ormond and thirty-five of his servants were poisoned at a feast at Ely house, in Holborn, and that he and sixteen of them died; but this historian does not take upon

Mac meic uilliam cloinne riocaird .i. tomas farranta mac uillicc na ccēnn mic Riocaird, mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ do ḋol ar ionnsaicċiḋ hi síol nanmċaḋa. Iar na airiucċaḋ isin tír lá siol nanmchaḋa ro lēnaḋ é co bealaċ tíre iṫain co ro marḃad isin maiġin sin é lá Muintir Maoileaċlainn ḃailḃ, ⁊ fiċe do roiġniḃ a muintire amaille fris.

Doċmata mór isin mbliaḋainsi co ttuccṫaoí se pingine (.i. do ṡēnairgētt) ar an ṁbairgin hi cconnaċtaiḃ, no sé pīnginne bána isin miḋe.

Coccaḋ etir o ruairc brian ballaċ mac eocċain, ⁊ a ḋērḃraṫair fēin do ṫaoiḃ a ṁaṫar .i. taḋcc mac caṫail óicc uí conċoḃair tiġērna Sliccig. Dioġḃala móra do ḋénaṁ ētorra ar gaċ taoḃ, ⁊ bá díḃsén toirrḋealḃaċ ó raiġilliġ cliaṁain í ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ durċor do ṗelér i ndoras sliccig lá mac caṫail óicc.

Mac uí ḃriain ara (connla) do ṁarḃaḋ ina ċaislén fēin lá braiġdiḃ baí i láiṁ aige.

Eoin mac an giolla duiḃ mic concoḃair mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill na maḋmann mic suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ la conċoḃar mac murchaiḋ mic conċoḃair mic suiḃne.

Taḋcc mac tomais mic sgannláin mic diarmada megormain do ṁarḃaḋ go míġaolṁar lá cloinn Mhuircērtaiġ Mhegormain.

Piarus ó muirġēsa maigisdir sccol, ⁊ fēr lēiġinn coitċinn fear nereann fear denma dēirce ⁊ craḃaiḋ do écc.

Doṁnall mac an oifisteil móir meg congail décc.

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himself to decide whether this happened by accident or mistake, or was done by design. It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have made no reference to this poisoning.

[s] *Thomas Farranta*, i. e. Thomas the athletic or puissant.

[t] *Cnoc Tuagh*, now Knockdoe. Ulick was so called from having fought a battle at this place in 1504.—See note [o], under that year, p. 1277, *supra*.

[u] *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

[w] *Tire-Ithain*, now Tirran, a district in the barony of Longford, containing four quarters of land.—See Indentures of Compositions, *tempore* Elizabeth, in Hardiman's edition of Roderic O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 321.

[x] *One of them*, i. e. one of the great injuries done between them.

[y] *Son-in-law.*—The word cliaṁain means relative by marriage.

[z] *Gateway*, doras.—The word is often applied to the military gate of a town, which is otherwise called sparra, and spairre; but the word doras is now always used in the spoken

The son of Mac William of Clanrickard (Thomas Farranta[s], the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh[t]) went upon an excursion into Sil-Anmchadha. When he was observed in the territory by the Sil-Anmchadha[u], they pursued him to the pass of Tire-Ithain[w], where he was slain by the people of Melaghlin Balbh [O'Madden], together with twenty of the most distinguished of his people.

Great dearth [prevailed] in this year, so that sixpence of the old money were given for a cake of bread in Connaught, or six white pence in Meath.

A war [broke out] between O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen) and his own brother by the mother's side, namely, Teige, the son of Cathal Oge O'Conor, Lord of Sligo. Great injuries were done on both sides between them; and one of them[x] was the killing of Turlough O'Reilly, the son-in-law[y] of O'Rourke, with the shot of a ball, in the gateway[z] of Sligo, by the son of Cathal Oge.

Mac-I-Brien of Ara (Conla) was slain in his own castle by some prisoners whom he had in captivity.

John, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmann[a] Mac Sweeny, was slain by Conor, the son of Murrough, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Teige, the son of Thomas, son of Scanlan, son of Dermot Mac Gorman, was unbecomingly[b] slain by the sons of Murtough Mac Gorman.

Pierce O'Morrissy, a master of schools, a general lecturer[c] of the men of Ireland, and a man of charity and piety[d], died.

Donnell, son of the great official, Mag Congail[e], died.

Irish language to denote door or doorway; never gate, or gateway.

[a] *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell of the defeats.

[b] *Unbecomingly.*—The adjective míġaolṁaꞃ signifies unrelation-like, or unbecoming a kinsman; and an adjective is made into an adverb in Irish by prefixing ᵹo, or co.

[c] *General lecturer*, ꝼſꞃ lſıᵹınn, i. e. man of reading, or literature. This term is translated *scholasticus, seu lector theologiæ*, by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295, and *lector seu professor* in the same work, p. 298; and at p. 299, he renders áıꞃoḟeaꞃ léıġınn, *archischolasticus, seu præcipuus theologiæ professor*. This Mac Morissy would not appear to have been an ecclesiastic. He was evidently a mere literary teacher.

[d] *A man of charity and piety*, ꝼeaꞃ ᴅenṁa ᴅſıꞃce ⁊ cꞃaḃaıḋ, literally, a man of the doing of [acts of] charity and piety.

[e] *Mag Congail*, now Magonigle, a name common in the south of the county of Donegal.

AOIS CRIOST, 1546.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, cſṫràċa, asé.

Doṁnall mac aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ í doṁnaill do marḃaḋ (an. 20. april) a ffiull lá hua ngallċuḃair, Eoġan mac emainn ⁊ lá a ṁnaoi onora ingſn tuaṫail bailḃ uí gallċuḃair iar na ṫóċuirſḋ dia saiġiḋ go hinis saiṁér ar slanaiḃ dé, ⁊ Mhſic an baird gofraiḋ, ⁊ ċonċoicriċe mic diarmata mic taidcc caim uí clſiricc. Bá liaċ oiḋſḋ an tí torċair annsin, ar ní ḃaoí fſr a aosa do ċlannṁaicne conaill mic néill as ar mó saoílſċtain soċaiḋe inás.

Ro ſirgſttar díbſrccaiġ ioṁḋa do gſraltaċaiḃ inaġaiḋ na Saxanaċ do ḋioġail a nionnarpṫa as a nduthaiġ forra .i. Uilliam mac Semais mac iarla cille dara, ⁊ Muiris an ḟſḋa mac Semais ṁeiriccíġ mic an iarla ⁊ óccḃaiḋ ele amaille friú. Do rónaḋ díoġḃála diaisnſiri leó. Ba dibsíḋe creaċa ḃaile móir na nustásaċ Creaċa raṫa bile, ⁊ a mbaoí ina ċoṁḟoċraiḃ. Creaċadh ⁊ lorccaḋ Raṫa ioṁḋáin co ruccsat an luċt céḋna il ṁile bó ⁊ nuiṁir naċ roiċ riṁ nó áirſṁ leó don ċur sin.

Indsaicchiḋ lá hua cceallaiġ hi síol namchaḋa, ⁊ la sliocht brſsail uí madaġáin ar Mhaoíleaċlainn gott ó mattaccáin. Do ḋſċsat an tír ina ndſdhaiḋ, ⁊ do bſrtsat fuabairt forra. Sóaitsiuṁ friú co ro marḃsat ní bá moa oldas cſṫraċat don tóraiġ, ⁊ rob ſsbaḋach an tír ⁊ urmuṁain ón caiṫġleo sin.

Arccain ⁊ lorccaḋ cláir cairbre ⁊ caislén ċairbre lás na dibſrccaċaiḃ réṁráite, ⁊ lá mac uí conċoḃair ḟailġe Donnchaḋ ó conċoḃair. Ua conċoḃair fſin brian, ⁊ ua morḋa giollapatraicc dſirġe isin ccoccaḋ iar sin. An tan do ċuala an lustis antóin Sentliger in ní sin tainic i nuiḃ failġe. Ro inḋir

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[f] *Invited him,* iar na ṫóċuirſḋ dia saiġiḋ, literally, after the inviting of him to them to Inis-Saimer. Dia saiġiḋ means *usque ad illos.* Inis-Saimer, now called Fish island, is a small island in the River Erne, under the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

[g] *Expected by the multitude.—Majore spe plebis.*

[h] *Disaffected persons.*—The word dibḟeargaċ is used in ancient Irish manuscripts to denote a plunderer or rebel; an outlawed person given to plunder and acts of revenge.

[i] *Maurice-an-fheadha,* i. e. Maurice of the wood.

[k] *Baile-mor-na-n-Iustasach,* i. e. the great town of the Eustaces, now Ballymore-Eustace, situated on the River Liffey, in the barony of Newcastle, and county of Dublin.

[l] *Rath-bile,* i. e. the fort of the old tree, now

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1546.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-six.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on the 20th of April, by O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond) and his wife Honora, daughter of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, after they had invited him[f] to Inis-Saimer, under the protection of God, of Mac Ward (Godfrey), and Cucogry, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery. The death of this man was the cause of great sorrow, for of all the descendants of Connell, the son of Niall, there was not one of his years from whom more was expected by the multitude[g].

Many disaffected persons[h] of the Geraldines rose up against the Saxons, in revenge of their expulsion from their patrimony, namely, William, the son of James, the son of the Earl of Kildare; Maurice-an-fheadha[i], son of James Meirgeach, son of the Earl; and many other youths besides these. They did indescribable damages, among which were the plundering of Baile-mór-na-n-Iustasach[k], and the plundering of Rath-bile[l], and of all the country around them; and the plundering and burning of Rath-Iomdhain[m], from which they carried away on that occasion many thousands of cows, a number [in fine] that could not be enumerated or reckoned.

An incursion was made by O'Kelly and the descendants of Breasal O'Madden into Sil-anmchadha, against Melaghlin God O'Madden. The [inhabitants of the] country went in pursuit of them, and made an attack upon them; but they turned round on them [their pursuers], and slew more than forty of them; and the territory and Ormond felt the loss sustained in this battle.

The plain of Cairbre[n] and Castle-Carbury were plundered and burned by the aforenamed insurgents, and by Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly. O'Conor himself (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick) afterwards rose up, to join in this insurrection. When the Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, had heard of this,

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Rathvilly, a village situated on the River Slaney, and giving name to a barony in the county of Carlow.

[m] *Rath-Iomdhain*, now Rathangan, a well known town in the county of Kildare.

[n] *The plain of Cairbre*, i. e. the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare, which is remarkably level.

⁊ ro loiscc an tír co toċar cruaċain,[o] ⁊ airisiḋ dí oiḋċe innte, ⁊ soaiḋ gan caṫ gan riar. O mórḋa, ⁊ mac uí concoḃair Ruḋraiġe do ḋol fá ḃaile aṫa aí,[p] an baile ⁊ an ṁainistir do losccaḋ dóiḃ, ⁊ ar mór do ṫaḃairt leó (etir losccaḋ ⁊ marḃaḋ)[q] for Shaxanċoiḃ ⁊ Erennċoiḃ don ċur sin.

An iustis do ṫoċt arís i nuiḃ Failġe go mbaí fri ré cóicc lá ndécc isin tír agá hindreaḋ, ⁊ accá milleaḋ acc losccaḋ tſmpall ⁊ mainistreaċ ag diotuccaḋ sta,[r] ⁊ arḃa. Ro ḟáccaiḃ barda isin mbaile[s] lé haccaiḋ uí Concoḃair .i. céd marcach céd co ngonadaiḃ, céd co ttuagaiḃ ⁊ céd saiġdiúir cona ndaorsccarsluaġ amaille friú. Ro ḟáccaiḃ a ffurtain do ḃiúḋ ⁊ da gaċ naiḋilcc aca, ⁊ luiḋ ass, ⁊ do ḋeachaiḋ co na ṁór soċraiḋe go laoiġis, ⁊ tainicc iarla oſrmuṁan sluaiġſḋ lan ṁór ina coinne dia ċoṁmoraḋ battar cóicc lá décc ele acc indraḋ an tíre hí sin. Gaḃtar leó caislén buí lá hua mórḋa .i. baile adam, ⁊ fáccbaitt barda inn. Ro ċuir an lustis iarsin litreaċa ⁊ sccribenna co maiṫiḃ ua ffailge dia raḋ friú toċt don tír, ⁊ o Concoḃair do tréccean, ⁊ co ttiobraḋ pardún dóiḃ. Tangadar trá ⁊ nír ḃó cian dóiḃ iar sin an tan ro iompaisiot goill don tír go ro ḟeallsat forra, ⁊ gor ḃſnrat il ṁíle do ḃuaiḃ díoḃ. Ro fuaccraḋ ua Concoḃair, ⁊ ua mórḋa fó erinn, ⁊ do tóccḃaḋ a nduthaiġ gus an riġ, ⁊ do ṫaéḋ ua Concoḃair hi connaċtaiḃ do ċuinġiḋ soċraitte. Iompaíḋ Firċeall ⁊ Mageoċugáin (ar forcongra an lustis) ar muintir uí Concoḃair go ro ḃſnrat bú iomḋa ⁊

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[o] *Togher of Cruachan*, now the townland of Togher, situated near the conspicuous hill of Cruachan, or Croghan, in the north of the King's County.—See note [l], under the year 1385, p. 700, and note [m], under 1395, p. 736, *supra*.

[p] *Ath-Ai*, i. e. the ford of Ae, the son of Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, who was slain at this ford in a battle which was fought here in the third century between Laoighseach Ceannmhor, the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the forces of Munster.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 105, *a*. The place was afterwards called in Irish Ḃaile áṫa Aoi, i. e. the town of the ford of Ae. The name is now anglicised Athy, which is that of a well-known town on the River Barrow, in the barony of Narragh and Rheban, in the county of Kildare.

[q] *By burning and slaying*, literally, "and great slaughter was given [made] by them (between burning and slaying) upon the Saxons and the Irish on that occasion."

[r] *Crops.*—The word sta is the genitive case of ioṫ, corn, and arḃa is a synonimous word; but it must be borne in mind that the style of the Four Masters is full of redundancies of this kind.

[s] *In the town.*—According to Ware, who is followed by Cox, the town in which the Lord Justice, Sir William Brabazon, left the garrison on this occasion was Athy; but the Editor is of opinion that the garrison was on this occasion in the fort of Daingean in Offaly (afterwards

he came into Offaly, and plundered and burned the country as far as the Togher of Cruachan[o]; and he remained there two nights, but he returned without [receiving] battle or submission. O'More and the son of O'Conor (Rury) attacked the town of Ath-Ai[p], and burned the town and monastery, and destroyed many persons, both English and Irish, both by burning and slaying[q], on this occasion.

The Lord Justice came a second time into Offaly, and remained fifteen days in the country, plundering and spoiling it, burning churches and monasteries, and destroying crops[r] and corn. He left a garrison in the town[s], to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred [armed] with guns, one hundred with battle-axes, and one hundred soldiers, together with their common attendants; he left them a sufficiency of food, and all other necessaries, and then departed, and proceeded with his great army into Leix, whither the Earl of Desmond came with a numerous army to join him. They remained for fifteen days plundering that country; and they took Baile-Adam[t], a castle belonging to O'More, and left warders in it. After this the Lord Justice sent letters and writings to the chieftains[u] of Offaly, inviting them[w] to come into the territory, and abandon O'Conor, and that he would grant them pardon. They accordingly did return; but not long afterwards the English returned into the territory, and acted treacherously[x] towards them, so that they deprived them of many thousands of cows. O'Conor and O'More were proclaimed [traitors] throughout Ireland, and their territories were transferred[y] to the King. And O'Conor went into Connaught to look for forces; and the people of Fircall and Mageoghegan, at the request of the Lord Justice, turned upon O'Conor's people,

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called Philipstown), which he built on this occasion to subdue O'Conor Faly. The Four Masters should have written it thus: "He erected a fort at Daingean in Offaly, in which he left a garrison to oppose O'Conor, namely, one hundred horsemen, one hundred gunners, one hundred axemen, and one hundred soldiers [sagittarii?] with their attendants."

[t] *Baile-Adam*, now Ballyadams, a castle in ruins, giving name to a barony in the north-east of the Queen's County.

[u] *Chieftains*, i. e. the sub-chieftains who were tributary to O'Conor, as O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, O'Hennessy, &c.

[w] *Inviting them*, literally, "telling them to come into the territory."

[x] *Acted treacherously.*—This treacherous conduct of Sir William Brabazon is not referred to by Ware, Cox, Leland, or any of the modern Irish historians.

[y] *Transferred*, i. e. confiscated or seized to the King's use.

braigde ile díḃ. Do rónsat clann colmáin ⁊ muintir taḋccáin an ccédna. Ar ing ma ro tꝉcclamaḋ a ccoṁṁór sin dairccdiḃ ⁊ dédalaiḃ is na dꝉiḋꝉnċoiḃ conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin ro haṫċuireaḋ occus ro hionnarbaḋ ceann sonusa ⁊ saiḋḃrꝉsa an lꝉiṫe irraiḃe fein derinn .i. brian ó concoḃair, ⁊ ro ḟuiriḋ siḋe hi cconnaċtaiḃ co nodlaicc iar ngairm trétura de lá gallaiḃ.

Mac giolla pattraicc .i. brian do gabail a mic fꝉin .i. taḋcc (cꝉnn fꝉḋna toġaiḋe eirsiḋe), ⁊ a ċur go háṫ cliaṫ co na ċoirṫiḃ fꝉn sccriobṫa araon ris, ⁊ goill dia ḃásucċaḋ ar foráilꝉṁ a aṫar.

Monaḋ nua do ṫeaċt i nerinn .i. copar, ⁊ roḃꝉiccꝉn dfearaiḃ ereann a gaḃail mar airccꝉtt. Bá mór ⁊ bá haḋbal nꝉrt Saxanaiġ i nerinn an tan sa co mba suaill má baoí aiṫġin na broide i mbáttar lꝉṫ moġa riaṁ riar an tan soin.

Taḋcc ó coḃṫaiġ oide scol ereann lé dán do ġaḃáil lá gallaiḃ ⁊ a ḃꝉiṫ ráiṫe co lꝉiṫ illaiṁ hi ccaislen an ríġ tre na coṁmbáiḋ lé gaoiḋealaiḃ co ro fobraḋ aoiḋꝉḋ, ara aoí terna slán fá ḋeóiḋ.

Na Saxain acc dénaṁ caislén an daingin, ⁊ tꝉmpall cille o duirrṫi do briseaḋ leó, ⁊ a cor san obair, ⁊ pꝉrsún cruaċain do ṁilleaḋ dóiḃ.

An sꝉisꝉdh Eduard do rioġadh os Saxaiḃ. 28. Ianuarij.

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[z] *The Clann-Colman*, i. e. the O'Melaghlins, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[a] *Muintir-Tadhgain*, i. e. the Foxes, who were at this period seated in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the county of Westmeath.

[b] *Scarcely.*—Ar ing is thus explained by O'Clery: "Ing .i. éigꝉn. ar ing .i. ar ar éigen."

[c] *Copper.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, under this year, that King Henry, to maintain his charges in Ireland (being in want of money, by reason of the vast treasure he had wasted on his expeditions into France and Scotland), gave directions to have brass money coined, and commanded by proclamation that it should pass for current and lawful money in all parts of Ireland.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 280. Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, p. 50, states that these coins, according to indenture, were to be eight ounces fine, and four ounces alloy; but that, as Simon and Ruding justly observe, they were only four ounces fine and eight alloy. From several of these coins yet remaining, it is quite evident that they were mixed, not pure brass, as Ware says, or pure copper, as the Four Masters have it. It is probable that neither Ware nor the Four Masters ever saw any one of these coins.

[d] *Eighteen weeks*, literally, "a quarter and a half."

[e] *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. The site of this Daingean, or fort of Philipstown, is now occupied by Mr. Blacker's house, situated at that extremity of the town nearest to Tullamore. In the wall of this house the proprietor pointed out to the Editor in 1838,

and took many cows and prisoners from them. The Clann-Colman[z] and Muintir-Tadhgain[a] did the same; and scarcely[b] had there been in modern times so much booty and spoil collected together. And thus was he expelled and banished, he who had been the head of the happiness and prosperity of that half of Ireland in which he lived, namely, Brian O'Conor. And he remained in Connaught until [the following] Christmas, after having been proclaimed a traitor by the English.

Mac Gilla-Patrick (Brian) took prisoner his own son, Teige, a distinguished captain, and sent him to Dublin with [a statement of] his crimes written along with him; and the English of Dublin put him to death at the request of his father.

New coin was introduced into Ireland, i. e. copper[c]; and the men of Ireland were obliged to use it as silver.

At this time the power of the English was great and immense in Ireland, so that the bondage in which the people of Leath-Mhogha were had scarcely been ever equalled before that time.

Teige O'Coffey, preceptor of the schools of Ireland in poetry, was taken prisoner by the English, and confined for eighteen weeks[d] in the King's castle for his attachment to the Irish. It was intended that he should be put to death, but he escaped safe from them at length.

The English erected the castle of Daingean[e], and destroyed the church of Cill O'Duirthi[f], and used its materials in the work; and they ruined the castle of Cruachan.

Edward VI.[g] was crowned King of England on the 28th of January.

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two stones on which are sculptured the royal arms of England, and the date 1556. The Editor is of opinion that this was the place which was garrisoned by the Lord Justice in this year to subdue O'Conor, and not Athy, as is generally stated by Irish historians. If so, this entry should precede the one above given, beginning p. 1497, line 7, *supra*.

[f] *Cill O'Duirthi*, i. e. the church of the Ui-Duirthi, now Killodurhy, or Killoderhy, a parish comprising the town of Philipstown, in the King's County. No part of this church is now standing, nor does it appear to have been ever rebuilt after this period.

[g] *Edward VI.*—The Four Masters should have entered this passage under the next year. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 334, shews from the most authentic sources, that Edward VI. ascended the throne on the day of the death of his father, Henry VIII., namely, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.

AOIS CRIOST, 1547.

Aois criost, mile, cuícc céd, cſṫraċat, a Seaċt.

Mac suiḃne baġaineċ, niall ócc do ṁarḃaḋ an. 3. september la cloinn a ḋearḃraṫar .i. clann Maolmuire .i. doṁnall ócc ⁊ brian ócc. Ḃá hann ro marḃaḋ side isin mbaḋḃḋún nua, ⁊ hé i mbraiġdſnus a ndioġail a ṅaṫar ro marḃaḋ lá Niall fect riaṁ, Maolmuire mſirgeaċ an dſrbraṫair ele ní ro cuidiġ side an marḃaḋ ísin.

Mór inġſn uí cſrḃaill bſn dſrsccaiġṫe dſiġeiniġ décc.

Caṫraoínſḋ mór forr na diḃſrccaċaiḃ i mbaile na ttri ccaislén lá saxancoiḃ ⁊ lá brian an ċoccaiḋ mac toirrḋealbaiġ uí tuaṫail dú in ro gabaḋ dá mac Semais mic an iarla .i. Muiris an ḟſḋa ⁊ hanrai co ccſiṫre fearaiḃ décc dia muintir. Ruccaḋ co haṫ cliaṫ iatt iar sin, ⁊ do ronaḋ cſṫraṁna díḃ uile cenmoṫa Muiris, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ hi ccaislén an ríġ acc iomḟuireċ lé coṁairle cia bás do berṫaoí ḋó. Ro sccaoíleaḋ, ⁊ ro scarraḋ na foġlaḋa ⁊ na diḃſrccaiġ aṁlaiḋ sin ⁊ gér ḃó gearr a ré .i. bliaḋain, rob aḋḃal a ffoġail.

O conċoḃair ⁊ ó mórḋa do ḋol tar sionainn, ⁊ ar ndol do ḋruinġ dá ccloinn ina ccoinne co hát cróiċ, ⁊ soċaiḋe mór do ṫionol dóiḃ do ḋol do dioġail a nduiṫce ⁊ a ffſroinn ar Shaxancoiḃ, ⁊ a ndol iar sin illaiġniḃ.

Gaoṫ ṁór déirġe an oiḋċe ria ffeil bríġde gur ḃó suaill má tainic a coṁmór ó ġſin criost alle go ro bris tſmpail, mainistre ⁊ caisléin ⁊ co hairiḋe ro ḃris sí an dá uillinn iarṫaraiġ do ṫſmpall cluana mic nóis.

Smaċt ⁊ nſrt aḋḃal acc Saxoiḃ co na lſiccſḋ an ſccla do neoċ biadh ná caoṁna do ṫaḃairt dua conċoḃair na dua mórḋa.

An lusṫiseaċt do ḃuain do antoin Sentliger, ⁊ iustis nua do gabail a ionaiḋ .i. eduard belligam.

Muiris an ḟſḋa mac iarla cille dara do ḃásuccaḋ i nát cliaṫ.

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[h] *Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen*, i. e. the town of the three castles, now the Three Castles on the River Liffey, in the parish of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. It is called "the Town of the Three Castles" in the Down Survey, and, according to tradition, there were three castles at the place, but there is only the ruins of one of them at present.

[i] *Brian-an-Chogaidh*, i. e. Brian, or Bernard, of the war.

[j] *Ath-Croich.*—This was the name of a ford on

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1547.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-seven.

Mac Sweeny Baghaineach (Niall Oge) was slain on the 3rd of September, by the sons of his own brother, namely, the sons of Maelmurry, namely, Donnell Oge and Donnell Oge. He was killed while in prison, in the new Badh Bawn, in revenge of their father, who had been slain some time before by Niall. Maelmurry Meirgeach, their other brother, did not assist them in this killing.

More, daughter of O'Carroll, an excellent and truly hospitable woman, died.

The rebels [Fitzgeralds] sustained a great defeat at Baile-na-dtri-gCaislen[h] from the English, and from Brian-an-chogaidh[i], the son of Turlough O'Toole, in which the two sons of James, son of the Earl, namely, Maurice-an-fheadha and Henry, with fourteen of their people, were taken prisoners. They were afterwards conveyed to Dublin, and all cut into quarters, excepting Maurice, who was imprisoned in the King's castle, until it should be determined what death he should receive. Thus were these plunderers and rebels dispersed and scared; and although their career was but of short duration (one year only), they committed vast depredations.

O'Conor and O'More crossed the Shannon, some of their sons having come for them to Ath-Croich[j]. They assembled numerous forces for the purpose of wreaking their vengeance on the English, who were in possession of their patrimonial lands; and they afterwards proceeded into Leinster.

A great wind arose the night before the festival of St. Bridget. Scarcely had so great a storm occurred from the birth of Christ until then. It threw down churches, monasteries, and castles, and particularly the two western wings of the church of Clonmacnoise.

The power and jurisdiction of the English prevailed so much, that, through terror[k], no one dared to give food or protection to O'Conor or O'More.

The justiceship was taken out of the hands of Anthony St. Leger; and a new Justice assumed his place, namely, Edward Bellingham.

Maurice-an-fheadha, son of the Earl of Kildare, was put to death in Dublin.

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the Shannon, near Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note [g].

[k] *Through terror*, literally, "the English had immense jurisdiction and power, so that fear used to prevent every person from giving food or shelter to O'Conor, or O'More."

Creaċa móra (.i. cuicc céd bó) do denamh lá Maeleaċlainn god ó madagáin ar uíḃ domnalláin.

Caislén aṫa luain do ċoruccaḋ lá gallaiḃ .i. lé huilliam brabasón tresinér an ríġ i nerinn, ⁊ lá gallaiḃ, ⁊ gaoiḋealaiḃ na miḋe (daiṁḋeóin uí ċeallaiġ) (donnċaḋ mac emainn) ⁊ gaoiḋeal cconnaċt. Battar dona slóiġ an iustis an tan sin hillaiġis acc dénaṁ dúnċluiḋ acc an mbáḋún riaganaċ, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃsiod barda ann lé haghaiḋ uí ċonċobair ⁊ uí morḋa.

Cobṫaċ mac Maoileaċlainn mic bſrsail uí madagáin macaoṁ a aosa (.i. bliaḋain ar ḟiċit) rob fſrr dia ċinſḋ badein do ṁarḃaḋ lá muintir uí ċſrḃaill ⁊ lá muintir maoileaċlainn bailḃ uí madacain. Murċaḋ riaḃaċ mac uí madaccáin dſrḃraṫair Maoileaċlainn bailḃ baoí i ngſiṁeal ag cobṫaċ do ċrochaḋ ina diogail la braiṫriḃ cobṫaiġ ⁊ lá a ṁuintir conaḋ a naoínḟeaċt ruccaḋ dia naḋnacal iad.

O conċoḃair ⁊ caṫaoir ruaḋ co na braiṫriḃ do ḋénaṁ cſngail go nua ré roile i nacchaiḋ gall, uair ro ḃſnsat goill a ndúthaiġ díḃsiḋe aṁail ro ḃſnsat dua conċoḃair conaḋ aire sin do lottar a ccombáiḋ uí ċonċoḃair.

Indsaicchiḋ do ṫaḃairt lá hua mórḋa ⁊ lá cloinn ċaṫaoir uí ċonċoḃair hi contae ċille dara go ro loisccеaḋ ⁊ go ro creachaḋ urṁór criċe iustaraċ leó. Ro ansatt iaraṁ isin tír go rucc an iustís forra. Ro sraoíneaḋ for na gaoiḋelaiḃ sin, ⁊ ro marbaḋ dá céd troiġteċ diḃ lais don ċur sin.

Maiḋm do ṫaḃairt ar ua maoileaċlainn (conn mac airt) co na ḃraiṫriḃ lá niall mac feilim uí ṁaoíleaċlainn, ⁊ lá muintir barúin dealḃna ar faiṫċe ciarain dú in ro marḃaḋ ó maoileaċlainn conn, ⁊ corbmac a ḋearbraṫair tanaisi cloinne colmáin, ⁊ fiċe nó ḋó amaille friú.

O conċoḃair brian, ⁊ ó mórḋa giolla pattraicc (iar ná ttréccean do gaoiḋealaiḃ) do ḋol hi ccſnn ġall fá na mbrſiṫ fſin ar comairce ġoill uasail .i. leutenant ⁊ bá holc an comairce hiṡin.

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[l] *From the O'Donnellans*, ó uiḃ doṁnalláin. Here the uiḃ is the dative plural of O, the prefix of the surname, not of the tribe-name, which was Clann-Breasail. For the true descent of this family, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 32, 76.

[m] *Badhun-Riaganach*, i. e. the bawn of the Hy-Regan which was the tribe-name of the O'Dunnes, in the barony of Tinahinch and Queen's County. This is probably Castlebrack, situated near Cloonaslee in this barony.

[n] *Faithche-Chiarain*, i. e. St. Kieran's green. The Editor has not been able to find any place bearing this name in the county of Westmeath.

[o] *The Lieutenant.*—This was Francis Brian, who married the Countess Dowager of Ormond,

Great preys, i. e. five hundred cows, were carried off by Melaghlin God O'Madden from the O'Donnellans[l].

The castle of Athlone was repaired by the English, namely, by William Brabazon, the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and the English and Irish of Meath, in despite of O'Kelly (Donough, the son of Edmond) and the Irish of Connaught. At this time the forces of the Lord Justice were [engaged in] erecting a fortification in Leix around Badhun-Riaganach[m], where they left warriors to oppose O'Conor and O'More.

Coffey, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal O'Madden, the best youth of his age (twenty-one years) of his tribe, was slain by the people of O'Carroll and of Melaghlin Balbh O'Madden. [But] Murrough Reagh, the son of O'Madden, the brother of Melaghlin Balbh, who was in prison with Coffey, was hanged, in revenge of him, by Coffey's kinsmen and people ; so that both were carried for interment at the same time.

O'Conor and Cahir Roe, and their kindred, formed a new confederacy against the English, for the English had stripped these also of their patrimony, as well as O'Conor ; and therefore they joined in confederacy with O'Conor.

An irruption was made by O'More and the sons of Cahir O'Conor into the county of Kildare, and burned and plundered the greater part of the territory of the Eustaces. They remained in that country until the Lord Justice overtook them. These Irish were defeated on this occasion, with the loss of two hundred foot soldiers.

O'Melaghlin (Con, the son of Art) and his kinsmen were defeated by Niall, the son of Felim O'Melaghlin, and the people of the Baron of Delvin, at Faithche-Chiarain[n], where there were slain O'Melaghlin (Con) and Cormac, his brother, Tanist of Clann-Colman, and a score or two along with them.

O'Conor (Brian) and O'More (Gilla-Patrick), having been abandoned by the Irish, went over to the English, to make submission to them upon their own terms, under the protection of an English gentleman, i. e. the Lieutenant[o]. This, however, was a bad protection.

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and was made Marshal of Ireland, and governor of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. He was chosen Lord Justice of Ireland on the 27th of December, 1549, but did not long enjoy this honour, for having made a journey into the county of Tipperary, to check the incursions of O'Carroll, he died at Clonmel on the 2nd of February following.

Cucoiccriċe mac emainn még coċláin cenn a ġabláin fein do marḃaḋ hi ffiull lá maoíleaċlainn ua maoíleaċlainn, ⁊ lá Murċaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ.

Mac murċaḋa, Muirċertaċ mac airt buiḋe décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1548.

Aois Criost, mile, cuícc ced, cetraċa, a hoċt.

Maiḋm ṁór do ṫaḃairt lá hua ndoṁnaill Maġnus ar sraṫ bó fiaich ar a mac fein .i. an calḃaċ, ⁊ ar ó ccaṫán .i. Maġnus mac donnchaiḋ dú in ro marḃaḋ ó caṫain feissin co soċaiḋiḃ ele an seaċtṁaḋ lá do ṁí febru.

Maire inġen meic conmiḋe do écc, an. 4. april.

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[p] *Mac Murrough, &c.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287. It is in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, who was Ulster King at Arms, but the translation was made for Sir James Ware, by some good Irish and Latin scholar, probably Dr. John Lynch, the author of Cambrensis Eversus. The Editor considers it his duty to lay this translation before the reader, that he may be enabled to judge for himself; but it should be remarked that the translator does not follow the irregularities or imperfections of his original:

"1547. Mac Suinius Bagnensis, Nellus juvenis a fratris ejus Mariani filiis quem jampridem interemerat, Daniele juveni & Briano juveni vita privatus est in mandro novo, etiam tum ad eum in vinculis haberent; vt nimirum ultione de patris nece sumerent. Sed frater eorum Marianus Mergeach illius cœdis ne conscius nec consors fuit.

"Mora filia ô Cearvalli proba mulier et hospitalis obiit.

"Angli et Brianus cognomento bellicosus filius Terdelachi ô Tuathali cum præscriptis Geraldinis in villa Trium Castellorum pugnam congressi duos filios Jacobi filii comitis Kildariæ, Mauritium et Henricum et 14 eorum comites ceperunt, qui postea Dublinium adducti omnes in carcerem acti et in quatuor partes dissecti sunt; præter unum Mauritium qui in vincula conjectus arci Regia custodiendus traditur, dum concilium miretur qua pœna multaretur, atque hoc pacto ea societas dissoluta est, quæ exiguo unius anni spatio quo florebat, clades pene innumeras edidit.

"O'Conchauro et ô Moro ultra Sinneum amnem profectis ex ô Conchauri filiis atque ad vadum de Croich occurrunt, et copiis quam maximis comparatis Lageniam ingrediuntur ad avitos agros sibi eximi vendicandos, vel injurias sibi ab Anglis illatas vindicandas.

"Pridie f. Sanctæ Bridgidæ venti adeo vehementer extuli sunt, ut post Christum natum tanta vehementia concitati non putantur templa, monasteria & castella solo adæquarunt ac præ cæteris duo anguli occidentales templi Clonmacnosiensis evertuntur.

"Anglorum potentia eo provectà est ut nemo cibum aut quidvis aliud subsidium ô Conchauro aut O'Moro subministrare auderet.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregi successit in proregum munere obeundo Edw. Bellinghamus.

Cucogry, the son of Edmond Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch of that family, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Melaghlin and Murrough, the son of Turlough.

Mac Murrough (Murtough, the son of Art Boy) died[p].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1548.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-eight.

A great defeat was given by O'Donnell (Manus) to his own son, Calvagh, and O'Kane (Manus, the son of Donough), at Srath-bo-Fiaich[q], where O'Kane himself and numbers of others were slain, on the 7th of the month of February.

Mary, the daughter of Mac Conmidhe [Mac Namee], died on the 4th of April.

"Mauritius an fedha Comitis Kildariæ filius extremo supplicio Dublinii afficitur.

"Malachias Got ô Maddin 500 boum prædam ab Uibh-Donellanis retulit.

"Castellum Athloniæ a Gulielmo Brabazono Hiberniæ Thesauro et Anglis et Hibernis Midiam incolentibus instauratur invitis etiam O'Kellio, Donal filio Edmundi, ac cæteris Hibernis Conaciensibus. Proregis Exercitus per ea tempora in Leghsia agens, vallum de Riaganach muro valido et præsidio militum munivit, ut se ô Conchauri & ô Mori conatibus opponeret.

"Cobtachus filius Malachiæ filii Bressali ô Maddin juvenis 21 annos natus contemporaneorum gentis ejus præstantissimus, occisus est a clientela ô Carvalli & Malachiæ Balbi ô Maddin; sed Murachus Riabhach Malachiæ Balbi frater apud Cobtachum in vinculis pœnam cedis illius dedit, suspendio affectus, a memorati Cobtachi propinquis et clientibus ita ut eodem funere ad sepulturam elati fuerunt.

"Cahirus Rufus novo se armorum societate ô Conchauro junxit ut quem etiam Angli non secus quam ô Conchaurum avitis possessionibus extirparunt.

"O'Morum et Cahiri O'Conchauri filios in comitatum Kildariæ progressos, et in eo postquam Eustachiorum agros devastatos diutius hærentes Prorex prælio aggressus fudit, 200 peditibus internecioni datis.

"Cum ô Moelachlino Cono Arturi filio ac propinquis ejus in certamen veniunt Nellus Felemei O'Moelachlini filius et Baronis Delviniæ filius in Campo Ciarani his victoriam reportantibus O'Moelachlino, Cormaco fratre Clancolmanorum post O'Moelachlinum Dynasta, et aliis 20 desideratis.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus a suis derelicti ad nobilis cujusdam procenturionis Angli profugium se ultro receperunt, quod sibi minime tutum postea deprehenderunt.

"Cuchogrius filius Edmundi Mac Coghlani in tribu ejus primus proditione a Malachia O'Moelachlin et Muracho Terdelachi filio coesus est.

"Mac Murchus, Murchertachus, filius Arturi Flavi obiit."

[q] *Srath-bo-Fiaich*, i. e. the holm or strath of the cows of Fiach, a man's name. This was the name of a very beautiful strath, situated along the banks of the River Finn, near the town of Ballybofey, in the barony of Raphoe, and county

O concoḃair ⁊ ó mórḋa do ḋol hi saxaiḃ las an leutenant fá grásaiḃ an ríġ ⁊ an rí do ṫaḃairt a nduiṫċe .i. laoiġiss ⁊ uí failġe don leutenant, ⁊ dia ḃraṫair, ⁊ da ċúirt ṁóra do ḋénaṁ leó sna tiriḃ sin .i. an campa hillaoiġis, ⁊ an daingen i nuiḃ failge, ⁊ ro ġaḃsat acc taḃairt na bferonn sin ar ċíos do Shaxanċoiḃ ⁊ deirendċoiḃ aṁail rob aṫarḋa diles dóiḃ fein iad iar naṫċur ⁊ iar nionnarḃaḋ a noiḋreaḋ bunaḋ eistiḃ .i. o conċoḃair, ⁊ ó mórḋa co na ccineḋ ⁊ co na cclannmaicne arċena.

O maoileaċlainn .i. taḋcc ruaḋ do ṫaḃairt Emainn afaii ⁊ soċraide laiġneaċ leis go dealḃna dia hiondraḋ, ⁊ as aṁlaiḋ tarla dóiḃ, Ro gaḃaḋ Maoileaċlainn mac airt uí maoileaċlainn lá hemann afaii ar tteaċt dó le hemann fein don tir ar forċongra ċoṁairle an riġ, ⁊ ro cuir sé co háṫ cliaṫ é. Ro gaḃaḋ dna caislén ċinn ċoraḋ ⁊ mainistir gailinne lá hua maoíleaċlainn, ⁊ lá hemann. Do impa ua maoíleaċlainn fó aiṫṁéla gan uṁla gan eidire. Baí emann afaii ag gaḃáil delḃna a huċt an riġ ar bélaiḃ uí maoíleaċlainn conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin tucc ó maoíleaċlainn slat lais dia ro buaileaḋ é fein fria, uair ro aṫċuir ⁊ ro iondarb emann a faii é fein co na ċineḋ uile ó ḋelḃna, ⁊ ro dioċuir é eiste aṁail dioċuires an saiṫe nua an sen saiṫe. Ro ġair sé iaraṁ Macc coċláin dart mac corbmaic, ⁊ ro ḃen sé an ċuid don tír do bí ag corbmac mac an ḟirdorċa de. Ro ċreaċ, Ro ionnarb, ⁊ ro ḋibir é tar sionainn siar hi mainechaiḃ, ⁊ iar ndioċar corbmaic ḋo ro aṫnuaḋaiġ caislén cille comainn, ⁊ do ċuir lón sleaċta fergail ann, ⁊ barda uaḋa fein. Sluaiccċeaḋ lá corbmac, 9. man, ⁊ lá maineachaiḃ i ndealḃna, Ro loisccset, ⁊ ro ċreaċsat lomcluain í ḟlaiṫile, ⁊ cnoc ráṫa benain, ⁊ ro

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of Donegal. After the erection of the town the word Baile, "town" was substituted for Strath, "holm."

[r] *Campa*, now the town of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

[s] *Daingean*, now Philipstown, in the King's County. It should be here remarked that what the English and Anglo-Irish writers call the fort of Leix, is called Campa by the Irish annalists; and that what the latter call Daingean in Ui Failghe, the former call the "Fort of Falie."

[t] *A Faii.*—This name is now written Fay, not Fahy, as Sir Richard Cox has it. The O'Fahys are Irish, and were seated in the county of Galway; but the Fays are Anglo-Normans, and were seated in Westmeath.—See an Inquisition taken at Mullingar, on the 10th of July, 1620. Cox calls him Edmond Fahy, and supposes that he was an Irish rebel!

[u] *Ceann-Coradh*, now Kincora, in the parish of Wheery, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note [e], under the year 1517, p. 1340, *supra*.

[w] *Galinn*, now Gillen, near the village of Firbane, in the King's County.

[x] *To strike himself*, i. e. a rod for his own

O'Conor and O'More went to England with the Lieutenant [Francis Bryan], at the King's mercy. The King, however, gave their patrimonial inheritances, namely, Leix and Offaly, to the Lieutenant and his kinsman, who built two large courts [mansions] in these territories, namely, the Campa[r], in Leix, and Daingean[s], in Offaly; and they proceeded to let these lands at rents to the English and Irish, as if they were their own lawful patrimonial inheritances, after having banished and expelled their own rightful, original inheritors, O'Conor and O'More, from thence, with all their adherents and descendants.

O'Melaghlin, i.e. Teige Roe, brought Edmond a Faii[t] and the forces of Leinster into Delvin, to plunder that territory. It happened that Edmond a Faii made a prisoner of Melaghlin, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had come along with Edmond, by order of the King's Council, and sent him to Dublin. The castle of Ceann-coradh[u] and the monastery of Galinn[w] were taken on this occasion by O'Melaghlin and Edmond. O'Melaghlin returned [from Delvin] in sorrow, without [obtaining] submissions or hostages; and Edmond continued to conquer Delvin in the King's name, in opposition to O'Melaghlin; and thus had O'Melaghlin brought a rod into the country to strike himself[x], for Edmond a Faii expelled and banished himself and all his tribe out of Delvin, just as the young swarm [of bees] expels the old. He afterwards styled Art, the son of Cormac, the Mac Coghlan, and deprived Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh, of that portion of the country which he possessed. He plundered [him, and] expelled and banished him westwards, across the Shannon, into Hy-Many; and after thus expelling Cormac, he repaired the castle of Cill-Comainn[y], and placed the provisions of the descendants of Farrell and his own warders in it. Cormac and the Hy-Many, on the 9th of May, made an incursion into Delvin; and they burned and plundered Lomchluain-I-Flaithile[z] and Cnoc-Ratha-Benain[a], and

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breech,—a very trite proverb.

[y] *Cill-Comainn*, i. e. the church of St. Coman, now Kilcommon, in the barony of Clonlisk, and King's County.—See an Inquisition taken at Drumkenan on the 15th of December, 1621.

[z] *Lomchluain-I-Flaithile*, i. e. the bare lawn or meadow of O'Flaithile (now Flattery). Now Lumploon, a townland near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See extract from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, quoted under the year 1285, note [e], p. 442, *supra*. The O'Flaithilys, or Flatterys, as they are now called, are a branch of the Dealbhna-Eathra, said to be senior to the Mac Coghlans. They are still numerous enough in the territory of Delvin, or the barony of Garrycastle.

[a] *Cnoc-Ratha-Beanain*, i. e. the hill of Banan's

marbsat seisear do ḋaoínib, ⁊ aon mac uí ṡiaġail Muirċeartaċ fer a aosa bá ferr lé leiġes dá mbaoí ina coṁḟoċraib. Do rala dóib iaraṁ go ccomairnicc mág coċláin, an tír, ⁊ na buandaḋa faiieaċa friú ag bél aṫa na ccaoraċ for duḃaḃainn, Ro sraoíneaḋ for corbmac co na ṡluacċ, ⁊ Ro marḃaḋ tuilleaḋ ar fiċit diḃ im Mhaoileaċlainn mac Seain uí ċeallaiġ im mac uí ḟollaṁain feilim ⁊ im mac duḃġaill mic neaċtain, ⁊ ba moa oldás fiċe eaċ amaille lé hairm ⁊ lé heideḋ iomḋa ro ḟáccaiḃsiot, ⁊ ro báiṫeḋ araill ele díḃ. Ro diċendait iatt uile a haén ċoṁairle an luan iar sin, ⁊ ruccaḋ a ccinn go baile emainn faii (.i. baile mic adam hi ccenel fearga i nele í cerḃaill), ⁊ ro tóccḃaḋ for biorċuailliḃ i náirde iatt hi ccomarḋa corccair.

Forlongṗort lá hemann a faii a ttimċeall ċaisléin an ḟeodáin fri re oċt lá, ⁊ corbmac mág coċláin do beiṫ istiġ isin ccaislén go ro benaḋ braiġde de, ⁊ do róinerioṁ, ⁊ emann cairdes criost fria roile.

Coccaḋ mór etir ḟrangcaċaiḃ, Saxancoiḃ, ⁊ albanċoiḃ, Donnċaḋ mac uí conċoḃair ḟailge, ⁊ clann ċaṫaoir uí conċoḃair do ḋol i ttuarusdal an ríġ, ⁊ a ccur go saxoiḃ do ċongnaṁ coccaiḋ, ⁊ dia ndíoċur ó naṫarḋa co nerġe amaċ móir amaille friú do ċeiṫirn ċoíccid laiġen ⁊ na miḋe.

An calḃaċ ó cerḃaill do dol co háṫ cliaṫ dionnsaicċiḋ na cúirte móire, ⁊ a gaḃail hi ffiull, ⁊ a ċur hi ccaislén an riġ hillaiṁ ⁊ gan fios a aḋḃair nó a fuarlaiccti do ṫaḃairt do neoċ.

An leutenont, ⁊ emann a faii do ḋol fá ḋó ar sluaicċeḋ i néle ⁊ imeaccla ṁór do ġaḃail uí cearḃaill taḋcc lusc deriḋe go ro eiriġ coccaḋ etorra de sin. Nír bó cian iar sin go ro iarr emann a faii ar ṁág coċláin ⁊ ar dealḃna dol lais ar caoraiġeaċt i néle. Ro eimġettar suṁ dna an ní sin, Ro lonnaicċeḋ ⁊ ro ferccaicċeḋ eṁann tríd sin go ro eiriġ easaonta etorra, ⁊ ro

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rath. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

[b] *O'Sheil.*—The head of this family lived at Baile-Ui-Shiaghail, now Ballysheil, near the River Brusna, in the parish of Gillen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The O'Sheils of this district were hereditary physicians to the Mac Coghlans. Niall O'Sheil and Hugh O'Sheil were subscribing witnesses to the will of Sir John Coghlan, made in 1590.

[c] *Bel-atha-na-gcaerach*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the sheep. This name is now obsolete, at least the Editor did not meet any one residing in this neighbourhood that ever heard of it.

[d] *Dubh-Abhainn*, i. e. the Black River, now the Blackwater, a small river which forms for some miles the boundary between the parishes of Tisaran and Clonmacnoise, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[e] *Baile-mic-Adam*, i. e. the town of Mac Adam,

slew six persons, besides the only son of O'Sheil[b] (Murtough), the best physician of his years in the neighbourhood. It happened afterwards that Mac Coghlan, the inhabitants of the country, and the bonaghtmen of the Faiis, met them at Bel-atha-na-gcaerach[c], a ford on the River Dubh-Abhainn[d], where Cormac and his army were defeated, and more than twenty slain, together with Melaghlin, the son of John O'Kelly, the son of O'Fallon (Felim), and the son of Dowell Mac Naghtan; and they left behind them twenty horses, besides weapons and armour. Others of them were drowned. By common consent they were all beheaded on the Monday following; and their heads were carried to the town of Edmond a Faii, namely, Baile-mic-Adam[e], in Kinel-Fearga[f], in Ely O'Carroll, and elevated on sharp poles as trophies of victory.

Edmond a Faii pitched his camp around the castle of Feadan[g], and remained there for eight days. Cormac Mac Coghlan, who during this time was within the castle, was compelled to give hostages; and he and Edmond formed a gossipred with each other.

A great war having broken out between the French, the English, and the Scots, Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly, and the sons of O'Conor Faly, entered the King's service, and were sent to England to assist in the war, and [thus] to be banished from their patrimonial inheritances. They were attended by a numerous muster of the kerns of the province of Leinster and Meath.

Calvagh O'Carroll went to Dublin to the great court, and was taken by treachery, and imprisoned in the King's castle; nor was any one suffered to know why he was taken, or how much would be demanded for his ransom.

The Lieutenant and Edmond a Faii made two incursions into Ely, which very much alarmed O'Carroll; and a war broke out between [him and] them in consequence. Not long after this Edmond a Faii requested Mac Coghlan and the people of Delvin to accompany him on a predatory excursion into Ely. This they refused to do; and Edmond became highly enraged and incensed on account of it, so that hostilities broke out between them; and O'Carroll and

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or of the son of Adam, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about six miles westwards from the little town of Clonaslee, in the Queen's County.

[f] *Kinel-Fearga.*—This was the name of a tribe and territory in Ely O'Carroll, nearly, if not exactly, coextensive with the barony of Ballybritt, in the King's County.

[g] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

díoċuir ó cſrḃaill ⁊ Mag coċláin emann uaṫa tria na anffoltaiḃ ⁊ tre na ansmacc forra. Ro gabaḋ leó caislén cille comaind ⁊ caislén cinnċoraḋ fair conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin do bſnaḋ dealḃna de iar mbſiṫ lſiṫ bliaḋain i ndaorbroid occa.

Saiġir ċiaráin, ⁊ cill corbmaic do losccaḋ, ⁊ do ḃrisſḋ la Saxanċoiḃ ⁊ lá hua ccſrḃaill.

Sluaiccſḋ las an leutenont, ⁊ lá gallaiḃ ar tarraing émainn a fan (a ndioġail a ionnarbṫa) go delḃna go ro loisccſḋ, ⁊ co ro crechaḋ leó ó ḃealaċ an ḟoṫair go toċar (.i. toċar cind ṁona), ⁊ baile még uallaċáin hillusmaġ, ⁊ báttar adhaiḋ forlongpuirt i mbaile na cloiċe, ⁊ luiḋsiot ar ccúlaiḃ ar ná ṁarac go ccrſċaiḃ, ⁊ co néḋalaiḃ gan deaḃaiḋ gan diubraccaḋ.

Indraḋ maiġe sláine lá hua maoíleaċlainn taḋcc ruaḋ, ⁊ lá gallaiḃ aṫa luain, ⁊ lá coblaċ an ċalaiḋ.

Caislén éle, ⁊ caislén delḃna .i. bſnnċor, caislén maiġi isttſn ⁊ cloċan na cceapaċ do ḃrisſḋ ar eccla na ngall.

Sluaiccſḋ las an ccaiptin ruaḋ ar ua ccſrḃaill go carraicc an comraic ⁊ do raḋ ua cſrḃaill tacar dóiḃ go ro marḃaḋ dá ḟfiṫ no atrí diḃ lais. Do rónaḋ sluaiccſḋ fó ṫrí in aon raiṫe las an ccaptín ruadh co carraicc an ċoṁraic, ⁊ ní caeṁnaccair ní don ḃealaċ ná don ċaislén, ⁊ térna gan rian iar ffaġail masla, ⁊ iar ffágḃáil druinge dia ṁuintir.

Caṫaoír ruaḋ ua concoḃair do gabáil lá Riocard saxanaċ a burc, ⁊ a toirbert do ġallaiḃ.

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[h] *Saighir-Chiarain*, now Seirkieran, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County, about four miles to the east of the town of Birr. There are some ruins of the old church still to be seen here, and the sites of various buildings are faintly traceable around it.

[i] *Cill-Cormaic*, i. e. the church of St. Cormac. This place is now called Frankford, which is a small town in the barony of Ballyboy, in the King's County.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society for 1846.

[k] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this place is shewn.

[l] *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the north of the King's County. From the situation of these two places it is quite evident that the annalists intended to say that the whole of Mac Coghlan's country was burned and ravaged on this occasion.

[m] *Baile-Mheg-Uallachain*, i. e. Mac Uallachain's town, now Ballymacuolahan, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle.—See *Tribes and Customs*

Mac Coghlan banished Edmond for his insolence and tyranny towards them. They took the castle of Kilcommon and the castle of Kincora from him; and thus was he deprived of Delvin, after it had been for half a year in cruel bondage under him.

Saighir-Chiarain[h] and Cill-Cormaic[i] were burned and destroyed by the English and O'Carroll.

The Lieutenant and the English made an incursion into Delvin, at the instance of Edmond a Faii (in revenge of his expulsion), and burned and plundered (the country) from Bealach-an-fhothair[k] to Tochar-cinn-mona[l], and also Baile Mheg-Uallachain[m], in Lusmhagh. They remained encamped for one night at Baile-na-Cloiche[n], and returned on the morrow with booty and spoils, without receiving battle or opposition.

Magh-Slaine[o] was plundered by O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), by the English of Athlone, and by the fleet of Caladh[p].

The castles of Ely and Delvin were demolished through fear of the English, namely, Banagher, the castle of Magh-Istean[q], and Clochan-na-gceapach[r].

The Red Captain made an army against O'Carroll to Carraig-an-Chomhraic[s], where O'Carroll gave battle to them, and slew forty or sixty of them.

The Red Captain made three incursions into Carraig-an-Chomhraic in one quarter of a year, but was not able to do any damage to the pass or the castle, and returned without obtaining submission, having (also) received insult, and lost several of his people.

Cahir Roe O'Conor was taken prisoner by Richard Saxonagh Burke, and delivered up to the English.

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of Hy-Many, p. 184, and the map to the same work, on which the position of this place is marked. Henry Cuolahan, Esq. of Cogran, is the present representative of the family of Ballymacuolahan.—See his pedigree traced for eleven generations in the work already referred to, p. 183–186.

[n] *Baile-na-cloiche*, i. e. town of the stone, now Stonestown, in the parish of Gillen, in the aforesaid barony of Garrycastle.

[o] *Magh-Slaine*, now Muigh-Shlaine, a well-known district in the parish of Lemanaghan, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[p] *Caladh*, a territory lying along the Shannon, in the barony of Ratholine, and county of Longford.

[q] *Magh-Istean*, now Moystown, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle.

[r] *Clochan-na-gCeapach*, now Cloghan Castle, the residence of Garrett Moore, Esq., who generally styles himself the O'Moore, situated on the banks of the Little Brosna, about three miles to the south of the town of Banagher.

[s] *Carraig-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. the rock of the

O cerḃaill do loisccaḋ an aénaiġ ar an ccaiptín ruaḋ etir mainistir ⁊ baile o badbḋún amaċ. Ro loiscc ḃeos don ċur sin mainistir uaiṫne, ⁊ ro ḋioċuir Saxanaiġ este ⁊ do rad mescbuaiḋreaḋ mór forra dia ro cloí araill dia niort, ⁊ dia ccalmatas go ro ḟóccair as a tír iatt cénmótá uathaḋ bardaḋ baoí isin aonaċ .i. hi ttor mic maġnusa nama.

Caṫaoir ruaḋ ó concoḃair do ḃaruccċaḋ i naṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ Maoilseċlainn ua maoíleaċlainn do ṫernuḋ a geiṁeal ó ġallaiḃ.

O mórḋa .i. giollapattraicc décc hi Saxaiḃ go hopann, ⁊ ro ba mór an sgél eissiḋe munbaḋ nert gall.

Indraḋ maiġe corrain tiġiḃ, templaiḃ lá hua ccerḃaill taḋcc caoċ, ⁊ lá Mag coċláin (art mac corbmaic) a ndioġail a nanffolta ar ḋelḃna, ⁊ forlongport do denaṁ leó an oiḋċe sin san lecach amadláin.

Sean mac í neill do ḋol sluaġ ar ċloinn aoḋa buiḋe, ⁊ brian faġartaċ ó neill mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe fer aġṁar ionnsaiġteaċ, saoí derlaicṫeaċ, deiġeinig, ⁊ Rédla ṡolais na clannmaicne dia mbaoí do marḃaḋ lá Sean ua neill don ċur sin.

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confluence, or contest, now Carrickachorig, or Carrigahorig, a small village in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

[t] *Uaithne*, now Abbington, in the barony of Owny, and county of Limerick.

[u] *The tower of Mac Manus.*—This was the name of the massy tower, now called "the Round" of Nenagh. The Editor has not been able to discover who this Mac Manus was, after whom this tower was called.

[w] *Escaped from the English.*—Do ṫernuḋ a geiṁeal, means, that he escaped from confinement, or from his gyves, as D. F. renders it. An English writer would express it thus: Melaghlin O'Melaghlin effected his escape from the King's Tower in Dublin, where he had been confined by the English for his rebellious practices.

[x] *Magh-Corrain.*—This was the name of a level district in the south of the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath.

[y] *Leacach Amadlain*, now evidently Lackaghmore, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, and close to Magh-Corrain, if not in it.

[z] *On that occasion.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"O'Donellus apud Strath bo fiach memorabilem victoriam de filio suo Calbhacho extulit, O'Cahano, Magno, filio Donati, qui opem filio ferebat ac multis aliis cæsis ad 7 Februarii.

"Maria, filia Mac Conmii obiit 4 April.

"O'Conchaurus et O'Morus in Angliam a procenturione illo deducti ad Regis arbitrium se causamque suam prorsus referunt, spectantes favorem aliquem sibi ab ipso exhibitum iri; sed procenturio et frater ejus amborum ditiones Leghsiam et Offalgiam a Rege donati in Hiberniam ocyus contendunt, & duo palatia Campanum in Leghsia, et Daingin in Offalia, extruunt, fundos omnes quibuscunque Anglis sive Hibernis prætio locantes, non secus ac si avitum patrimonium adiissent, nec solum justos Heredes

O'Carroll burned Nenagh upon the Red Captain, both monastery and town, from the fortress out. On this occasion he also burned the monastery of Uaithne[t], banished the Saxons out of it, and created great confusion among them, by which he weakened their power, and diminished their bravery; so that he ordered them [all] out of his country, except a few warders who were at Nenagh, in the tower of Mac Manus[u].

Cahir Roe O'Conor was put to death in Dublin; and Melaghlin O'Melaghlin made his escape from the English[w].

O'More (Gilla-Patrick) died suddenly in England; and he would have been a lamentable loss, were it not for the power of the English.

Magh-Corrain[x] was burned, both houses and churches, by O'Carroll (Teige Caech) and Mac Coghlan (Art, the son of Cormac), that they might wreak their vengeance upon Delvin. They pitched their camp for the night at Leacach Amadlain[y].

John, the son of O'Neill, marched an army against the Clann-Hugh Boy; and Brian Faghartach O'Neill, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, a successful and warlike man, a bountiful and truly hospitable worthy, the brilliant star of the tribe to which he belonged, was slain by John O'Neill on that occasion[z].

ô Conchaurum et ô Morum, excluserunt, sed etiam omnes ad eorum familias originem referentes longe arcuerunt, ut antiquum indigenorum jus antiquarent.

"O'Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, Edmundum Faium et copias Lageniæ ad Delbhinam expilandam sibi adscivit, et Edmundus Malachiam filium Arturi ô Moelachlini, ad hanc expeditionem ipsum ducentem, senatu regio jubente, cepit et Dublinio ablegavit. O'Moelachlinus et ipse sic debellando congressi sunt et castellum de Kincoradh et Gailinniæ monasterium expugnaverunt. Deinde, obside nullo a suis relata, ab Edmundo digreditur, pænitentiâ pene obrutus, quòd illum sibi ulla unquam belli societate junxerat. Porro, Edmundus Regis nomine, nullâ O'Moelachlini ratione habitâ, Delbhinam sibi obedientem esse cogit, nimirum O'Moelachlinus flagellum comparavit quo ipse vapularetur, ipsum enim et gentem ipsius universam Delbhinæ finibus expulit, quemadmodum examina recentia apud apes vetusta protrudunt. Tum Mac Coghlani titulo in Arturum filium Cormaci collato, Cormacum filium Ferdorchi parte agrorum quam possederat et pecuniâ spoliavit, et trans Sineum amnem in Imanachiam fugavit; qua re pactâ, Kilcommanam reparavit, et commeatu gentis Ferghalliæ et suo præsidio instruxit; sed nono Maii Cormacus infestis Imanachiensium agminibus Delbhinam incursat, direptionibus et exustionibus Lomchluainiam Ui Flaithiliam et montem" [*recte* collem] "Rathbeniam exinanivit, 6 hominibus et unico filio O'Sedulii (Sighelii), Murchertacho, rei medicæ in eo tractu scientissimo, interemptis. Inde progressæ copiæ Mac Coghlain, incolas, Faianos milites

AOIS CRIOST, 1549.

Aoís Criost, míle, cúicc céd, cſṫraċ, anaoí.

O Baoiġill doṁnall mac neill mic toirrḋealbaiġ décc, an. 4. august.

Aibilín inġſn í doṁnaill bſn uí baoiġill toirrḋealbaċ décc.

Maoíleaċlainn got ua madaccáin tanaisi ṡil nanmċada do ṁarḃaḋ lá maoíleaċlainn modarḋa ua madagain, ⁊ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ a ndiocċail a aṫar ⁊ a ḋſrbraṫar.

Teach dionnsaicchiḋ i mbaile an ċaislén nuí lá niall ua maoílſċlainn ar ua maoíleaċlainn taḋcc ruaḋ, ⁊ ar a ḃraṫair Murċaḋ. Ro loiscceaḋ an tſġ forra, Ro marḃaḋ, ⁊ ro loiteaḋ tuilleaḋ ar ḟicit ann, Ro marḃaḋ naonḃar do láṫair diḃ. Terna ua maoíleaċlainn ⁊ a ḃraṫair murċaḋ as, aċt ro gonaḋ Murċaḋ don ċur sin.

immissos ad Os Vadi Ovium in Amne Nigro obvios habuerunt, cum quibus ibi manus conseruerunt, profligatæ supra 20 eorum desiderarunt qui sub Malachiâ, filio Joannis O'Kelly, Felimeo O'Falani filio, et filius Dubhgalli mac Naghtain meruerunt, plures etiam quam 20 equos, loricas multas, arma plurima in conflictu, præter alios amne absorptos, amiserunt. Die vero Lunæ pugnam insecutâ, de omnium consensu capita captis amputata ad Edmundum Faium in villam suam Ballimacadam in Kinelferga Eliæ Carolinæ deferebantur, ubi in contorum cuspides elata pro trophæis visenda exhibebantur.

"Postea Edmundus Faius Fadani castellum, quo se Cormacus receperat, octidua obsidione cinxit, Cormaco obsides tradente et patriæ feodus" [Gossipred] "cum eo ineunte acquievit.

"Magno bello inter Gallos Anglos et Scotos exorto, Donatus filius O'Conchauri Falgii et Cahiri O'Conchauri filii, militiæ adscripti, in Angliam specie quidem ut sub Rege stipendia facerent, revera ut avitis sedibus amoverentur, abducti sunt, magno Lageniensium ac Midensium militum numero illos ad ea arma insecuto.

"Calbachus O'Carvaill Dublinium ad concilia profectus arci Regiæ per insidias in custodiam traditur, causâ ipsius in carcerem tradendi nec ipsi nec ulli mortalium indicatâ" [nec quo lytro liberaretur].

"Procenturio ille supra memoratus et Edmundus Faius, copiis in Eliam bis ductis, O'Carvallum Tadeum Luscum ita terruerunt, ut bellum pro se tuendo suscipere dubitaverit. Proinde Mac Coghlanum et Delbhinæ incolas Edmundus, ut, se bellum Eliæ inferente, comitarentur, rogavit, a quibus cum repulsam ferret, iracundiâ sic exarsit ut ab eorum amicitiâ protinus desciverit; illis etiam in sententiâ firmius persistentibus discordia non mediocris erupit; quæ eo usque provecta est, ut viam aperuit O'Carvallo et Mac Coghlano Edmundi a suis finibus pellendi. Ejus enim insolentiam diutius ferre non poterunt. Quare Castella de Kilcomain et Cancoradh ei ademerunt et hoc facto Delbhinam a dominationis jugo, quo semiannum premebatur, liberarunt.

"Saighria Keirani et Kilcormac immisso per Anglos et O'Carvallum igne dirutæ conflagrarunt.

"Procenturio, aliis sibi Anglis adjunctis, in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1549.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred forty-nine.

O'Boyle (Donnell, the son of Niall, who was son of Turlough) died on the 4th of August.

Eveleen, the daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough), died.

Melaghlin God O'Madden, Tanist of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Melaghlin Modhardha O'Madden and his kinsmen, in revenge of his father and brother.

A house was attacked at the town of Newcastle [in Clonlonan, Westmeath], by Niall O'Melaghlin, upon O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe) and his kinsman, Murrough. The house was burned over them, and more than twenty persons were killed and wounded; nine of them were killed on the spot. O'Melaghlin and his kinsman, Murrough, escaped; but Murrough was wounded on that occasion.

Delbhinam crebris hortatibus Edmundi Faii, vindictam ob se ab incolis ejectum spirantis, pertractus, agros inter Belachantochair et Tocharcinnmona, et Bailimicuallachain in Lusmagh rapinis et deflagrationibus procucurrerat. Obsidione deinde unius noctis Balinacloihæ admotâ operam lusit, nam postridie sine prædâ, sine pugnâ, sine deditione abire coactus est.

"Maighslaniam terrâ O'Moelachlinius et Athlonienses Angli, mari classis de Caladh devastarunt.

"Eliæ Delbhinæque castella de Banchor de Maighistin de Clochannageapach ab incolis solo adæquata sunt ne receptacula forent Anglorum.

"Centurio [Rufus] versus O'Carvallum ad Rupem altercationis adortus, acie dimicans 40 vel 60 suorum desideravit, nihilominus tamen trium tantum mensium spatio restauratas copias ad Rupem altercationis [ter] aduxit; nec aliud quidpiam quam dedecus et suorum amissionem toties rursus retulit.

"Cahirus Rufus O'Conchaurus, a Ricardo Anglico de Burgo captus, in manus Anglorum traditur.

"O'Carvallus Enachæ vicum et monasterium igne absumpsit, quo minus autem castellum et pomoerium ejus ab eâdem ruinâ prohibuerunt præsidiarii; ignem etiam ô Carvallus Uathniæ monasterio admovit, et ex illo Anglos expulit. Quæ res et eorum viribus decrementum et potentiæ contemptum non modicum peperit; et ad eam potestatem ô Carvallum extulit, ut totâ ditione suâ illos abegerit præter paucos præsidiarios qui Enachæ Mac Magnusi turrim insederunt.

"Cahirius Rufus ô Conchaurus Dublinii morte multatus, et Malachias ô Moelachlinus vinculis solutus, in libertatem eductus est.

"O'Morus Gillapatricius in Angliâ morte repentinâ sublatus, magnum sui desiderium reliquit, magnus evasurus nisi Anglorum potentia obstitisset.

"Maighcoraniam, tigh, templa" [*recte*, tecta pariter ac ecclesias] "ô Carvallus, Tadæus Cœcus, et Mac Coghlanus Arturus, Cormaci, filius populati sunt, ut hac ratione poenas ab incolis exigerent injuriarum quibus Delbhinam non ita pridem affecerant. Nocte vero populationem insecutâ apud Laccach de Amanlain castra posuerunt.

"Johannes ô Nelli filius, ducto in Clannaboiam

An Iustis eduard bellingam do ḋul hi Saxoiḃ, ⁊ uilliam brabason .i. an tresinér ina ionad, ⁊ cúirt ṁór las an iustis sin hi luimneaċ. O cerḃaill do ḋol gus an ccúirt sin ar comairce iarla desmuman, ⁊ mérae luimniġ, ⁊ maiṫe gall ⁊ gaoidel, baoí ar in ccuírt, ⁊ a ṫeaċt slán for ccúlaiḃ maille le síoṫċáin do fein ⁊ dá rann do ġaoidealaiḃ .i. Mac murċaḋa, ó ceallaiġ, ó maoíleaċlainn, ⁊ soċaiḋe ele naċ airiṁṫer.

Baile mic adam do ḃuain demann a faii, ⁊ síol ccerḃaill do beiṫ ann do riḋiri, ⁊ ba mór luaṫġaire ⁊ gairdeacus éle de sin.

Donnchaḋ ua fergail tanaisi ua ffergail do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ḋerbraṫair fein tre ṁeaḃail.

O Suillebán diarmaitt, fear cendais cairdeṁail niatta naiṁdiḋe do losccaḋ lá rudar ina ċaislén fein, ⁊ a derbraṫair aṁlaoíḃ ó suillebáin do ġabail a ionaiḋ, ⁊ aṁlaoiḃ feissin do ṁarḃaḋ iaraṁ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1550.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca.

Ruḋraiġe mac donnchaiḋ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ í domnaill espcop doire, ⁊ braṫair ar aoi ttoile decc an. 8. october, ⁊ a adnacal i ndún na ngall in aibítt, S. Ḟroinses.

An tabb (.i. sra ruaiḋ eoin a aimnsiḋe) mac doṁnaill ruaiḋ í gallċuḃair décc, an. 29. april.

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exercitu, Brianum Fagartach O'Nell, filium Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, virum antea prosperitate et bellicis aggressionibus clarum, hospitalitatis laude, et suorum studio commendatum, lucidam inter contribules stellam interficit."

[a] *Baile-Mic-Adam*, now Cadamstown, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

[b] *Soon afterwards.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"O'Boylius, Daniel, filius Nelli, filii Terdelachi, obiit 4 Augusti.

"Evelina filia ó Donnell uxor ô Boyl Terdelachi obiit.

"Malachias Moddartha ô Maddin cum necessariis suis Malachiam Got ô Maddin ô Maddino in Silanmchiâ dignitate proximum, paternæ & fraternæ cædis pœnas repetens vitâ privavit.

"Domus in pago Castelli novi, quâ ô Moelachlinus, Tadeus Rufus, et frater ejus Murachus claudebantur, igne Nelli ô Melachlini operâ injecto, conflagravit. Inter plures quam 20 in eo tumultu cæsos et vulneratos 9 loco viri non excesserunt. O'Melachlinus et Murachus evaserunt, ille incolumis, hic vulnere affectus.

"Edwardus Bellingham proregis in Angliam profecti vices Thesaurarius Brabazonus in Hiber-

Edward Bellingham, the Lord Justice, went to England; and William Brabazon, the Treasurer, [was appointed] in his place. A great court was held by this Lord Justice in Limerick, to which O'Carroll repaired, under the safe protection of the Earl of Desmond, the Mayor of Limerick, and the chiefs of the English and Irish who were present at that court; and he returned home, safe, with [terms of] peace for himself and his Irish confederates, namely, Mac Murrough, O'Kelly, O'Melaghlin, and many others not enumerated.

Baile-Mic-Adam[a] was taken from Edmond a Faii, and the O'Carrolls returned to it again; in consequence of which there was great rejoicing and exultation in Ely.

Donough O'Farrell, Tanist of the O'Farrells, was treacherously slain by his own brother.

O'Sullivan (Dermot), a kind and friendly man [to his friends], and fierce and inimical [to his enemies], was burned by gunpowder in his own castle; and his brother, Auliffe O'Sullivan, took his place; and he also was killed soon afterwards[b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1550.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty.

Rury, the son of Donough, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, and a friar by his own will[c], died, and was buried in the monastery of Donegal, in the habit of St. Francis.

The Abbot of Assaroe (John, the son of Donnell Roe O'Gallagher), died on the 29th of April.

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niâ obivit. A quo cum comitia Limerici indicerentur, ad ea O'Carvallus, comitis Desmoniæ, prætoris Limericensis ac omnium Anglorum Hibernorumque qui ad ea comitia confluxerunt præsidio tectus, concessit, et impunitate sibi ac pace sibi confederatis, O'Kellio, O'Mælachlino et aliis hic non recensitis, impetratâ domum incolumis rediit.

"Villa de Macadam Edmundo Faio ablata et familiâ O'Carvallorum [restituta, quod] Eliam in summæ voluptate perfudit.

"Donatus O'Ferrall, O'Ferrallo dignitate proximus a fratre suo per fraudem necatur.

"O'Sullevanus Dermitius, bello fortis, hosti formidabilis, amicis charus, pulvere tormentorio ignem fortuito concipiente ambustus in suo castello interiit, ac fratrem suum Amlaivum successorem habuit, sed non diuturnum ut qui paulo post interemptus fuit."

[c] *By his own will*, aꞃ aoı ꞇoıle, i. e. *quoad voluntatem.* The translator in F. 1. 18, understands this passage thus: "Studio tanto ordinis mi-

Mac suiḃne baġaineaċ toirrḋealḃaċ meircceaċ do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile meic suiḃne lá cloinn coilin (.i. uilliam taḋg ⁊ Seaan), ⁊ la clòinn ċoinneiccein, 8. ianuarii.

Ruaiḋri ballaċ mac eoġain Ruaiḋ mic suiḃne do ḃeiṫ acc cuingiḋ tiġearnais tíre boġaine for ua ndoṁnaill, ⁊ ó ná fuair do ḋeachaiḋ gus na ceallaiḃ bſga, ⁊ ro leirindraḋ an baile lais, ⁊ ro marḃaḋsoṁ iaraṁ la Maolmuire mac aeḋa ria ccind raiṫe .i. an 31. do Marta.

Mac an ḃaird ṫíre conaill, feargal mac doṁnaill ruaiḋ saoí ḟirḋana, ⁊ oide sccol, fſr ro ba mór ainm, ⁊ oirḋſrcus ar fud ereann ina aimsir, congṁalaiġ coitċſnn tiġe naoíḋſḋ décc.

Antoni Sintliger .i. an lustis, do ḃí roiṁe i nerinn do ṫeċt i nerinn ina lustis, ⁊ drong ṁór do ṁaiṫiḃ ereann do ḋol ina ḋoċum gus an ccuirt móir go háṫ cliaṫ.

Iarla do ġairm do Riocard Saxanaċ mac uillicc na ccſnd.

AOIS CRIOST, 1551.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, cáocca, ahaón.

Airdſspocc caisil emann buitiler mac piarais .i. iarla urmuman décc.

Murċaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ui briain iarla tuadmuman a huċt gall ⁊ an riġ, O briain é do ġnaṫ gaoiḋeal, fear aġṁar lé hionnsaicċiḋ, coṁnart lé coṫucċaḋ, Suim, Saiḋḃir, co niolṁaoíniḃ, ba hesiḋe ced duine dia ro gairmſḋ iarla do ṡíol mbriain do écc, ⁊ mac a dearḃraṫar donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair doirdnſḋ ina ionaḋ.

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norum affectus ut sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit."

[d] *Was styled Earl.*—The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Rodericus, filius Donati, filii Hugonis Rufi ô Donnelli, Episcopus Derensis, obiit 8 Octobris, studio tanto ordinis minorum affectus ut Sancti Francisci habitu indutus in monasterio Dungallensi sepultus fuerit.

"Edmundus filius Donati, Abbas Asroe, obiit 27 Aprilis.

"Mac Suinius Baganensis, Terdelachus Mergach, occisus est in villa Mac Suinnii a Clancolin Gulielmo, Tadeo et Johanne, et Clanconnagen, 8 Januarii. Cum autem Rodericus, filius Eugenii Rufi Mac Suinnii, diu cum O'Donnello ageret, et ipse Mac Suinnius Baganensis renunciaretur nec voto potiretur, irâ percitus Kilbeggam penitus diripit quod facinus non diu multum tulit; nam 3 mensibus nondum elapsis, 31 primo Martii, a Mariano filio Hugonis confossus, periit.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Turlough Meirgeach) was slain on the 8th of January, at Mac Sweeny's town, by the Clann-Coilin (William, Teige, and John) and the Clann-Coinnegein.

Rory Ballagh, the son of Owen Roe Mac Sweeny, requested O'Donnell to give him the lordship of Tir-Boghaine; and as he did not obtain it, he went to Killybegs, and totally plundered that town. He was slain three months afterwards by Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, on the 31st of March.

Mac Ward of Tirconnell (Farrell, the son of Donnell Roe), a learned poet, a superintendent of schools, and a man of great name and renown throughout Ireland in his time, who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

Anthony St. Leger, who had been sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, returned to Ireland as Lord Justice; and a great number of the Irish chieftains went to meet him at the great court in Dublin.

Richard Saxanagh, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, was styled Earl[d] [of Clanrickard].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1551.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-one.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Edmond Butler, the son of Pierce, Earl of Ormond, died.

Murrough, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, [styled] Earl of Thomond by the English and the King, but [styled] O'Brien, according to the custom of the Irish, a man valiant in making and puissant in sustaining an attack, influential, rich, and wealthy, the first of the race of Brian who was styled Earl, died; and the son of his brother, Donough, the son of Conor, was inaugurated[e] in his place.

"Macanbhard Tirconellensis, Fergallus filius Danielis Rufi, obiit, qui, ob summam rei poeticæ scientiam et plurimos eruditionis in ejus Scholâ excultos, nominis celebritate per totam Hiberniam inclaruit, nec modicam etiam laudem consecutus est quod ædes ejus advenis pauperibus hospitio excipiendis patuerit.

"Anthonius St. Legerus, denuo proregis titulo honoratus, in Hiberniam rediit, a quo cum Dublinii comitia indicerentur, multi ex Hibernis proceribus eo confluxerunt.

"Richardus de Burgo, cognomento Anglicus, filius Ulechi (a capitibus), comitis dignitate creatus."

[e] *Inaugurated.*—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas:* "taoi dearmad ſunn dam ḋóiċ, i. e.

Caṫḃarr mac maġnusa mic aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, Mac uí baoiġill, ⁊ Mac meic suiḃne ḃaġainiġ do ṁarḃaḋ (go luċt luinge faide amaille friú) la halbanċoiḃ i ttoraiġ an. 16. do September.

Grainne inġſn Maġnusa, mic aoḋa, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ bſn uí ruairc brian mac eocċain do écc, an 29. april.

An iustis antoni Sintliger do bſiṫ soir, ⁊ iustis ele do chur ina ionaḋ co herinn .i. Semus crofter.

Sluaicċeaḋ las an lustis i nulltoiḃ i ttosaċ foġṁair, ⁊ ro ċuirsiot luċt cſtre nſtar uaṫaiḃ co reaċrainn do ċuingiḋ creach. Battar clann meic doṁnaill na halban isin oilén acc imḋeaġail na criċe .i. Semus, ⁊ colla maolduḃ. Feaċar iomaireacc ſtorra go raoíṁiḋ for na Saxanċoiḃ co ná térna fſr aiṫrisce sgél díḃ cénmotá a ttaoíseaċ .i. lēutenoṅt ro gaḃaḋ las na halbanċoiḃ ⁊ baoísiḋe i ngiallnus aca co ffuairsiot a ndearḃraṫair ass .i. Soṁairle buiḋe mac doṁnaill baoí i ngſimel ag gallaiḃ aṫa cliaṫ ſḋ bliaḋna riar an tan sin, ⁊ fuascclaḋ mór ele amaille fris.

Cúirt ṁor i naṫ cliaṫ iar niompúḋ anall don iustis, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ ó néill conn mac cuinn iarla tíre heocċain an tan sin tria ionnlaċ ⁊ ſoarċosaoíḋ a ṁſic fſin fſrdorċa .i. an barún, ⁊ coccaḋ mór do ḋénaṁ do ċloinn óicc í néill fri gallaiḃ ⁊ fris an mḃarún a ndíoġail gabala a naṫar, ⁊ díoġḃála iomḋa do denaṁ ſtorra.

Sluaicceaḋ lá gallaiḃ dorídisi i nultuiḃ do ḋioġail a naimcriḋe for cloinn mſic doṁnaill, ⁊ for cloinn í neill, ⁊ for mac neill óicc mic neill mic cuinn, mic aḋa buiḋe. Battar ulaiḋ ⁊ albanaiġ i neslaiṁe ar a ccionn. Ro fiġſḋ caṫiorġal aṁnus aimiarḋa ſtorra iar roċtain hi ccſnn aroile dóiḃ co ro meaḃaiḋ for ġallaiḃ, ⁊ go ro marḃaḋ dá ċéd do Shaxanċoiḃ ⁊ dſirſnnċoiḃ

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there is a mistake here in my opinion." The error consists in using the word óirdneaḋ, for Henry VIII. had granted the title of Earl of Thomond to Murrough O'Brien for life, remainder to his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and the title of Baron of Inchiquin to his own heirs male. The reason of this kind of succession was because Conor O'Brien, the elder brother of Murrough, was the last chief of Thomond, and his son, Donough, was considered by the King to have been the true heir. This Donough, on surrendering the patent to King Edward VI., obtained a new grant of the dignities for himself and the heirs male of his body by patent, dated 7th November, 1552, and also possession of all the honours and lands which had fallen to the crown by the death of his uncle.

[f] *Tory Island.*—An island off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note [x], under the year 1202, p. 132, *supra.*

[g] *Reachrainn*, now Raghery, or Rathlin, a

Caffer, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; the son of O'Boyle, and the son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, together with the crew of a long ship, were slain by the Scots on the 16th of September, on Tory Island[f].

Grainne, the daughter of Manus, the son of Hugh, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell], and wife of O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Owen), died on the 29th of April.

The Lord Justice, Anthony St. Leger, was called to England; and another was sent to Ireland in his stead, namely, James Crofts.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster in the beginning of Autumn; and he sent the crews of four ships to the island of Reachrainn[g], to seek for plunders. The sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, James and Colla Maelduv, were upon the island to protect the district. A battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, so that not one of them escaped to relate their story, except their chief, a lieutenant[h], whom these Scots took prisoner, and kept in custody until they obtained [in exchange] for him their own brother, Sorley Boy, who had been imprisoned in Dublin by the English for the space of a year before, and another great ransom along with him.

A great court was held in Dublin after the arrival of the Lord Justice; and O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), Earl of Tyrone, was at that time taken prisoner, in consequence of the complaints and accusations of his own son, Ferdoragh, the Baron; and the young sons of O'Neill waged a great war with the English and the Baron, in revenge of the taking of their father. Many injuries were done between them.

A hosting was made by the English a second time into Ulster, to wreak their vengeance on the sons of Mac Donnell, the sons of O'Neill, and the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy. The Ultonians and Scots were prepared to receive them. On coming together, a fierce and furious battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and two

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well-known island off the north coast of the county of Antrim. This island is mentioned by various ancient writers: it is called *Ricnea* by Pliny; *Ricina* by Ptolemy; *Rechrea* by Adamnan; *Raclinda* by Buchanan; *Rachryne* by Fordun; and *Reachraind* by the author of the Life of St. Comgall.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 958; Dubourdieu's *Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim*, p. 450–454; and Hamilton's *Letters concerning the North Coast of Antrim*, pp. 9, 14, 15, 39.

[h] *Lieutenant.*—His name was Bagnall.

don ċur sin, ⁊ a tterna as díḃ tangattar ar ccúlaiḃ fó aṫair, ⁊ fó diommbuaiḋ don dá ṫurus sin.

Cúirt ṁor i naṫ luain, ⁊ Mag coċláin do ḋol gus an ccúirt ísin, ⁊ a ṗardún dfaġbáil dó, ⁊ patent ar a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ delbna eṫra do ḋol fó ċíos don riġ.

O conċoḃair failġe .i. brian do beiṫ illaiṁ i Saxaiḃ ó ruccaḋ soir é, ⁊ iarraiḋ do ṫaḃairt dó for elúḋ, ⁊ breiṫ fair. Fuairrioṁ a anam doriḋiri, ⁊ braiġdenus siorruiḋe ar a haitle.

Doṁnall mág congail décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1552.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, caocca, adó.

Innraḋ, ⁊ orccain cluana mic nóis lá gallaiḃ aṫa luain, ⁊ na cluicc móra do breiṫ as an ccloiccṫeaċ, ní ro fáccḃaḋ fós clocc becc nó mór, iomaiġ ná

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[i] *From these two expeditions.*—This should be, "returned back in disgrace having been unsuccessful on these two hostings. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, observing the defect in the original, has improved it thus:

"Angli profligati, ducentis, tam Anglis quam Hibernis, ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse."

[k] *Dealbhna Eathra.*—This territory is now included in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

[l] *He was* [*sentenced to be*] *kept.*—The words added in brackets are absolutely necessary, because, as will be seen hereafter, he was afterwards set at liberty, at the mediation of his daughter, by Queen Mary.

[m] *Mac Congail*, now Mac Gonigle. The entries under this year are translated in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Edmundus Butler filius Petri Comitis Ormoniæ Archiepiscopus Casselensis obiit.

"Murachus filius Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brian, Comitis Tuomoniæ titulu, ab Anglis, ô Briani nomen ab Hibernis consecutus, vir in oppugnationibus audax, in propugnationibus fortis, opibus affluens, obiit; Comitis honore, quem ille primus obtinuit, Donato, suo ex Conchauro fratre nepoti delato.

"Cathbarus, filius Magni, filii Hugonis Nigri, filii Hugonis Rufi, filius O'Boillii, filius Mac Suinnii Baganensis, et tot præterea homines quot cymba grandior capere poterat; a Scotis in Torachan 16 Septembris mersi sunt.

"Grania, filia Magni, filii Hugonis Rufi, uxor O'Ruarki Briani filii Eugenii, obiit 29 Aprilis.

"Proregi Anthonio Senlegero in Angliam accito suffectus est Jacobus Crofts, qui Autumno ineunte, ducto in ultoniam exercitu, 4 grandioris formæ cymbas in Rachrannæ insulam armatas vehi jussit, ut educti inde boves militibus suppeditarentur in vitam. Sed Scoti sub imperio filiorum Mac Donnelli, Jacobi et Collai Moeldulfi, ad pecorum et insulæ custodiam con-

hundred of the English and Irish [of their party] were slain; and such of them as escaped returned back in disgrace and discomfiture from these two expeditions[i].

A great court was held at Athlone; and Mac Coghlan repaired to that court, and obtained his pardon, and a patent for his territory; and Dealbhna-Eathra[k] became tributary to the King.

O'Conor Faly, i. e. Brian, continued in prison in England from the time that he was taken thither. He made an attempt to escape, but he was taken. His life was spared, but he was [sentenced to be] kept[l] in constant confinement ever afterwards.

Donnell Mac Congail[m] died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1552.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-two.

Clonmacnoise was plundered and devastated by the English of Athlone; and the large bells were taken from the Cloigtheach[n]. There was not left,

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stituti non modo invasorum prædæ inhiantium impetum prohibuerunt, sed omnes ita internecione deleverunt, ut ne nuncius cladi superfuerit præter solum procenturionem qui cæteris præficiebatur: quem non ante dimiserunt quam fratrem juvenem Somharlium Flavum e captione, quam sex menses jam Dublinii sustinuerat, in libertatem assertum, et lytrum non mediocre præterea reciperent.

"Ab hac expeditione pervenit Dublinium, comitia indixit, et ô Nellus, Conus filius Coni, captus est, Ferdoracho filio ejus, Dunganoniæ Barone, de illo querelam subornante, qua re juniores ô Nelli filii sic commoti sunt, ut Anglis et Baroni bellum præterea inferre non dubitaverint, ex quo, alterâ parte alteram pertinaciter infestante, multa nocumenta enata sunt.

"Angli deinde O'Nelli et Mac Donelli filios, necnon etiam filium Nelli juvenis, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, armis impetentes ad pugnam accinctos offenderunt, qua cum infensis animis et infestis armis utrinque quam acerrimè concurreretur, Angli profligati, ducentis tam Anglis quam Hibernis ex ipsorum exercitu cæsis, ægerrimè tulerunt se adversâ pugnâ, in duabus illis expeditionibus, fusos fuisse.

"Ad comitia per illud tempus Athloniæ habita Mac Coghlanus venit et delectorum veniam ac diploma quo suas sibi possessiones habere permitteretur impetravit. Delbhna Eathra jam obnoxia facta Regii Vectigalis persolutioni.

"O'Conchaurus Falgiæ longo jam tempore in Angliâ custodiæ traditus fugâ elabi contendit, sed interceptus et in fugâ retractus, vivere permissus perpetuo tamen carceri addictus.

"Daniel Mac Conghail obiit."

[n] *Cloigtheach*, i. e. the Round Tower Belfry. This was the Tower now called O'Rourke's.—See this passage already published in Petrie's *Ancient Eccles. Architecture of Ireland*, p. 388.

altóir ná leaḃar ná gémaḋ fiú gloine hi ffuinneóicc ó ḃalla na hſccailsi amaċ naċ ruccaḋ eiste. Ḃá truaġ tra an gnioṁ sin inḋraḋ caṫraċ ciaráin an naoiṁ érlaiṁ.

Taḋcc ó ruairc tanaisi breifne do ċrochaḋ lá a ṁuintir féin. At berat aroile ro baoí cuid do ḃrian ó ruairc (.i. dearbraṫair a aṫar) a ndénaṁ an riaġṫa ísin.

Mac suiḃne fánatt ruaiḋri, ⁊ niall a ḃraṫair, ⁊ brian mac emainn do ṁarḃaḋ a bfioll hi mainistir.

Maṫġaṁain mac briain mic taiḋcc mic toirrḋealḃaiġ í ḃriain do ṁarḃaḋ lá muintir donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃair uí ḃriain.

Mac uí ḃriain tuaḋmuman diarmaitt mac murchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ décc oiḋċe féile bríġde, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir innsi.

Coccaḋ mór an ḃliaḋain si etir ġallaiḃ do leiṫ, ⁊ ulaiḋ (cenmoṫá uathaḋ) ⁊ albanaiġ don lſiṫ araill, ⁊ uilc iomḋa do ḋénaṁ ſtorra.

Sluaiccċeaḋ las an lustis go hulltaiḃ do riḋiri do ṡaiġiḋ meic neill óicc, (.i. aoḋ ó neill) ⁊ na nalbanaċ. Do ḋeachaiḋ cétus drong do na Saxanċoiḃ ⁊ Mac an tsabaoísiġ sluaġ rſmpa diarraiḋ creaċ. Do rala mac neill óicc friu ag bél fſirste. Do bſrt ruabairt foṫaiḃ go ro ṁuiḋ forra go ro marḃaḋ Mac an tsáḃaisiġ lais, ⁊ da ḟiċit nó a trí amaille fris. Ar a aoí do ċótar na slóicc ele anonn, ⁊ ro ġaḃsatt acc dénaṁ caislén i mbél fſirste. Aċt ċſna ní ruccsatt buaiḋ, ⁊ ní ḟuairsiot braiġde ná creaċa, ⁊ ro maolaḋ mórán dá mſḋair don ċur sin. Do ṫaod iaroṁ mac uí neill fearḋorċa (.i. an barún) sluaġ mór do ċaḃair an lustis ⁊ na ngall, ⁊ ní ranaicc lais roċtain ina cſnn in aḋhaiḋ sin, ⁊ ro ġaḃ longport ina coṁḟoċraiḃ. Ro lſn a ḃraṫair Sſan donngaileaċ ó neill é co sluacc ele amaille fris, ⁊ do bſrt amus longḟuirt isin oiḋċe ar sluaġ an ḃárúin, ⁊ ro ṁeaḃaiḋ riaṁ forra co

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[o] *Teige O'Rourke.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates Mac Eoġain, i. e. son of Owen, which is correct.

[p] *In a monastery.*—This sentence is left imperfect. It was probably intended to be: "do marḃaḋ a bfioll hi mainistir Ráṫa Maeláin, i. e. were treacherously slain in the monastery of Rathmullan."

[q] *Mac an tSabhaoisigh.*—This was the Irish name of the head of the Savadges of the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

[r] *Their spirits were greatly damped*, literally, "much of their mirth was blunted."

[s] *Kinsman.*—John was the legitimate son of Con, first Earl of Tyrone, and Ferdoragh, Baron of Dungannon, who was many years older than he, was a bastard, according to Edmund Campion, Fynes Moryson, Camden, and Ware. John O'Neil him-

moreover, a bell, small or large, an image, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even glass in a window, from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off. Lamentable was this deed, the plundering of the city of Kieran, the holy patron.

Teige O'Rourke[o], Tanist of Breifny, was hanged by his own people. Some assert that Brian O'Rourke, his father's brother, had a part in causing this execution.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Rory), Niall, his relative, and Brian, the son of Edmond, were treacherously slain in a monastery[p].

Mahon, the son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the people of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond (Dermot, the son of Murrough, who was son of Turlough) died on the eve of the festival of St. Bridget, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

A great war [broke out] in this year between the English, on the one side, and the Ultonians (a few only excepted) and Scots, on the other, during which great injuries were committed between them.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice again into Ulster, against the son of Niall Oge (i. e. Hugh O'Neill) and the Scots. A party of the English and Mac an tSabhaoisigh[q] preceded them with a force, in quest of preys; but the son of Niall Oge met these at Belfast, and he rushed on and defeated them, and slew Mac an tSabhaoisigh, together with forty or sixty others. The other troops, however, went across [the River Lagan], and proceeded to erect a castle at Belfast, but they gained no victory, and obtained no hostages or spoils; and their spirits were greatly damped[r] on this occasion. The son of O'Neill (Ferdoragh, i. e. the Baron) went afterwards with a great army to assist the Lord Justice and the English; but not being able on that night to come up with them, he pitched his camp in their vicinity. His kinsman[s], John Donghaileach O'Neill, pursued him with another army, and made a nocturnal attack upon the forces of the Baron in their camp; and he routed them before him[t], and slew

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self undertook to prove in England that Ferdoragh was the son of a blacksmith of Dundalk.

[t] *Routed them before him.*—Rıaṁ in this phrase is the old form of poıṁe, *before him*, not pıaṁ, *ever*. This sentence is improved by the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur; fratrem

torċrattar soċaiḋe ile lais. Uilliam Prapasún tresinér an ríġ i nerinn lé hathaiḋ ḟoda, ⁊ do ḃaí tan ina iustis, ⁊ lás ar cuṁdaiccċeaḋ cúirt i náṫ luain décc for an sluaiġeaḋ réṁráite. Ruccaḋ a ċorp i nſṫar co háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ a ċroiḋe iarsin gur an ríġ do dearḃaḋ a ḟoġnaṁa ⁊ a ḟírinne ḋó.

Ua neill do bſiṫ illaiṁ ḃeós, ⁊ a mac Sſan donnġaileaċ, ⁊ mac neill óicc (aoḋ) do ḃſiṫ acc dénaṁ coccaiḋ ar an mbarún, ⁊ ar ġallaiḃ ina ḋíoġail.

Sluaiccċeaḋ ele is in ffoġṁar las an lustis i nulltoiḃ, ⁊ ní ṫarraiḋ ní aċt guirt do ṁilleaḋ dó, ⁊ drong dia ṁuintir do ṁarḃadh, ⁊ tanaic gan riar gan síṫ.

Coccaḋ mor etir ó Raġallaiġ, ⁊ na saxanaiġ, ⁊ creaċa iomda do ḋénaṁ lá hua raiġilliġ forra.

O concoḃair failġe do ḃſiṫ i Saxoiḃ, ⁊ gan súil cáiċ lé tocht ina ḟritting dó.

Barún dealḃna do ḋol hi Saxoiḃ, ⁊ a ṫeċt tar ais ina frithing iar ccríoċnuccaḋ a ṫosca aṁail as deaċ for caeṁnaccair.

An lustis Semus craft do ḋol hi Saxoiḃ, ⁊ an Soinsilér tomas cioṁsócc .i. cioṁsoccaċ baile cúisin do ḃſiṫ na lustis ina ionatt.

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ejus Joannes, cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit."

[u] *A court.*—By the word cúirt the Irish at this day mean any large, quadrangular mansion-house. The Latin translator in F. 1. 18, renders this, "Athloniæ Castellum."

[w] *His heart.*—Ware says that his body was interred in Trinity Church, Dublin, but that his heart was sent to England, where it is said to have been interred in the monument of his ancestors.

[x] *Upon them.*—An English writer would say, "among them;" but the Editor thinks that this characteristic Irish idiom should be preserved in the translation. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it, "ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit."

[y] *Baile-Cuisin*, now Cushinstown, in the barony of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See Ordnance map of Meath, sheets 32, 33, 38, 39. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Clonmacnoisiam qui Athloniam incolebant Angli miserum in modum expilarunt, majora campana ex obeliscis campanariis extraxerunt, a minoribus etiam campanis eripiendis, ab imaginibus communcendis et altaribus evertendis sacrilegias manus non continuerunt, libros omnes et fenestrarum vitra quæ parietum ipsius ecclesia fenestris non inhærebant, exportarunt. Sic locus sanctissimo Kierano summâ omnium veneratione impense cultu sacratus sacrilegorum hominum audaciâ fœdata est, magno bonorum omnium luctu.

"Tadeo O'Ruarko in Brefniâ, O'Ruarko ipsi dignitate proximo, sui laqueo gulam eliserunt, cujus facti consortem patruum ipsius Brianum fuisse nonulli asserunt.

great numbers of them. On this occasion, William Brabazon, who had been for a long time the King's Treasurer in Ireland, and who had been Lord Justice for some time, and had erected a court[u] at Athlone, died on the aforesaid expedition. His body was brought in a ship to Dublin; and his heart[w] was afterwards sent to the King, in token of his loyalty and truth towards him.

O'Neill still remained in prison; in revenge of which his son, John Donnghaileach, and Hugh, the son of Niall Oge [of Clannaboy], continued waging war with the Baron and the English.

Another hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Ulster, in Autumn, but effected nothing, except that he destroyed corn-fields. After having lost a great part of his people, he returned without submission or peace.

A great war broke out between O'Reilly and the English; and O'Reilly committed many depredations upon them[x].

O'Conor Faly remained in England, no one expecting his return.

The Baron of Delvin went to England, and returned home, after having transacted his business as well as he was able.

The Lord Justice, James Croftes, went to England; and Thomas Cusack, i. e. the Cusack of Baile-Cuisin[y], the Chancellor, became Lord Justice in his stead.

"Mac Suinius Fanatensis Rodericus, propinquus ejus Nellus, et Brianus filius Edmundi per insidias occisi sunt in monasterio.

"Mahonius filius Briani filii Tadei, filii Terdelachi O'Brien, occisus est a famulantibus Donato filio Conchauri O'Brien.

"Dermitius filius O'Briani Tuomoniæ Murachi filii Terdelachi mortuus in prævigiliis S. Brigidæ in monasterio de Innis sepultus est.

"Gravissimo bello, Angli ex unâ parte, Ultonienses omnes, præter paucos, et Scoti, ex alterâ parte inter se committuntur, multis malis ad Rempublicam ex eorum dissidiis redundantibus.

"Prorex in Ultoniam contra Hugonem O'Nellum, Nelli juvenis filium, et Scotos movit, et emissarii ex hostico prædas abducere et explorare si itinera copiis sint pervia jussi, ad Belferstium in Hugonem inciderunt, a quo, pugnâ non nisi Sovasio filio, qui cæteris præficiebatur, cum 40 vel 60 aliis occiso diremptâ, excepti sunt. Angli tamen vadum transeuntes castellum ad Belferstiam moliti sunt; sed nec victoriam nec obsides nec prædam retulerunt, ita ut hac expeditione fastus et potestas multum repressa fuerat. Fardorchus O'Nelli, filius Baro Dungannensis, accessione copiarum quas contraxerat maximas proregis et Anglorum vires augere contendens, ad castra properat, sed morâ aliquâ injectâ in loco nonnullum ab Anglis dissito pernoctare cogebatur. Frater ejus Joannes cognomento Dungalach, eâ se nocte non junxisse nesciens, in castra ejus noctu prorumpit, et excitato tumultu omnia turbavit, alios ad fugam vertit, multos neci dedit. Gulielmus Brabazonus Thesauri munere diu in Hiberniâ functus, qui sæpius etiam proregis vices obivit, et Athloniæ castellum restauravit, in castris vitâ excessit. Cadaver ejus Dublinium feretro" [*recte*,

AOIS CRIOST, 1553.

Aois criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, atri.

QUEENE MARY do oirdneaḋ ós Saxaiḃ, an. 6. Iuli.

Ammas oiḋċe do ṫaḃairt lá a ḃraiṫriḃ fein (doṁnall ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ clann concoḃair uí ḃriain) ar a ndearḃraṫair donnchaḋ mór mac concoḃair (tiġearna tuaḋṁuṁan) go cluain raṁḟoda, an baile do losccaḋ, ⁊ dairccain ⁊ daoíne do ṁarḃaḋ leó, ⁊ ó briain donnchaḋ do ḋol isin tor baí isin mbaile dia imḋíḋen forra. A ttús an corġais do ronsaḋ innsin. Bá hé foċann na hesaonta sin etir ṡíol mbriain uair ro ġnoiġ donnċaḋ on ríġ cert oiḋreaċta dia ṁac fein go ro gaireḋ barún de ar bélaiḃ a ṡinnsior. Ro lonnaicċeaḋ na dearbraiṫri de sin conaḋ aire do rónsat an ionnsaicċiḋ remraite ⁊ adberdís aroile nár ḃó maċtnaḋ iatt do ġníoṁ ina ndearnsatt. Ro éiriġ easaonta hi ttuaḋṁumain desiḋe, ⁊ nír ḃó cian báttar i nimresain fria roile uair ro écc donnchaḋ mór ua briain iarla tuaḋmuman saṫarn na páisi iar sin, ⁊ ro ġaḃ doṁnall a ionad.

Siuḃán ingen maġnusa uí doṁnaill ben uí ċoncoḃair sliccıġ décc an. 16. Iún.

Donnċaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic murchaiḋ uí ḃriain décc.

Niall mac feilim uí ṁaoíleaċlainn tanaisi cloinne colṁáin fer áġmar ionnsaiġteaċ, ⁊ fer a aosa bá ferr dia ṁaicne do ṁarḃaḋ a ffiull lá hua

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navigio] "delatum et cor cadaveri extractum in Angliam missum est, ut eo indicio pateret fidem illum Regi præstitisse.

"O'Nello in vinculis adhuc apud Anglos persistente, filius ejus Joannes et Hugo Nelli juvenis filius perstiterunt etiam cum Barone et Anglis bellum gerere.

"Prorex in Autumno armis Ultoniæ illatis nihil aliud præstitit quam conculcare segetes et cædem suorum ab hoste factam pati, hoste nec ad obsidem nec ad pacem redacto.

"Magno bello inter O'Raughlie" [O'Reilly] "et Anglos exorto, ab his ille plurimas prædas adtulit.

"O'Conchaurus Falgiæ in Angliâ versebaturâ, nec speratur unquam venturus in patriam.

"Baro Delviniæ profectus in Angliam et illinc redux venit in patriam post [negotium] finitum ex animi sententiâ.

"Jacobi Crofti proregis in Angliam profecti vices obivit Cancellarius Thomas Cusacus de Balecusin."

[z] *Queen Mary.*—This fixes the accession of Mary to the day on which Edward VI. died; but Lady Jane Grey usurped the sovereignty for about thirteen days; a fact which seems to have been unknown to the Irish annalists.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1553.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-three.

Queen Mary[z] was made Queen in England on the 6th of July.

A nocturnal attack was made by Donnell and Turlough, sons of Conor O'Brien, upon their brother, Donough More Mac Conor, Lord of Thomond, at Cluain-Ramhfhoda[a]; and they burned and plundered the town, and slew many persons. And O'Brien (Donough) went into a tower which was in the town, to protect himself against them. This happened in the very beginning of Lent. The cause of this dissension was, that Donough had obtained from the King the right of succession for his son, who had been styled Baron in preference to his seniors. In consequence of this the brothers became enraged, and made the aforesaid attack upon O'Brien. Some assert that it was no wonder[b] that they should have acted thus. From this, disturbances arose in Thomond; but they did not continue long at strife with each other, for Donough More O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond, died on the Passion-Saturday ensuing; and Donnell took his place.

Joan, the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, and wife of O'Conor Sligo, died on the 16th of June.

Donough, the son of Turlough, son of Murrough O'Brien, died.

Niall, son of Felim O'Melaghlin, Tanist of Clann-Colman, a successful and warlike man[c], and the best of his tribe for his years, was treacherously slain by

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second edition, p. 334.

[a] *Cluain-Ramhfhoda*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or insulated holm of the long rowing.—Now Clonroad, a townland on the River Fergus, in the parish of Drumcliff, and county of Clare, adjoining the town of Ennis.—See note [x], under the year 1408, p. 796, *supra*.

[b] *No wonder*, nar ḃó maċtnaḋ. The word maċtaḋ, or maċtnaḋ, is explained "iongnáḋ," i. e. a wonder, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of difficult Irish words. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it loosely: "Quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia." The literal translation, however, is: "Aliqui dicunt non mirum esse illos fecisse quod fecerunt."

[c] *A successful and warlike man*, fir aġṁar ionnsaiġṫeaċ. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders this, "Vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus," from which it is evident that he takes aġṁar to be an adjective derived from aġ .i. caṫ, a battle, not from áġ, prosperity, or luck, as the Editor has taken it throughout, on the authority of the printed dictionaries and living language. Ionnsaiġṫeaċ means "given to making incursions, or warlike expeditions."

maoíleaċlainn taḋcc ruaḋ ag bél an aṫa ag tſċt ó ċuirt an ṁuilinn ċirr. Indraḋ maiġe corrain, ⁊ gaḃáil a ċaislén .i. cluain lonain, ⁊ an caislén nua, ⁊ ionnarbaḋ í ṁaoíleaċlainn lá barún delḃna ⁊ lá gállaiḃ aṫa luain a ndíoġail marḃṫa neill mic féilim.

Maiḋm do ṫaḃairt ar Mac uilliam búrc .i. Risdſrd an iarainn lá cloind tomais ḃacaiġ a búrc, ⁊ lá gailſngaċaiḃ dú in ro gaḃaḋ Risdſrd fſin ⁊ in ro marḃaḋ céd co lſiṫ dia ṡluacċ.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hua mbriain domnall hillaiġniḃ go ndearna coinne lé gallaiḃ hillaoiġis isin bport gur sccar rú amaille lé síoṫcáin. Rucc dna braiġde ó ua ccſrḃaill lais fri comall síoḋa.

Ingſn uí conċobair failge Mairġrécc do dol hi saccsoiḃ a huċt a cairdſsa, ⁊ a gaoil ṫoir, ⁊ a huċt a bérla diarrraiḋ a haṫar ar an mbanríoġain queen maria, ⁊ iar ndol di fo na grasaiḃ fuair a haṫair ⁊ tucc lé i nerinn é, ⁊ do radaḋ braiġde ele ass don iustis, ⁊ don ċomairle .i. Ruḋraiġe ó conċobair sinnsear a cloinne fſin go mbraiġdiḃ ele amaille fris.

Clann iarla ċille dara gſróitt ócc, ⁊ éduard do teaċt go herinn iar mbſiṫ for iondarbaḋ dóiḃ fri ré ṡé mbliaḋan décc is in Róiṁ is in ſttaill, ⁊ is in bfrainc, ⁊ fuarattar aiseacc a nduiṫċe, ⁊ a niarlaċta ón mbanríoġain. Tainicc ḃeós mac iarla ossraiġe tomás mac Semais mic Piarais buitilér ina iarla i nionaḋ a aṫar.

Tanaic mar an ccédna oiḋre meic giolla pattraicc, brian ócc mac briain araon lá cloinn iarla ċille dara, ⁊ lá hiarla osraiġe. Bá mór luaṫġaíre urṁóir lſiṫe moġa dia ttoiḋeaċt siḋe, ⁊ ní ro ṡaoilsiot aoínneaċ ar sliocht iarlaċta cille dara iná ua conċoḃair do ṫoiḋeaċt go bráṫ i nerinn.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá barún dealḃna i ndealḃna ſtra ar tarraing corbmaic ċaoíċ ⁊ ṡleaċta fſrgail mécc coċláin coictis indiaiḋ na saṁna, ⁊ a bſiṫ dí

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[d] *Bel-an-atha*, i e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, the name of a townland and bridge in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance map of this county, sheets 18, 19. It is different from Bel-atha-glasarnach, now Bellyglass, in the same parish, already mentioned at the year 1450, page 970, note [q], *supra.*

[e] *Magh-Corrain*, a plain in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

[f] *Cluain-Lonain*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or bog island of Lonan, a man's name, now Clonlonan, which gives name to the barony.

[g] *Newcastle*, in the parish of Kilcleagh, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. Tradition still points out this as one of the castles erected by the O'Melaghlins. It appears from

O'Melaghlin (Teige Roe), at Bel-an-atha[d], as he was retiring from the court of Mullingar. In revenge of this killing of Niall, son of Felim, Magh-Corrain[e] was plundered, and its castles, i. e. Cluain-Lonain[f] and Newcastle[g], were taken, and O'Melaghlin was expelled by the Baron of Delvin and the English of Athlone.

A defeat was given to Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, by the sons of Thomas Bacagh Burke and the people of Gallen, in which Richard himself was taken prisoner, and one hundred and fifty of his army were slain.

A hosting was made by O'Brien (Donnell) into Leinster; and he held a conference with the English at the fort[h] in Leix, and he parted from them in peace. He took hostages from O'Carroll [as pledges] for keeping the peace.

The daughter of O'Conor Faly, Margaret, went to England, relying on the number of her friends and relatives there, and on her knowledge of the English language, to request Queen Mary to restore her father to her; and on her appealing to her mercy, she obtained her father, and brought him home to Ireland; and other hostages were given up to the Lord Justice and the Council in his stead, namely, Rury O'Conor, the eldest of his own sons, and other hostages along with him.

The sons of the Earl of Kildare, Garrett Oge and Edward, came to Ireland, after having been in exile for a period of sixteen years in Rome, Italy, and France, and obtained from the Queen the restoration of their patrimonial inheritances, and the Earldom. The son of the Earl of Ossory, James, the son of Pierce Butler, also returned, and succeeded as Earl in the place of his father. The heir of Mac Gillapatrick, Brian Oge, the son of Brian, came along with the sons of the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ossory. There was great rejoicing throughout the greater part of Leath-Mhogha because of their arrival; for it was thought that not one of the descendants of the Earls of Kildare, or of the O'Conors Faly, would ever come to Ireland.

A hosting was made by the Baron of Delvin into Delvin Eathra, at the instance of Cormac Caech and the descendants of Farrell Mac Coghlan, a fort-

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the forfeitures of 1641, that Newcastle was fortified by "Callogh Mac Loughlin, Irish Papist."

[h] *The Fort*, i. e. Port-Laoighise, i. e. the fort of Leix, which is the present Irish name of the town of Maryborough.—See it called by this name at the years 1580, 1597, 1598, and 1600. See it already mentioned at the year 1548, under the name of Campa. Ware calls it Campaw,

oiḋċe hi ffoslongṗort isin tír co ro loisccеaḋ ⁊ co ro hinnraḋ lais ó ḃealaċ an ḟoṫair co toċar cinn ṁóna, ⁊ bá haḋḃal in ró ṁillsiot an sluaġ sin cen co ndearnaḋ creaċa nó marḃaḋ oirdearc lais.

Coccaḋ dioġlaċ do eirġe etir mag coċláin, ⁊ sliocht fſrġail ⁊ ó maolṁuaiḋ iarsin, ⁊ dioġḃála náċ soḋaing dfaisnſis do ḋénaṁ ſtorra. Bá for an ccoccaḋ sin do rónaḋ gníoṁ iongnaḋ hi ccluain nóna .i. baċlach do ṁuintir an ḃaile fſin do ḋénaṁ feille far ḃardaiḃ an ḃaile, ⁊ triúr dſrsccaigṫeaċ diḃ do ṁarḃaḋ la tuaiġ connaiġ, ⁊ bſn do ḃaoí istiġ do ċſngal ⁊ an caislén do ġabail lais, ⁊ ba dána an gníoṁ aen moġaiḋ innsin.

O briain .i. doṁnall do ċor iarla cloinne riocaird ón mbſinn ṁóir baoí in iomsuiḋe ar Shſan a búrc.

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otherwise Protector, and Cox, Campaum, *alias* Protector, both having misprinted Portleix.

[i] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, a townland in the parish of Reynagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

[k] *Tochar-cinn-mona*, i. e. the causeway at the head of the bog, now Togher, a townland in the parish of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle.

[l] *Or slaughter*, i. e. although they acquired no remarkable booty, or slew no person worthy of note.

[m] *Cluain-Nona*, now Clonony castle, situated on the left bank of the River Brosna, near Moystown, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. At the year 1519, this castle is called Cluain-damhna, which is evidently the true ancient form of the name.—See note [z], under the year 1519, p. 1347, *supra*.

[n] *Town.*—The word baile here means castle.

[o] *Beann-mor*, now Benmore, a townland in the parish of Grange, barony of Loughrea, and county of Galway. The entries under this year are translated into Latin in F. 1. 18, as follows:

"Regina Maria Angliæ regnum inivit 6 Julii.

"Donatum Magnum O'Brian, Tomoniæ dominum, Clonramhodæ diversatum, fratres sui Daniel et Terdelachus nocturno impetu aggrediuntur, oppidum diripiunt et cremant nonnullos etiam occidunt. Donatus in turri abditus eorum se furori subduxit. Illi autem ad hoc facinus ideo impulsi sunt, quod filium suum Baronis titulo exornatum, ac proinde ad avitam hæreditatem post se fato functum adeundam designatum, contra patrias leges et consuetudines longâ temporum diuturnitate corroboratas, adultioribus protulerit, quo jure merito illos commotos multorum est sententia. Sed hæc contentionis scintilla, quæ in belli flammam eruptura videbatur, brevi sopita est, nam cum, ineunte quadragesimali tempore, a Clonramhodensi tumultu initium duceret, Donato, Sabatho ante Dominicam Passionis, mortuo, et Daniele illi surrogato, finem habuit.

"Joanna, Magni O'Donelli filia, uxor O'Conchauri Sligoensis, obiit 16 Junii.

"Donellus, filius Terdelachi, filii Murachi, obiit.

"Nellus, filius Felimæi, O'Moelachlini, vir bellicosus et in aggressionibus imperterritus et inter suæ gentis coævos præstantissimus, quum è comitiis Mulengariæ rediret, ab O'Moelachlino, Tadeo Rufo, apud Belanatha (*aditum vadi*) fraudulenter vitâ spoliatur; sed fœdam hanc cædem non diu impunitam tulit, nam Maigh-coranniâ vastatâ, castello Clonlonanensi et Castro

night after Allhallowtide, and he remained for two nights encamped in that country; and he burned and plundered [the territory] from Bealach-an-fhothair[i] to Tochar-cinn-mona[k]; and this army caused great destruction, though they committed no remarkable depredations or slaughter[l].

After this a vindictive war arose between Mac Coghlan and the descendants of Farrell and O'Molloy, during which injuries not easily described were done between them. During this war an astonishing exploit was performed at Cluain-Nona[m], namely, a peasant of the people of the town acted treacherously towards the warders of the town[n], and slew three distinguished men of them with a chopping-axe, tied a woman who was within, and then took possession of the castle; and this was a bold achievement for one churl!

O'Brien (Donnell) drove the Earl of Clanrickard from the [castle of] Beann-mor[o], which he was laying siege to on John Burke.

Novo captis, ipse suorum ditione et finibus pulsus est a Barone Delviniæ et Anglis Athloniensibus.

"Filii Thomæ Claudi de Burgo et Galingenses, victoriâ de Mac Wilielmo Bourk, Richardo a ferro, relatâ, ipsum cæperunt et 150 milites ejus occiderunt.

"O'Brianus, Daniel, in Lageniam cum exercitu profectus, ad Portum Loighsiæ locum ab Anglis condictum venit; a quibus, post pacem initam digressus, observandæ pacis obsides ab O'Carvallo retulit.

"Margareta O'Conchauri Falgiæ filia, in Angliam transmisit, a Reginâ patri reditum impetratura, quippe linguæ Anglicanæ gnara, et frequenti cognationi in Angliâ freta voti se facilius compotem fore sperabat, nec eam spes fefellit; nam pater, operâ ejus, in Hiberniam redire et in ea permanere promissus est, datis proregi & senatui obsidibus, haerede suo Roderico et aliis, se in fide inviolabiliter persisturum.

"Filii comitis Kildariæ, Geraldus Juvenis et Edwardus, post 16 annos in exilio per Galliam et Italiam transactos, avito honore et hæreditate donati, in Hiberniam revertuntur; eodem etiam venit Thomas Butler, jam comes renunciatus post patrem Jacobum, filium Petri Butleri; Ossiriæ Comitem; se comitem in redditu addit Brianus Juvenis Mac Gillepadrigi haeres: qui omnes maximâ totius pene Leithmoe gratulatione excepti sunt, spem enim omnes abjecerant fere ut ullus è Comitum Kildariæ prosapiâ oriundus, aut O'Conchaurus Ofalgiæ, Hiberniam unquam vel oculis usurparetur.

"Delviniæ Baro, suadente Cormaco Cœco et stirpe Fergalli Mac Coghlani, circa medium Novembris Delbhinam Ethram ingressus est armatus, et, positis biduo castris, per agros inter Balachanothar et Tocharnamona positos vastationes et incendia latè circumtulit, et regioni multis quidem detrimentis, sed nullâ memorabili cæde aut prædâ rediit. Hæc tamen expeditio ansam præbuit acerbissimo bello, quod postea flagravit inter Mac Coghlanum et stirpem Fergalli ac O'Melmuaidhum, quo tot ærumnæ per eam regionem diffusæ sunt, ut illæ vix ullâ narratione pertexi possint. In eo bello unius agricolæ aut robur aut astutia enituit, qui, conatu nimis audaci sed prospero tamen, castellum Cluainnonæ præsidiariis adimere co-

AOIS CRIOST, 1554.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a ceṫair.

Caṫaoír mac airt mic diarmatta laiṁdeircc meic murchaḋa saoí áġṁar ionnsaiġṫeaċ, ⁊ díol laiġen do ṫiġearna munḃaḋ gaḃaltas gall décc.

O cerḃaill an calḃaċ (.i. mac donnċaiḋ) do ṁarḃaḋ lá huilliam oḋar, ⁊ lá slioċt maolruanaiḋ uí cerḃaill, ⁊ lá conall ócc ó mórḋa a ndioġail na feille do rinnesiuṁ ar taḋcc caoċ rias an tan sin, ⁊ bá maiṫ ro haiṫeḋ an míġníoṁ sin fairsiuṁ uair do roċair féin ⁊ taḋcc mac donnchaiḋ a dearbraṫair a ccionaiḋ an ṁíġníoṁa sin ria ccionn mbliaḋna, ⁊ ó cearḃaill do gairm duilliam ó cerḃaill ina ionaḋ.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá doṁnall ua mbriain tiġearna tuaḋṁuṁan go caislén ḋúin míċil ar ċonċoḃar groiḃleaċ mac donnchaiḋ í ḃriain do ġaḃáil an ḃaile fair. Iarla urṁuṁan co na sluaġ do ṫoċt do ḋíoċur uí ḃriain ón ccaislén.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá hua mbriain isin treċtṁain iar sin hi ccloinn Riocaird go ndearna creaċ ṁór ar ḋreim don tír. Dol ar sin dó go dún laṫraiġ, Slioċt Riocaird óicc ⁊ slioċt maoílir a burc do toċt ina ċend, ⁊ do ġabail oilemna ⁊ tuarastail uaḋ.

Maiḋm cinnsalaċ hi ccloiċ ċinnḟaolaiḋ do ṫaḃairt etir cloinn tsuiḃne na ttuaṫ lá saṁna do ṡonnraḋ. Báttar iatt báttar do ṫaoiḃ don iomairecc sin Mac suiḃne eocċain ócc mac eocċain, ⁊ a dearḃraṫair toirrḋealḃaċ carraċ ⁊ niall mac maolmuire. Clann donnchaiḋ mic Suiḃne don leiṫ ele .i. aoḋ buiḋe, Emann, ⁊ conċoḃar ⁊ doṁnall. Ro marḃaḋ ann sin mac Suiḃne co na dearḃraṫair toirrḋealḃaċ carrach ⁊ niall mac maolmuire, do roċair

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natus est; is pagum incoluit castello adjacentem, ac proinde facilis ei patuit accessus; solus ergo cum ingressus sit 3 valentes homines securi mactavit, et castellum expugnavit.

O'Brien Daniel Comitem Clanrichardiæ, Richardum, a Benmoriæ [Castello] removit, ad quod comes, ut Joannem de Burgo adoriretur, accessit."

[p] *Ample revenge was taken*, literally, "and well was that evil deed revenged upon him."

[q] *Dun-Michil*, now Doon, *alias* Doonmulvihil, in the parish of Inchicronan, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[r] *Fosterage*, i. e. they agreed to foster some of his children, and to fight in his service for pay. The translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it very well, as follows:

"Ac, nonnullorum obductâ prædâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutricationis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt."

[s] *Ceann-salach*, i. e. dirty head. This is pro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1554.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-four.

Cahir, the son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg Mac Murrough, a successful and warlike man, and worthy to have become Lord of Leinster, had it not been for the invasion of the English, died.

O'Carroll (Calvagh, i. e. the son of Donough) was slain by William Odhar, the descendants of Mulrony O'Carroll, and Connell Oge O'More, in requital of the treachery which he had practised towards Teige Caech some time before. For this treacherous conduct ample revenge was taken[p] of O'Carroll, for, before the expiration of a year after the perpetration of his treacherous deed, he himself and Teige Mac Donough, his brother, were slain; and William O'Carroll was styled O'Carroll in his place.

Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, marched with an army to the castle of Dun-Michil[q] against Conor Groibhleach, the son of Donough O'Brien, to take the castle from him; but the Earl of Ormond arrived with his force, to drive O'Brien from the castle.

A hosting was made the week after this by O'Brien into Clanrickard; and he committed a great depredation upon some people of that country. From thence he proceeded to Dun-Lathraigh [in the county of Galway], to which the descendants of Richard Oge and the descendants of Meyler Burke repaired, and received fosterage and wages from him.

The battle of Ceann-salach[s], in Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh[t], was fought by the Clann-Sweeny of the Tuathas, precisely on the day of Samhain [1st of November]. In this engagement were, on the one side, Mac Sweeny (Owen Oge, the son of Owen) and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the other side were the sons of Donough Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh Boy, Edmond, Conor, and Donnell. On the one side were slain in it, Mac Sweeny and his brother, Turlough Carragh, and Niall, the son of Mulmurry; on the

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bably the place now called Bloody Foreland, situated opposite Tory Island, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[t] *Cloch-Chinnfhaelaidh*, now Cloghineely, a district in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, comprising the parishes of Raymunterdoney and Tullaghobegly.—See note [t], under the year 1284, p. 440, *supra*.

don taoḃ araill dias do cloinn donnchaiḋ .i. emann ⁊ conċoḃar do rorċrattar dna soċaiḋe do ḋſġḋaoínib ſtorra adiú ⁊ anall cenmoṫát siḋe.

Mórsluaiccċeaḋ lá hiarla ċille dara, lá barún dealḃna, ⁊ lá mór soċraiḋe gaoiḋel i nultoiḃ ar ḟeilim ruaḋ mac airt mic aoḋa í néill ar ṫarraing tSſain ḋonnġailiġ mic í neill. Do rónaḋ creaċ ṁór leó, ⁊ bá mó oldás caoca ro marḃaḋ dia muintir don ċur sin.

Sluaiccċeaḋ lá hua neill conn mac cuinn do ḋol for cloinn aoḋa buiḋe, ⁊ iar ndol dó is in tír ro ṫionóil aoḋ mac néill óicc í neill ⁊ cland mic doṁnaill ina mbaoí do slóċc aca for a ċionn imá coṁrainic dóiḃ co reiṁiḋ for ua néill, ⁊ go ro láḋ ár a ṁuintire uair torċrattar tri ċéd dia ṡlóġaiḃ.

Bóraiṁe ṁór .i. dá ḟiċit, ⁊ tri ċéd bó do roinn, ⁊ do ṫogbáil ar ḋealḃna ſṫra diarla ċille dara a néraic a coṁalta Robert nugent ro marḃaḋ lá hart mac corbmaic még coċláin.

O concoḃair failge .i. brian do bſiṫ illaiṁ ag gallaiḃ.

Aoḋ mac anmċaḋa uí madagain tiġearna síl nanmchaḋa décc, ⁊ Sſan mac brſsail uí madaccáin do gaḃáil a ionaid.

Tadcc mac aoḋa uí ċobṫaiġ prioṁ oide ereann, ⁊ alban lé dán décc.

Corbmac mac firdorċa meg coċláin cſnn a ġaḃláin fſin, ⁊ aḋḃar tiġearna dealḃna ſṫra décc hi ccluain lonáin.

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[u] *For*, uair.—This gives the style a clumsy appearance, but the Editor has deemed it proper to preserve the exact construction of the original. It could be better expressed in fewer words, thus: "And an engagement ensued, in which O'Neill was defeated, and three hundred of his forces were slain." The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus:

"Et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt." O'Nellorum is incorrect, because they were O'Neills on both sides. It should be: "et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nelli copiarum strage late editâ 300 desiderati sunt."

[w] *Eric*, a fine, or mulct. This entry affords evidence that the Brehon, or ancient Irish laws, were put in force by the Earl of Kildare, so late as the reign of Queen Mary.

[x] *Chief preceptor*, prioṁoide.—This term is rendered "præcipuus institutor" by the translator in F. 1. 18.

[y] *Clonlonan.*—This was the principal castle in O'Melaghlin's country, and gave name to the barony of Clonlonan, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Cahirus, filius Arturi, filii Dermitii a manu rubrâ Mac Murchus, vir domi militiæque clarus, dignus qui Lageniæ præfuerit si per Anglorum potentiam liceret, obiit.

"O'Carvallus Calbachus, filius Donati, occisi non ita pridem Tadæi cœci pænas morte dedit, operâ Gulielmi Odhar, stirpis Moelruani ô Carvaill et Conalli Juvenis ôMordhi; nimirum Deus vix annum elabi passus est, cum execrandam hanc cædem authoris ejus O'Carvalli et sui fratris

other side, two of the sons of Donough, namely, Edmond and Conor. Numbers of other distinguished persons were also slain on each side, besides those [already mentioned].

A great hosting was made by the Earl of Kildare, the Baron of Delvin, and a great number of the Irish, into Ulster, against Felim Roe, the son of Art, son of Hugh O'Neill, at the instance of John Donghaileach, the son of O'Neill. They committed a great depredation, and lost more than fifty of their people on that expedition. An army was mustered by O'Neill (Con, the son of Con), to march against the Clann-Hugh-Boy. Upon his arrival in the country, Hugh, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, and the sons of Mac Donnell, assembled all the forces they had to meet him; and an engagement followed, in which O'Neill was defeated and his people slaughtered, for[u] three hundred of his forces were slain.

A great fine in cows, namely, three hundred and forty cows, was apportioned upon and obtained from Delvin-Eathra by the Earl of Kildare, as an eric[w] for his foster-brother, Robert Nugent, who had been slain by Art, the son of Cormac Mac Coghlan.

O'Conor Faly (Brian) was held in custody by the English.

Hugh, the son of Anmchadh O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died; and John, the son of Breasal O'Madden, took his place.

Teige, the son of Hugh O'Coffey, Chief Precentor[x] of Ireland and Scotland in poetry, died.

Cormac, the son of Ferdoragh Mac Coghlan, head of his own branch [of that family], and heir to the lordship of Delvin-Eathra, died at Clonlonan[y].

Tadei sanguine expiari curavit: post Calbachum sublatum, O'Carvalli nomen ac dignitas Gulielmo Odhar collata est.

"Daniel O'Brien, Tuomoniæ Dominus, ab obsidione quâ Dunmicheliam, castellum Cornelii Groblechi, filii Donati O'Brian, cingebat, Comite Ormoniæ ad obsidionem solvendam appropinquante, recessit, et hebdomadâ proxime sequente in Clanricardiam cum exercitu abscessit, ac, nonullorum abductâ prædâ, in Dunlatracham concessit, quo qui Richardo Juveni et Meylero Bourk oriundi erant eum adeuntes nutricationis aut stipendii vinculo ei se obstrinxerunt.

"Mac Suinii Tuathenses in duas partes factionibus discissi ad manus venerunt, alterius partes causam foverunt Mac Suinius ipse, Eugenius Juvenis, Eugenii filius, frater ejus Terdelachus Calvus, et Nellus, Mariani filius; alteri parti adhærebant filii Donati Mac Suinii, Hugo Flavus, Edmundus, Conchaurus et Daniel, utraque pars ipsis calendis Novembris ad Kinsalach de Cloch-Kinfaelaidh in aciem prodiit et infestis animis et

AOIS CRIOST, 1555.

Aoís Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a cúicc.

Aoḋ mac neill óicc, mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe mic briain ḃallaiġ í néill tiċċerna cloinne aoḋa buiḋe, fer tóṫaċtaċ toirḃertach dearlaicṫeaċ deiġeiniġ, Riġdaṁna ós ruireaċaiḃ, tiġearna ar ṫrén ċosnaṁ, fer ná tucc uṁla, ná urraim daoín neaċ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ ⁊ ná ro léicc géill ná sidirsedha uaḋa ar a ṫír, ⁊ agá mbáttar géill, fer do raḋ bressmaḋmanna iomda ar ġallaiḃ ⁊ ar ġaoiḋelaiḃ ag cosnaṁ a ṫíre friú do ṁarḃaḋ lá halbanċoiḃ durċor peiléir.

Iustis nua do teċt go herinn .i. tomas Susig, ⁊ antoni sentliger .i. an sean Iustis do ḋíoċur soir. Sluaiċċeaḋ las an iustis sin fó ċéḋóir ar tarraing í neill do ḋíoċur cloinne meic doṁnaill, ⁊ na nalbanaċ báttar ag dénaṁ gaḃaltais is in ruta, ⁊ hi cloinn aoḋa buiḋe. Baoí an iustis co na ṡluaġ lestráiṫe acc inḋraḋ na nalbanaċ, ⁊ do róine creċa iomda forra. Ro marḃaḋ céd no ḋó do na halbanċoiḃ lais, ⁊ luiḋ co na ṡlóġ for ccúla gan riar gan braiġdiḃ.

Brian mac caṫaoír ruaiḋ uí ċonċoḃair ḟailġe do ṁarḃaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac uí concoḃair (.i. brian).

armis acerrimè decertavit. Tandem ex illâ factionis parte tres suprà memorati et ex hac Edmundus et Conchaurus aliisque præstantes viri præter plebeios animam profuderunt.

"Copias immensas Kildariæ Comes et Delviniæ Baro, magno Hibernorum numero illos ad ea arma prosequente, in Ultoniam, ut Felimei Rufi, filii Arturi, filii Hugonis ô Nelli audaciam reprimerent, Joannè Dungalacho O'Nello rogante, duxerunt quidem prædas magnas sed 50 suorum retulerunt.

"O'Nellus, Conus Coni filius, bello se cum Clannaboiensibus gerendo involvit, sed Hugo, Nelli juvenis O'Nelli filius, et Mac Donelli filii, facto quam potuerunt maximo militum apparatu, ad certamen capessendum accinguntur, nec mora, ubi acies utraque occurrit, mox concurrit et pugna sic incaluit, ut O'Nellorum strage late edita 300 desiderati fuerint.

"340 boum mulctam Delbhinæ Ethræ, irrogatam Kildariæ Comes, ob collectaneum suum Robertum Nugent, ab Arturo, filio Cormaci Mac Coghlan cæsum, exigit.

"Angli O'Conchaurum Falgiæ Brianum in vinculis conjiciunt.

"Hugoni Anmchadi O'Maddini filio morienti Joannes, Bressali O'Maddini filius, in dignitate successit.

"Tadeus Hugonis O'Cobthaigh, præcipuus per Hiberniam et Scotiam poeseos institutor fato functus est.

"Cormacus, filius Ferdorchi Mac Coghlan, qui familiam in suo tribu duxit, et Delbhinæ Ethræ Dominus foret, obiit apud Cluain lonain."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1555.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-five.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy, son of Brian Ballagh O'Neill, Lord of Clannaboy, an influential, bountiful, generous, and truly hospitable man, a prince over chieftains, a mighty lord in defending, a man who had not yielded submission or obedience to any of the Irish, who had never given pledges or hostages for his territory, and who had [received] hostages himself, a man who had given many defeats to the English and Irish in the defence of his territory against them, was killed by the Scots, with the shot of a ball[z].

A new Lord Justice, namely, Thomas Sussex[a], came to Ireland; and Anthony St. Leger, the old Justice, was banished to England[b]. A hosting was immediately made by this Lord Justice, at the instance of O'Neill, to expel the sons of Mac Donnell and the Scots, who were making conquests in the Route and Clannaboy. The Lord Justice remained for half a quarter of a year with his army, harassing the Scots; and he committed many depredations upon them. He slew one or two hundred of these Scots, and then returned with his army, without obtaining submission or hostages.

Brian, the son of Cahir Roe O'Conor Faly, was slain by Donough, the son of O'Conor (Brian).

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[z] *Shot of a ball.*—Ware adds, that after Hugh, the son of Niall, junior, had been shot through with a bullet in a skirmish with the Scots, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, on the 15th of September, divided Clannaboy between Phelim O'Neal and the sons of Phelim Bacagh.

[a] *Thomas Sussex.*—This is intended for Thomas, Earl of Sussex, which is not correct. It should be: "Thomas Radcliff, Viscount Fitz Walter, afterwards Earl of Sussex.

[b] *Banished to England,* literally, "expelled eastwards." Of the cause of the removal of St. Leger, Campion writes as follows in his *Historie of Ireland* (Dublin edition of 1809, p. 184):

"Queene *Mary* established in her Crowne, committed her government once more to *Saint-leger*, whom sundry Noblemen pelted and lifted at, till they shouldered him quite out of all credit. He to be counted forward and plyable to the taste of King *Edward* the sixt his raigne, rymed against the Reall Presence for his pastime, and let the papers fall where Courtiers might light thereon, who greatly magnified the pith and conveyance of that noble sonnet. But the original of his own handwriting, had the same firmely (though contrary to his own Judgement) wandering in so many hands, that his adversary caught, and tripped it in his way: the spot whereof he could never wipe out. Thus was he removed, a discreete Gentleman, very

Iustis na hEreann do ḋénaṁ slóiġiḋ do ḋol don mumain. Ua briain do ṫionol slóiġ ele ina aghaidhsiuṁ, ⁊ dol dó hi ccoinne an iustis go huiḃ riaccain. Síḋ do ḋénaṁ dóiḃ re roile, gaoidil ó ḃearḃa go sionainn ar síṫ uí ḃriain, ⁊ goill muṁan ar síṫ an iustís.

Mac uí doṁnaill .i. an calḃaċ do ḋol go halbain go nuaṫaḋ daġḋaoíne ina caoíṁṫeaċt, ⁊ fuair soċraide slóiġ ó ṁac cailín (.i. giolla easpaig donn) ⁊ maiġistir arsibél a ttoiriġeaċt forra. Tanaicc iaraṁ go ffeaċt mór albanaċ lais do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁíimirt tire conuill. Ḃá don ċur sin do ḃſrt lais gonna dia ngoirṫí an gonna cam las ro brisſḋ ċaislén ṅua innsi heoċċain, ⁊ caislén eanaiġ. Iar tteaċt dó cetus don tír, Ro gaḃaḋ lais ua doṁnaill Maġnus a aṫair hi rrosraċa, ní ro lſicc uaḋa an feaċt albanaċ sin on tsaṁfuin a ttangattar go féil brénainn ar ccionn. Ḃaoí tra ua doṁnaill illáiṁ go a écc.

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studious of the State of Ireland, enriched, stout enough, without gall."

Ware adds in his annals that he died in Kent, where he was born, and that he was buried on the 12th of March, 1559.

[c] *Hy-Regan.*—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Dunne and their correlatives, who were seated in the present barony of Tinnahinch, in the north-west of the Queen's County.

[d] *On the part*, literally, "on the peace."

[e] *Arsibel*, now Archibald, or Archbold.

[f] *Gonna-Cam*, i. e. the Crooked Gun, or Tormentum Curvum, as the translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it. This was a very odd, if not contradictory, name for a gun.

[g] *Newcastle.*—This castle is still called Caislean nua, i. e. new castle, by the Irish-speaking inhabitants of Inishowen, though it is now in ruins, and of respectable antiquity. It is also called Newcastle on Mercator's Map of Ireland, made in 1629, but now always in English "Greencastle." It is situated in the parish of Moville, on the western margin of Lough Foyle, near its mouth. This castle was erected by the Red Earl of Ulster (Richard De Burgo), in the year 1305. The ruins of this castle still remaining shew that it was one of the strongest and most important fortresses in all Ireland.—See note [h], under the year 1305, p. 481; and note [z], under the year 1332, p. 551, *supra*.

[h] *Eanach.*—This castle is called the Tower of Enagh by Ware in his Annals of Ireland, under this year; and "Arx nobilissimæ O'Cathanorum" by Colgan, who describes it, as "tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distans ab ipsa civitate Dorensi."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450. —See note [q], under the year 1197, p. 108, *supra*. This castle was situated on an island in Lough Enagh East, in the parish of Clondermot, near the City of Londonderry. This castle must have been afterwards re-edified, as it is shewn on several maps of Ulster, made in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. There are no ruins of it at present.

[i] *Rosracha.*—This is probably the place now called Rossreagh, which is a townland in the parish of Tullyfern, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. It would appear from the account of the defeat of John O'Neill, in the year 1557, that Calvagh O'Donnell then set his father

The Lord Justice of Ireland mustered an army to march into Munster. O'Brien mustered another army to oppose him, and marched to Hy-Regan[c], to meet the Lord Justice. They [however] made peace with each other; the Irish, from the Barrow to the Shannon, on the part[d] of O'Brien; and the English of Munster on the part of the Lord Justice.

The son of O'Donnell, i. e. Calvagh, went to Scotland, attended by a few select persons, and obtained auxiliary forces from Mac Calin (Gillaspick Don), under the command of Master Arsibel[e]. He afterwards came back, with a great body of Scots, to desolate and ravage Tirconnell. It was on this occasion that he brought with him a gun called Gonna-Cam[f], by which Newcastle[g] in Inishowen, and the castle of Eanach[h], were demolished. Upon his first arrival in the country, he took O'Donnell (Manus), his father, prisoner, at Rosracha[i], and retained this body of Scottish troops from the Allhallowtide, in which they arrived, until the festival of St. Brendan following. O'Donnell remained in captivity until his death.

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at liberty. The entries under this year are translated into Latin, as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Hugo, filius Nelli Juvenis, filii Nelli, filii Coni, filii Hugonis Flavi, filii Briani Nævosi O'Nelli, Dominus Clanaboiæ, vir soliditate, munificentiâ, gravitate et hospitalitate celeberrimus, qui nobilitatis ac tuendæ patriæ prærogativâ palmam aliis præcipere visus est, qui nemini ex Hibernis proceribus obsequium unquam detulit, ab aliis obsides sæpe retulerit, victorias plures de Anglis et Hibernis in suâ ditione propugnandâ reportaverit glande a Scotis transfossus interiit.

"Anthonio St. Legero proregis dignitate moto, Thomas Sussexius excepit qui ab O'Nello rogatus ducto in Ultoniam exercitu, filiorum Mac Donelli et Scotorum potentiam Rutam et Clanoiboiam armis sibi vendicantium coercere conatus est, sed post sesquimensem in ea expeditione, nihil memorabile præstitit præterquam quod Scotos magno pecorum numero et ex ipsis 100 aut 200 vita spoliaverit nec eorum obsequiis nec obsedibus relatis.

"Proregi in Momoniam, ut obviam conatibus occurreret, castra moventi O'Brian etiam armatus ad Ibhriaganum obviam fit, ubi pace inita digrediuntur et qui Hiberni agros e Berbhæ flumine ad Sinneum amnem extensas incolunt, pacis ab O'Brieno impetratæ participes esse permissi sunt, et Angali Momoniæ in proregis præsidium cesserunt.

"Calbachi O'Donelli filii paucis admodum comitantibus in Scotiam profectus agmina militaria quam plurima quibus Mr. Arsibellus præficiebatur, a Mac Callino Gillaspico Donno impetrata in Hiberniam duxit, quorum ope fultus Tirconalliæ quietem turbis interrupit. Tormento bellico cui tormenti curvi nomen indictum est tum in Hiberniam importato Castellum Inisoeniæ et Castellum Enaghense solo adæquavit. Primum illius in Hibernia facinus fuit parentem Rosrachæ cupere, quem non ante passus est vinculis educi, quam corporis ergastulo anima solveretur. Nec Scotos in Hiberniam ineunte Novembre adductos ante medium Maii abire permisit."

AOIS CRIOST, 1556.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, aSé.

Giolla colaim o clapaicch coṁarba Pattraicc i nuarán maiġe haoí, cend einig, ⁊ saiḋḃriosa comarbaḋ connaċt, feiċeṁ coitċenn do ṫruaġaiḃ, ⁊ do ṫrénaiḃ décc hi ccloinn Riocaird iar ná ionnarbaḋ a huaran, ⁊ iar marḃaḋ a meic (diarmait ruaḋ o clabaiġ) lá cloind ċonnmaiġ.

O mórḋa conall óce do ergabáil las an lustis.

Caislén lis cluaine .i. i ndealbna do crioċnuccaḋ lá maoíleaċlainn ó ndálaċain hi fféil maṫa Suiscél.

Caṫraoíneḋ lá hua mbriain doṁnall for ṫaḋcc mac murċaidh uí ḃriain ag caislén an dísirt dú in ro marḃaḋ trioċa do ḋaoíniḃ nó ní as uille.

Donnchaḋ mac uí conċoḃair failge (.i. brian) do erġabail las an lustis i ndruim dá maiġe ar ionċaiḃ, ⁊ ar eineaċ iarla cille dara. Ro ċuir an lustis, ⁊ an tiarla teaċta uaṫaiḃ leṫ ar leṫ gus an mbainrioġain go Saxaiḃ dus créd a déraḋ do ḋénaṁ las na braigdibh ísin uair baí ó concoḃair, ⁊ donnchaḋ go mbraiġdiḃ ele illaiṁ ag an lustis an tan sin. Ro léicceaḋ ó mórḋa, ⁊ donnchaḋ ó conċoḃair fó ḋaiġin na comairce baoí aca .i. iarla cille dara, ⁊ iarla urṁumhan mar nár saoíleaḋ do denaṁ ḋó.

O Fergail bán .i. taḋcc mac conmaic décc iar sendataiḋ tocċaiḋe.

O madagain (.i. Sean mac bresal) tiġerna sil nanmċaḋa do ṁarḃaḋ lá bresal duḃ ó madagáin ⁊ dá tiġearna do ġairm ar ṡíol nanmċaḋa .i. bresal duḃ, ⁊ maoíleaċlainn modarḋa.

Uaiṫne mac uilliam uí coḃṫaicċ saoí Ereann lé dán do ṁarḃaḋ san oiḋċe a ffiull i mbaile an luicc i maiġbaċla, ⁊ ní fear cia ro ṁarḃ.

Feilim (.i. ua docartaig) mac conċoḃair ċarraiġ uí doċartaiġ do écc an. 6. do decemḃer.

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[j] *Uaran-Maighe-Aoi*, i. e. Oran of Moy-Aoi, now Oran, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note [r], under the year 1201, p. 130, *supra*, where the ruins now to be seen at this place are mentioned.

[k] *Lis-cluaine*, i. e. the fort of the meadow, lawn, or bog island, now Liscloony, a townland in the parish of Tisaran, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen in this townland. The O'Dalaghans were respectable and numerous here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[l] *Disert*, now Dysart-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1556.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-six.

Gilla-Columb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick at Uaran-Maighe-Aoi[j], head of the hospitality and affluence of the Coarbs of Connaught, general entertainer of the indigent and the mighty, died in Clanrickard, after having been banished from Uaran, and after his son, Dermot Roe O'Clabby, had been slain by the Clann-Conway.

O'More (Connell Oge) was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice.

The castle of Lis-cluaine[k], in Delvin, was finished by Melaghlin O'Dalachain, on the festival of St. Matthew the Evangelist.

O'Brien (Donnell) defeated Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, at the castle of Disert[l], where thirty persons or more were slain.

Donough, the son of O'Conor Faly (Brian), was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, at Druim-dá-mhaighe[m], while he was under the safe protection and guarantee of the Earl of Kildare. The Lord Justice and the Earl sent each a messenger to England to the Queen, to learn what should be done with those hostages [whom they had]; for the Lord Justice had O'Conor and Donough, as well as other hostages, in his custody. O'More and Donough O'Conor were afterwards set at liberty, on account of their guarantees, namely, the Earl of Kildare and the Earl of Ormond. This had not been expected.

O'Farrell Bane (Teige, son of Cormac) died at a venerable old age.

O'Madden (John, the son of Breasal), Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Breasal Duv O'Madden; and two lords were set up in Sil-Anmchadha, namely, Breasal Duv and Melaghlin Modhardha.

Owny, the son of William O'Coffey, the most learned in Ireland in poetry, was treacherously slain at night, at Baile-an-luig[n] in Magh-bhachla[o], but it is not known by whom.

O'Doherty (Felim, the son of Conor Carragh) died on the 6th of December.

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[m] *Druim-da-mhaighe*, i. e. the hill of the two plains, now evidently Drum-caw, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Coolestown, King's County (Ordnance map, sheet 19); a remarkable hill in the district of Tethmoy, or Tuath-da-mhaighe, i. e. the district of the two plains, in the east of the King's County.

[n] *Baile-an-luig*, i. e. the town of the hollow, now Ballinlig, a subdivision of Moyvoughly.

[o] *Magh-bhachla*, now Moyvoughly, three miles

AOIS CRIOST, 1557.

Aois Criost, míle, cuicc céd, caocca, a Seaċt.

Indraḋ ardamaċa fo ḋí i naon ṁí las an lustis tomas suiris.

Mac murċaḋa .i. Murċaḋ mac muiris caoṁánaicch do ḃásuccaḋ hi lſiṫġlionn la gallaiḃ, ar baí siḋe acc triall ardaiġṫe, ⁊ sraonta friú co ro ḟeallsat fair istiġ i tticċ na coṁairle.

Caislén an ḟſdáin i ndelḃna eaṫra do ġaḃail lá braġaitt baoí illaiṁ ind, ⁊ a ṫaḃairt do Mhág coċláin, ⁊ slioċt ḟſrgail dionnarbaḋ, ⁊ a mbraiġde do crochaḋ luan initte .i. an céd lá do ṁarta.

Caislén racra do ḃrisſḋ lá hua maoíleaċlainn ⁊ lá gallaibh aṫa luain, Coccaḋ deirġe etir mág coċláin ⁊ ó maoileaclainn iarttain.

Indraḋ ua ffailġe, ⁊ síol cconċoḃair dionnarbaḋ as an tír doridiri ⁊ a mbraiġde do congḃail lás an lustis. Atiat na braiġde O conċoḃair failge, ⁊ mac a dearḃraṫar .i. Rosa mac murchaiḋ co soċaidiḃ ele amaille friú. Ro basaiġitt na braiġde sin uile lá gallaiḃ aċt ó conċoḃair namá.

O mórḋa conall do gaḃáil lá gallaiḃ, ⁊ a ḃásuccaḋ leó hi lſiṫglinn. Ba truaġ tra lá gaoidelaiḃ an diaċ sin do brſṫa for a saorclantaiḃ soiċenelċaiḃ gion gur cuiṁgſttar ní dóiḃ.

Sluaicċeaḋ las an lustis do ḋíoċur ṡíl conċoḃair as Miliucc iar na

north from the town of Moat, in the county of Westmeath. The entries under this year are translated as follows in F. 1. 18:

"Gillacolumbius O'Clabbaidh, Comorbanus Sancti Patricii in Oran de Moyhai, Comorbanorum Conaciæ opulentiâ et hospitalitate Coryphæus ad cujus domus tenuioris et opulentioris fortunæ hominibus facilis patuit accessus, ut quæ omnibus publior gratiutius diversorii instar erat, in Clanricardiâ, ubi, suâ pulsus sede post filium Dermitium a Clanchonmhoensibus interfectum, exulare coactus est animam exhalavit.

"O'Mordhus Conallus Juvenis, a prorege in custodiam tradi jussus est.

"Castelli Lisclonensis in Delvinâ extruendi finem fecit Malachias O'Dalachan in festo Sancti Mathæi.

"O'Brienus, Daniel, cum Tadeo filio Murachi O'Brien, ad castellum de Disert signa contulit, ubi è Tadei parte 30 vel plures ceciderunt.

"Donatum O'Conchauri Falgiæ, Briani, filium, prorex in vincula, comite Kildariæ annuente, dari jussit; sed Reginâ quid de ipso ac ejus patre, cæterisque carcere inclusis statim vellet consultâ, ô Morus et Donatus in libertatem præter omnium expectationem educti sunt, Kildariæ et Ormoniæ comitibus in se accipientibus ipsos in sede posthac inviolatæ permansuros.

"O'Farrellus Albus Cormaci filius senio confectus obiit.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1557.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-seven.

Armagh was plundered twice in one month by Thomas Sussex.

Mac Murrough[p] (Murrough, the son of Maurice Kavanagh) was killed at Leighlin by the English, because he had begun to exalt himself, and foment disturbances against them; whereupon they dealt treacherously by him in the house of the council.

The castle of Feadan[q] in Delvin-Eathra was taken by a prisoner who was confined therein, and given up to Mac Coghlan; and the descendants of Farrell were banished, and their hostages hanged, on Shrove-Monday, being the first day of March.

The castle of Rachra[r] was demolished by O'Melaghlin and the English of Athlone; after which a war broke out between Mac Coghlan and O'Melaghlin.

Offaly was ravaged, and the O'Conors were again banished from it, by the Lord Justice, and their hostages detained. These were the hostages: O'Conor Faly, and the son of his brother, i. e. Ross, son of Murrough, with many others along with them. All these hostages were put to death by the English, except O'Conor only.

O'More (Connell) was taken by the English, and put to death by them at Leighlin. It was grievous to the Irish that their free-born noble chieftains should be overtaken by such an evil destiny; but they could not afford them any assistance.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice to banish the O'Conors [of Offaly]

"O'Maddino, Joanne, Bressali filio, per Bressalum Nigrum O'Maddin interempto, Silanmchia duos dominos Bressalum Nigrum et Malachiam Moddarha puti coactaque.

"Uathnius, filius Gulielmi ô Cobthaigh, poeseos Hibernicæ peritissimus, in Baileanluicc de Maighbachla nocturnâ fraude peremptus est, nec prodi poterit quis cædis fuerit auctor.

"O'Dochartus, Felimeus, filius Conchauri Calvi, 6 Decembris occubuit [obiit]."

[p] *Mac Murrough.*—Ware states, in his Annals of Ireland, that "Maurice Cavenagh and Conall O'Moore," were sentenced to death as stubborn rebels, and executed at Leighlin Bridge this year.

[q] *Feadan*, now Faddan, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note [f], under the year 1520, p. 1348, *supra*. See other notices of this castle at the years 1540 and 1548.

[r] *Rachra*, now Raghra, otherwise Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's

cloistin dó a mbeiṫ ann, ⁊ gonnaḋa móra dimḟeḋain ⁊ do ṫarraing lais go haṫ luain, ⁊ assiḋe, i nartṫraiġiḃ go miliucc, ⁊ a sluaġ tré bealaċ an foṫair ⁊ do lurccain lusmaiġe, ⁊ é fein ina ffarraḋ. Ro gaḃaḋ iaraṁ Miliucc ⁊ brec ċluain lais, Ro marḃaḋ donnchaḋ mac colla, ⁊ drong ele don ḃarda amaille fris. Ro croiṫeoh ⁊ ro hindraḋ an tír uile don ċur sin. Do hionnarbaḋ clann ṁaoileaċlainn bailḃ ar an tír gus na dibearccaiḃ amaille friú. Fáccḃais an iustis constabla Saxanaċ hi miliucc .i. Maiġistir ffransis, ⁊ rucc braiġde on dá ó madaġáin .i. Maoileclainn modarda, ⁊ bresal, ⁊ braiġde ele ó Mag coċláin .i. a mac ⁊ araill ele conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin ro gaḃaḋ síol nanmċaḋa, ⁊ ní hurusa a ríoṁ naċ a airioṁ gaċ ar milleaḋ don turus sin. Trí seċtmaine ria luġnasa do ṙonnraḋ innsin.

O fergail bán doṁnall do marḃaḋ lá faċtna mac taiḋcc uí fergail ⁊ faċtna feissin dionnarbaḋ triar an ngníoṁ sin lá gallaiḃ.

Doṁnall mac laoiġsiġ uí ṁórḋa tiġearna sleiḃe Maircce do crochaḋ lá gallaiḃ .i. lá maiġistir sili.

Sluaiċceaḋ las an iustis hi fferaiḃ ceall do ḋíoċur na ffoġlaḋ este ar ro ċualaiḋ co mbattar for coilltiḃ ḟer cceall. Gabtar lais teróid ó maolmuaiḋ co mbraiġdiḃ ele. Luiḋ assiḋe go héle go ro gaḃaḋ leim´ ui ḃánáin lais, ⁊ bá hé feaḃar a eiċ rucc ó cerḃaill ass uaḋa. Soais an Iustis tar a ais iar ttaḃairt mescḃuaiḋreaḋ for ġaoiḋelaiḃ na nionaḋ sin. Teiḋ iaraṁ hi Saxaiḃ, ⁊ fáccḃais an treisinér ina ionaḋ. Sluaiċceaḋ ele las an treisiner hi ffearaiḃ ceall dia dioġail ar ua maolmuaiḋ .i. art ḃeiṫ ag caoṁna na ceiṫirne coille, ⁊ na ndíḃerccaċ. Ro hionḋraḋ an tír ó ċoill

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County, where a modern fort occupies the site of the old castle.

[s] *Conveyed and carried*, dimḟeḋain ⁊ do ṫarraing.—These two verbs are nearly synonimous. "Imḟeaḋaim .i. tarlúḋ no tarraing."—*O'Clery.*

[t] *While he himself.*—This is very rudely stated in the original, as will appear from the literal translation, which is as follows: "A hosting by the Justiciary to banish the Race of Conor from Meelick, after it was heard by him that they were there; and great guns were drawn and carried by him to Athlone, and thence in vessels to Meelick, and his army through Ballaghanoher, and by Lurgan Lusmhaighe, and he himself along with them."

[u] *Bealach-an-fhothair*, now Ballaghanoher, near Banagher, in the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 1548 and 1553.

[w] *Lurgan-Lusmhaighe.* This was a townland in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but the name is now obsolete.

[x] *Breac-chluain*, i. e. the speckled lawn, meadow, or bog-island, now Brackloon, a townland

from Meelick, after having heard that they were there; and he conveyed and carried[s] great guns to Athlone, and from thence [sent them] in boats to Meelick, while he himself[t] marched his army through Bealach-an-fhothair[u], and by Lurgan-Lusmhaighe[w]. He afterwards took Meelick and Breac-chluain[x], and slew Donough, the son of Colla, together with others of the warders. The entire territory was plundered and ravaged on that occasion. The sons of Melaghlin Balbh were banished from the territory, together with the insurgents. The Lord Justice left an English constable at Meelick, i. e. Master Francis, and took hostages from the two O'Maddens, namely, from Melaghlin Modhardha and Breasal, and other hostages from Mac Coghlan, namely, his son and others: and thus was Siol-Anmchadha taken, and it is not easy to state or enumerate all that was destroyed on that expedition. Three weeks before Lammas that [expedition] was made.

O'Farrell Bane (Donnell) was slain by Fachtna, the son of Teige O'Farrell; and Fachtna himself was banished for this deed by the English.

Donnell, son of Laoighseach[y] O'More, Lord of Sliabh Mairge[z], was hanged by the English, namely, by Master Sili.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice into Fircall, to expel the plunderers from it, for he had heard that they were in the woods of Fircall. He took Theobald O'Molloy and others prisoners, and proceeded from thence into Ely, where he took Leim-Ui-Bhanain[a]; and it was the goodness of his steed [alone] that enabled O'Conor to escape from him. The Justice returned back, after having thrown the Irish of these parts into confusion. He afterwards went to England, and left the Treasurer[b] in his place. Another hosting was made by the Treasurer into Fircall, to take vengeance upon O'Molloy (Art) for his protection of the wood kerns[c] and other insurgents. On this occasion the whole

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in the parish of Clonfert, barony of Longford, and county of Galway. In this townland still stands a square tower said to have been built by O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anamchy.

[y] *Laoighseach*, now anglicised Lewis.

[z] *Sliabh Mairge*, now the barony of Slewmargy, or Slievemarague, in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See note [h], under the year 1398, p. 763, *supra*.

[a] *Leim-Ui-Bhanain*, now the Leap Castle, the seat of H. Darby, Esq., in the King's County, about five miles to the north of Roscrea.—See note [q], under the year 1514, p. 1326; and note [w], under the year 1516, p. 1337, *supra*.

[b] *The Treasurer*.—This was Sir Henry Sidney, afterwards so celebrated in Irish history.—See Ware's Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1557.

[c] *Wood kerns*, i. e. the outlawed kerns. O'Fla-

soir, Ro loiscceaḋ baile ṁic aḃainn ⁊ lanneala tiġiḃ templaiḃ, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ mac uí maolmuaiḋ .i. an calḃaċ acc bél aṫa glaisi las an tresiner co na ṡlóġ don ċur sin. Tainicsiḋe doriḋisi, ⁊ ro lorc an tír, ⁊ ro ġerr a coillte, ⁊ ní tard siṫ nó ossaḋ dua maolmuaiḋ aċt a aṫċor ⁊ a ionnarbaḋ, ⁊ tréṫúir do ġairm ḋe, ⁊ tarccaiḋ tiġernas do ṫepóid ó maolmuaiḋ iar fFágḃáil a ṁeic mar brágaitt aicce ina ionaḋ fein.

Coccaḋ aḋbal etir ġallaiḃ ⁊ ina mbaoí amuiġ ina naccaiḋ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ .i. Síol cconċobair, Síol mórḋa, ⁊ Síol maoílmuaiḋ ⁊ Síol cCerbaill co naċ éidir airiom an líon creaċ marḃṫa, ⁊ foġla do rónaḋ leó ó tá sionainn go sliaḃ ruaḋ, ⁊ ó tá blaḋma go clioḋna, ⁊ ó tá eóir gus an cclioḋna cceḋna.

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herty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27), in his strictures on Peter Walsh, acknowledges that the term *kethern*, which was originally a military term, was used in a bad sense, even by the Irish themselves, after the Irish soldiery were reduced by war, and forced to live in woods in a barbarous and uncivilized manner.

[d] *Baile-mhic-Abhainn*, now pronounced by the few old people who speak Irish in this district, as if written baile ic aḃainn, and anglicised Ballycowan, a castle in a barony of the same name, about two miles to the west of Tullamore. It is stated in a poem composed by Ferganainm Mac Keogh, on the triumphs of Hugh O'Byrne of Glenmalur, that Hugh O'Byrne plundered and burned this place, the name of which he writes baile cobain, as it is now pronouced. No part of O'Molloy's castle now remains at this place; but its site is occupied by a more modern castle, erected in 1626, by Sir Jasper Harbert, as appears from the style of it, and the following inscription over the entrance:

"This house was built by Sir Jasper Harbert and Mary Dean Finglas, in the year 1626."

[e] *Bel-atha-glaisi*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the streamlet, now called Bellaglash, and sometimes Glash, a ford over which there is now a bridge, on a stream which rises in the townland of Derrybeg, in the barony of Geshill, and flows into Lord Charleville's lake.

[f] *Sliabh-ruadh*, i. e. the red mountain. There is a mountain of this name, now anglicised Slieverue, near Blessington, on the frontiers of the counties of Wicklow and Dublin; but the Three Rock Mountain, and the whole range of hills to the south of Dublin, were anciently called Sliabh-ruadh, and they are, doubtlessly, the range here referred to.

[g] *Slieve Bloom*, a range of mountains on the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties.—See note [x], under the year 1269.

[h] *Cliodhna.*—This is more frequently called Tonn Chlioḋna, i. e. the wave of Cleena, who is believed to be the familiar sprite of the south of Ireland, as Oeibhinn, now corruptly Aoibhill, is of North Munster; but, according to the *Feilire Aenguis*, Cliodhna of Tonn-Chliodhna was a saint venerated on 17th March. This locality is referred to in a poem addressed to Donnell O'Donovan, who became chief of his name in 1639, by Muldowny O'Morrison, who styles him "Dragon of Cliodhna," from which it is quite clear that he had a residence near it. This was the castle of Raheen in the parish of Myross. The name Tonn-Chliodhna is not yet forgotten, and is applied to a loud surge in the harbour of Cuan-Dor, now Glandore, in the south of the county of Cork. Mr. James

country, from the Wood [of Coill mor] eastwards, was ravaged; Baile-mhic-Abhainn[d] and Lynally, both houses and churches, were burned; and Calvagh, son of O'Molloy, was killed at Bel-atha-glaisi[e], by the Treasurer and his army, on that occasion. He came a second time, and burned the territory, and cut down its woods, and gave neither peace nor rest to O'Molloy, but chased and banished him, and proclaimed him a traitor, and gave the lordship to Theobald O'Molloy, who delivered up to him his son as a hostage in his own place.

A great war between the English and all those Irish who had turned out against them, namely, the O'Conors [Faly], O'Mores, O'Molloys, and O'Carrolls; so that it is impossible to enumerate the number of preys, slaughters, and plunders, which were committed by them, from the Shannon to Sliabh-ruadh[f], from Slieve Bloom[g] to Cliodhna[h], and from the Eoir[i] to the same Cliodhna.

O'Donovan, of Squince, now living at Gravesend in Kent, describes its situation in a letter to the Editor, from which the following extract may be interesting, as the situation of Tonn Chliodhna has never been pointed out:

"You ask me if I have any recollection of having heard the name Tonn Cleena (Cleena's wave)? I have heard the name, and often enough the wave, or the roar of the surge, both in calm and in storm. You will be surprised when I say in calm, but it is a day, or sometimes two days, before the wind shifts from any other point to the north-east that the noise is loudest; and at Squince, where it is heard perhaps loudest, it was and is always taken as a certain indication of a shift of wind to the north-east. The old people will have it that it emanates from a rock which is off the point of the western entrance of Glandore harbour, connected with which there exists a curious legend; but the truth is, that this remarkable roar, even in a calm, when a north-east wind is approaching, emanates from the eastern side of the harbour's entrance. The cliffs facing the south and south-west being of stupendous height, and hollowed out into enormous caverns (of which Dean Swift has given, in his poem *Carberiæ Rupes*, a very accurate, though general, description). When the wind is north-east off shore, the waves, resounding in the caverns, send forth a deep, loud, hollow, monotonous roar, which in a calm night is peculiarly impressive on the imagination, producing sensations either of melancholy or fear."—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. first edition, p. 273, where Dean Swift's poem is printed.

There is a Carraig-Chliodhna on the coast of the townland of Reenogrena, parish of Kilfaughnabeg, in the west division of the barony of East Carbery, and another rock of the same name in the parish of Kilshannick, barony of Duhallow, in the same county, where Cliodhna is believed to have held her aerial palace. But Tonn-Cliodhna is evidently the place alluded to in the text.

[i] *The Eoir*, called Feoir by Keating and O'Heerin, now the River Nore, which rises in the Devil's Bit mountain, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and flowing, by a very circuitous course, close to Borris-in-Ossory, and through Castletown, Abbeyleix, Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Enistiogue, unites with the Barrow about a mile below New Ross, where they form a very considerable river, and

O cẜrḃaill (.i. uilliam oḋar) do ġabail caisléin an léime ar ġallaiḃ iar bfaġḃáil baoġail fair.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc an ċomaid uí briain décc.

Seaan ó neill .i. mac cuinn, mic cuinn do ṫẜcclamaḋ, ⁊ do léirtionol Slóiġ lánṁóir do ḋol i ttír ċonaill .i. na hairġialla uile, ⁊ ina mbaoí do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do ġaoiḋelaiḃ o tráiġ baile mic buain go finn. Tangattar siḋe uile ina ṫionól, ⁊ ina ṫoiċeastal, ⁊ ní ro hairiseaḋ las na sloġaiḃ ísin go ro ġabsat longport lẜtan laoċarmaċ cetus acc an ccarraicc lẜiṫ etir dá aḃainn .i. fionn, ⁊ Moḋarn. Ba sóinṁeaċ ro boṫ illongport mic uí neill ar ro baoí crẜic ⁊ cẜnnaiġeċt mẜḋa, ⁊ fíona, ⁊ éḋġaḋ nuasal, ⁊ gaċ naḋailcce arċẜna ann. Ránaicc sccéla go mac uí neill go ro ċuirsẜt cenél cconaill a mbú ⁊ a mbó-ṫáinte i ndiaṁraiḃ ⁊ i ndroibélaiḃ an tíre iar ná ccúlaiḃ, attbertsoṁ nat baoí bó díoḃrium dosuiḋe, ar cia nó tiostaoís illaiġniḃ nó i muṁain, nó biaḋsoṁ ina lurcc conas tuccaḋ go riaraiġṫe iatt fó a ṁamus báḋéin, coná biaḋ aċt aon riġ for ultaiḃ do ġrés. Cenél cconaill dna as aṁlaiḋ báttar séin ⁊ ua domnaill Maġnus i nesláinte ⁊ i nenẜirte, ⁊ é illáiṁ accá ṁac an calḃaċ fri ré dá bliaḋan raiṁe sin, ⁊ an calḃaċ hi ccẜndas na tíre. Baoí ḃeós a ḋẜrbraṫair aoḋ co na lucṫ lẜnaṁna hi ffriṫbẜrt fris, ⁊ baoí siḋe hi ffarraḋ Shẜain, a braṫar an tan sin. O ro ċualaiḋ an calḃaċ Sẜan

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flow in a southern direction for about twelve Irish miles till they unite with the Suir at Cheek point, near Waterford. The point where they meet is called *Comar na d-tri n-uisceadh* by the old Irish writers, which is translated "Confluentia Trium fluviorum," by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, and by others "the Meeting of the three waters."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, preface, p. xxx.

[k] *The castle of Leim*, i. e. of Leim-Ui-Bhanain, now the Leap Castle, in the King's County, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Roscrea.—See it already mentioned at the years 1514, 1516.

[l] *Unprotected*, literally, "after having found danger on it;" by which strange idiom is meant "by taking an advantage of its warders," or, as the Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, well renders it: "opportunitate quam nactus est arrepta."

[m] *Teige-an-Chomhaid*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of Coad, a townland containing the ruins of a small church, near Corofin, in the county of Clare.

[n] *His muster and army.*—The Irish words tionol and toiċeastal are synonymous here, and merely introduced for the sake of the alliteration.

[o] *Carraig-liath*, i. e. the grey rock, now Carricklea, a townland situated between the Rivers Finn and Mourne, about one mile above their confluence, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

[p] *To submit to his authority*, literally, "until he would bring them obedient to his own juris-

O'Carroll (William Odhar) took the castle of Leim[k], after having found it unprotected[l].

Turlough, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige-an-Chomaid[m] O'Brien, died.

John O'Neill, i. e. the son of Con, son of Con, assembled and mustered a very numerous army to proceed into Tirconnell, namely, all the people of Oriel, and all the English and Irish from Tragh-Bhaile-mhic-Buain [Dundalk] to the [River] Fin. All these came to join his muster and army[n], and marched without halting until they had, in the first place, pitched their spacious and hero-thronged camp at Carraig Liath[o], between the two rivers, Finn and Mourne. The time was spent very happily in the camp of the son of O'Neill, for they carried on the buying and selling of mead, wine, rich clothing, and all other necessaries. News came to the son of O'Neill that the Kinel-Connell had sent off all their cows and herds into the wilds and fastnesses of the country for protection; but he declared that not one cow of them was inaccessible, for that, even though they should pass [with their cattle] into Leinster or Munster, he would pursue them until he should compel them to submit to his authority[p], so that there should be but one king in Ulster for the future. As for the Kinel-Connell, they were thus circumstanced: O'Donnell (Manus) was in bad health and infirmity, and had now been for two years incarcerated by his son Calvagh, who had assumed the government of the country. Moreover, his brother Hugh, with his adherents, was in opposition to him, and was at this time along with John [O'Neill], his kinsman[q]. When Calvagh heard that John [O'Neill] and

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diction." This passage is quoted by Leland in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, as translated for him by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to dignify Irish history, brings all his translations from the Irish into his own pompous style of English:

"Let them drive our prey into the midst of Leinster, or let them hide it in the South, cried O'Nial, we shall pursue it to the remotest quarter of the Island. No power shall protect our enemies, or stop the progress of the prince and sovereign of Ulster."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it much more faithfully as follows:

"Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconallenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconalliæ recessus abegisse, hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam si vel in Lageniam vel Momoniam pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit perfecto posthac ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi."

[q] *His kinsman.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare interpolates "ꝺeaꞃbꞃaċaiꞃ a ṁáċaꞃ, i. e. his mother's brother," which is correct.

co na ṡlóġaiḃ do ġabáil longpoirt i nur na tíre ro ḃaoí agá sccrudaḋ ina ṁſ̄nmain dus ciḋ do ġénaḋ fris an eiccſ̄ndáil móir ro baí acc toṁaitċſ̄m fair, ⁊ ro ċoṁairléicc fria aṫair Maġnus cia hairm imirt do ġénaḋ for cionn a ḃioḋḃaḋ cecib tan tiostaois don tír. Bá sí comairle do raḋ ó doṁnaill a aṫair ḋó ó ná baoí coiṁlíon sloicċ lá mac uí neill gan dol a nairſ̄s caṫa ċuicce aċt airisioṁ acc imḋeaġail a muintire cen co ttoirsſ̄ḋ don tír, ⁊ dia ccaoṁsaḋ an tan sin amus longpoirt do ṫaḃairt fair dia ṁſ̄sccbuaiḋreaḋ. Bá dóiġ lais nó ḃéraḋ cosccar. As fair deiriḋ aca innsin. Dála Shſ̄ain í néill co na ṡlocċaib ro tairmċſ̄imniġriot gan airisioṁ on ccarraicc léṫ go rangattar tar finn lá taoḃ raṫa boṫ trés an laccán go ro gabsat sosaḋ ⁊ longport lá taoḃ baile aiġiḋ ċaoín a ccoṁḟoccus don tsruiṫ silſ̄s as an tosar dianiḋ ainm caḃarṫaċ. Do rónaḋ boṫa ⁊ bélsccalána lá a ṡlóġaiḃ iar sin. An calḃaċ imorro, as ann baoí siḋe co na mac conn an lá sin i noireaċtar hi mullaċ ḃſ̄innín co nuathaḋ ina ḟarraḋ, ar ní ḃaoí aċt aon trioċa marcaċ, ⁊ dá ċoruġaḋ gallócclaċ do ċloinn tsuibne ḟanatt .i. Slioċt Ruaiḋri im ualtar mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ Slioċt doṁnaill im ḋoṁnall ġorm mac suibne, ⁊ Oo ċualaiḋ an calḃaċ Sſ̄an co na ṡloċċ do teaċt in dú sin, Ro ḟaoíḋ diar dia ḟainṁuintir do ṫairccélaḋ for na slóġaibh ⁊ battar iad a nanmanna donnchad ócc mac donnchaiḋ ruaiḋ meguiḋir, ⁊ Muiris mac ailín. Do ċodar siḋe dni go mbattar gan rátucchaḋ i ttréċumascc na slóġ uair

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[r] *Protecting his people*, ac imḋeaġail a ṁuintire.—The word imḋeaġail is explained anacal, i. e. protection, by Michael O'Clery.

[s] *They agreed upon adopting this.*—Leland, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8, dwelling with particular interest on this local war between O'Neill and O'Donnell, makes Manus O'Donnell speak as follows on the authority of the Annals of Donegal, which is the name by which he calls the Annals of the Four Masters throughout:

"Do not," said the father, "attempt with our inferior numbers to meet the enemy in the field. O'Neill is advancing on us, and in this new situation his camp bears a formidable aspect; but what though it be provided with stores of every kind; what though every necessary and every luxury is brought thither and exposed to sale, as in a regular market, yet the state and magnificence of the enemy may be greater than his precaution. Attack his camp by night; one sudden and vigorous effort may disperse our enemies at once."

This passage was furnished to Leland by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who, in his zeal to magnify every thing Irish, has gone far beyond his original in this instance; but as he was furnishing materials for history, not romance, it was entirely beneath his dignity to swell the simple words of the Four Masters into such a flood of magniloquence. The translator in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original, as follows:

"Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Jo-

his forces were encamped on the frontiers of the territory, he pondered in his mind what he should do in this great danger which now threatened him; and he advised with his father, Manus, upon the military movement he ought to adopt in opposing his enemies, whensoever they should come into the territory. The advice which O'Donnell, his father, gave him was, as he had not an army equal to that of the son of O'Neill, not to go forth to meet him in battle, but to remain protecting his [own] people[r], until he [O'Neill] should come into the territory, and then, if he were able, to make an attack upon his camp, and throw them into confusion. He thought that victory could thus be gained, [and] they agreed upon adopting this[s] [movement]. As for John O'Neill and his forces, they marched without halting from Carraig-liath, across the Finn, close to Raphoe, through the Lagan[t]; and they halted, and encamped alongside of Baile-aighidh-chaoin[u], near the stream that flows from the well of Cabhartach[w], where the army constructed booths and tents. Calvagh and his son, Con, were on that day at a meeting on the summit of Beinnin[x] with a small party, namely, only thirty horsemen, and two companys of gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad, i. e. of the descendants of Rory, under Walter, the son of Murrough, and the descendants of Donnell, under Donnell Gorm Mac Sweeny. And when Calvagh heard that John had arrived at that place with his army, he sent two of his trusty friends to reconnoitre the forces; their names were Donough Oge, the son of Donough Roe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Ailin. These two proceeded to the enemy's camp, and mingled with the troops, without being noticed;

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annem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos, et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret."

[t] *Lagan.*—This is the name of a well-known district comprising the parishes of Taughboyne, Ryemoghy, and All Saints, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[u] *Baile-aighidh-chaoin*, i. e. the town of the beautiful face or surface, now Balleeghan, a townland containing the ruins of a beautiful old church, situated on an arm of Lough Swilly, in the parish of Ryemoghy, and barony of Raphoe.

[w] *The well of Cobhartach.*—This name, which means helping, or assisting, is now obsolete, or at least not generally known, as the Editor, who examined the localities of Baile-aighidh-chaoin, with great care, in 1835, could not meet any one that ever heard of such a name. The natives are of opinion that it is the well now called Tober-Slan, i. e. *fons sanus, sanans, seu salutifer*, a name of nearly the same import.

[x] *Beinnin.*—This is not the Bennin, in the parish of Clonmany in Inishowen, mentioned by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 170, but the conspicuous hill of Binnion, in the parish of Taughboyne, in the district called the Lagan, in the barony of Raphoe.

baoí do líonṁaire, ⁊ do lérḋaċt na slócch baí annsin nár ḃó soḋaing dóiḃ badéin aiṫne for aroile gémaḋ lá nó beiṫ ann muna ttabrattaoís aiṫne for a naireċaiḃ namá. Ro ġabsat an dias remraite ag imṫeaċt ó gaċ tene gó aroile go rangattar gus an ttene móir meḋonaiġ boí i ndorus puiple meic í néill ⁊ Suttrall aḋbal ṁór (ba reiṁiṫer meḋón fir eiriḋe) baoí for buan lasaḋ eaḋ ón tene co sesccatt gallócclaċ gruamḋa gñioṁ aiġṁéil go mbiailiḃ aiṫġéraiḃ ailtniġe i noirċill a nimerṫa aca, ⁊ co sesccat albanaċ aindiuid aindiarraiḋ co na ccloiḋṁiḃ troma taoibleṫna tortḃuilleaċa ina láṁaiḃ fri hiombualaḋ ⁊ airirioṁ ag foraire ⁊ ag forċoiṁéd ṁeic í néill. An tráṫ ṫáinicc ionam proinniġṫe dona slóġaiḃ, ⁊ ro boṫ ag roinn ⁊ ag foċcail forra ro riġset an dias tairscelta ro raiḋsiom a laṁa gus an ronnaire a ccuma ċáiċ, ⁊ bá seḋ do rala ceinnbert co na lán mine co ffurṫain na mine dim. Luiḋset for ccúlaiḃ iaraṁ gus a nionncoṁarṫa sin leó do ṡaicċiḋ a muintire, ⁊ bá iar ná ṫaisbenaḋ ro creideaḋ uaṫa na scéla ro airneiḋsiot. Ro forċongair an calḃaċ for a muintir a neideḋ fó cedóir, do rónaḋ fairsiuṁ gan fuireaċ innsin, do ċóiḋsiot an dá ċóruccaḋ i nen ċóruccaḋ, ⁊ conn o doṁnaill dia ċois etir uáltar ⁊ doṁnall, ⁊ do raḋ a eaċ dia aṫair. Lottar rempa do ṡaiġiḋ an longpoirt, ⁊ ní ro anrat go rangattar, gus na buiḋniḃ

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[y] *A huge torch*, suttral aḋḃal mor, literally, "a torch, huge, great (it was thicker than the middle of a man), constantly flaming at some distance from the fire." Dr. Leland, who had a free translation of this passage from Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, condenses the description of this huge torch, and the general's body-guards, as follows, in his *History of Ireland*, book iii. c. 8:

"An unusual blaze of large tapers directed them to the general's pavilion, where John O'Nial lay surrounded by his body-guards, consisting of sixty Irish vassals, bearing the battle-axe, and as many mercenary Scots, armed with their broad cutting swords and targets."

The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, keeps much closer to the original words, as follows:

"Exploratores illi postquam singulis pene ignibus tantillum astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis a sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextis ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret."

[z] *A ceinn-bheart*, literally, a *ceinn-bheart*, with its full of meal. The term *ceinn-bheart* denotes a helmet, hat, or any covering for the head. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it: "Cortex arboris in vasculum efformata."

Leland, drawing largely on his own imagination, manufactures this simple narrative in such a manner as to give us a very inaccurate idea of the kind of food in the camp, and the manner in which it was distributed. His words are:

"And so little were the youths suspected, that when supper was brought to these guards they invited them to partake of their repast. To accept this invitation was to form a friend-

for, in consequence of the numbers and variety of the troops who were there, it was not easy for them to discriminate between one another, even if it were day, except by recognising their chieftains alone. The two persons aforesaid proceeded from one fire to another, until they came to the great central fire, which was at the entrance of the son of O'Neill's tent; and a huge torch[y], thicker than a man's body, was constantly flaming at a short distance from the fire, and sixty grim and redoubtable gallowglasses, with sharp, keen axes, terrible and ready for action, and sixty stern and terrific Scots, with massive, broad, and heavy-striking swords in their hands, [ready] to strike and parry, were watching and guarding the son of O'Neill. When the time came for the troops to dine, and food was divided and distributed among them, the two spies whom we have mentioned stretched out their hands to the distributor, like the rest; and that which fell to their share was a ceinn-bheart[z] filled with meal, and a suitable complement of butter. With this testimony [of their adventure] they returned to their own people; and, upon the exhibition of it, their entire narrative was believed. Calvagh commanded his people to arm[a] directly, which they did without delay; the two battalions formed into one; and Con O'Donnell proceeded on foot, between Walter and Donnell[b], having given his horse to his father. They advanced towards the camp, and did not halt until they had

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ship with these men not to be violated, which should prevent them from giving any intelligence, or, if discovered, would have rendered their intelligence suspected. They, therefore, declined the courtesy; and flying to their companions, related what they had seen and heard, and inflamed them with impatience to surprise the enemy."

Now it is quite obvious that all this is wrong, for there is no authority for asserting that O'Neill's body-guards had invited the two spies to partake of their repast, or that the latter declined such an invitation. All this is created by Leland's historical muse, to give his subject warmth and interest, according to his own mode of philosophising. The fact was that the two spies mingled with O'Neill's tumultuous troops, and as they consisted of Irish and Anglo-Irishmen of various territories, they found no difficulty in passing for two of O'Neill's soldiers. From the notice of the two getting a hat-full of meal, and a suitable quantity of butter, it is quite evident that every two formed a mess, and that they were allowed to sit down wherever they pleased and take their repast. Nothing, however, but confusion and the darkness of the night, or chance, could have enabled them to escape, as Hugh O'Donnell, the brother of Calvagh, was within the camp at the time, with many followers out of Tirconnell, who would have easily recognised that these two spies belonged to Calvagh O'Donnell's party.

[a] *To arm*, α nſıᴅſḋ, i. e. to harness, or dress themselves for battle.

[b] *Walter and Donnell.*—These were two captains of the Mac Sweenys of Fanad.

meḋóncoiḃ báttar acc forċoiṁéd ṁeic í néill. Do bertsatt uarḋúsccaḋ náṁat for luċt an longpoirt, ⁊ ro ġabsatt for coṁmarḃaḋ, ⁊ for coṁmuḋuccaḋ, acc airleaċ, ⁊ acc aṫċuma, ag ciorrḃaḋ, ⁊ ag coiṁleadraḋ a ċele dia mbiailiḃ bláiṫiḃ biṫfaobraċaiḃ, ⁊ dia ccloiḋṁtiḃ cruaiḋgeara curata go foirrgitt fir, ⁊ co ro leonaiṫ laoíċ lár an ffianlaċ do deaċaiḋ andsin. Do ċualaiḋ Sean torann an tromslóicċ, ⁊ brosccar na mbuiḋen bá dearḃ lais báttar náṁaitt tángattar don longport, ⁊ at láisiḋe tré iarṫar a puirle gan ráṫuccaḋ. Ro baí an adhaiḋ ag ferṫain a frios fíorḟliuċ, ⁊ a casarnach ciúnḃraon co ro ṫuilsiot aiḃne, ⁊ inḃera an tíre. Ro sraoíneaḋ for an sluaġ sin ċenél neocċain fó ḋeóiḋ tré nert iomgona ⁊ iombualta co ro láḋ a nderccár. Sean imorra ní ro len ciḋ aoínneaċ dia muintir é, aċtmaḋ aon diar do ṁuintir aoḋa mic maġnusa í doṁnaill im ḋonnchaḋ mac feilim ḟinn uí ġallċuḃair, ⁊ luiḋ tré aṫġoiritt, ⁊ tré diaṁair gaċa conaire go rainicc tar daoíl, tar finn, ⁊ tar dercc, ⁊ bá for snáṁ na tteóra naḃann sin do ḋeachaiḋ co na ḋias caoiṁṫeaċtaiḋ, assiḋe go termonn uí moain go ro ċendaiġ eaċ ó na moain in adhaiḋ sin, ⁊ ráinicc fáḋeóiḋ lá doḃar ṡoillsi na maidne go hairesccál dáciarócc. Ro airis an calḃaċ co na ḃeacc ṡluaġ (ina mbaoí roiṁe don oiḋċe) isin longṗort meḋraċ móirṁenmnaċ baí lá Sean ua neill a ttus oiḋċe, ⁊ battar acc coṁol finḟleḋ na foirne sin for ro sraoíneaḋ leó co madain ar a ḃaraċ. Do radaḋ edala iomḋa a ttairbénaḋ leó isin ló ar ccinn etir arm, errad, edeaḋ, ⁊ eoċaiḃ conaḋ ceiṫre fiċit eaċ

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[c] *Kill, destroy, &c.*—The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, does not at all attempt to translate this string of words, which are introduced by the Four Masters to convey a general idea of confused and furious fighting. He condenses the ideas intended to be conveyed by the wild jumble of words into the following clear sentence:

"Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos et acriter ferrum stringunt, et, per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumferentes, omnia prosternunt."

This, however, must be regarded rather as a paraphrase than a translation of the Irish. The style is too much improved.

[d] *Was rainy*, literally, "the night was pouring down rain in a truly wetting shower, and in a mist of silent drops." But it is not correct, at least in English, to make the night the agent which produced the rain. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it simply, "magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur."

[e] *The Deel, the Finn, and the Derg.*—These are three well-known rivers, in the present county of Donegal, and on O'Neill's way as he

reached the central troops that were guarding the son of O'Neill. They made a furious and fierce attack upon the men in the camp, and [both parties then] proceeded to kill, destroy[c], slaughter, hack, mangle, and mutilate one another with their polished sharp axes, and with their well-tempered, keen-edged, hero-befitting swords; so that men were wounded, and warriors disabled, by this body of men who had come into the camp. When John [O'Neill] heard the noise of the heavy troops, and the clamour of the bands, he was convinced that they were enemies who had entered the camp, and he passed through the western end of his tent unobserved. The night was rainy[d], very heavy showers being followed by silent dripping, so that the rivers and streams of the country were flooded. At last the army of the Kinel-Owen were defeated, with dreadful havoc, by dint of conflict and fighting. As for John [O'Neill], not one of his own party followed him, but two only of the people of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with Donough, the son of Felim Finn O'Gallagher. He proceeded on by the shortest ways and the most lonesome passages, until he had crossed the Deel, the Finn, and the Derg[e]; and it was by swimming that he, with his two companions, crossed these three rivers. Thence he proceeded to Tearmonn-Ui-Moain[f], where he purchased a horse that night from O'Moain, and at length arrived by break of day at Aireagal-da-Chiarog[g]. Calvagh remained with his small army for the rest of the night in the camp in which O'Neill and his army had passed the beginning of the night in merriment and high spirits; and they remained until morning drinking the wines of the party whom they had defeated. On the following day they took with them, and displayed with pride, many

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passed from Balleeghan to Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain. The Deel, now Dale-burn, rises in Lough Deel, in the north-west of the barony of Raphoe, and falls into the Foyle, a short distance to the north of the town of Lifford; the Finn rises in Lough Finn, and unites with the Mourne at Lifford Bridge; the Derg has its source in the famous Lough Derg, in the barony of Tirhugh; it winds its course nearly in a north-east direction through the parish of Termonomongan, in the county of Tyrone, where it joins the stream called Mournebeg, and both united glide, under the name of Derg, through the villages of Castlederg and Ardstraw, near the latter of which they join the Shrule; and the united waters then take the name of the Mourne River, and flow nearly in a northern direction to Lifford, where, mingling with the River Finn, they all lose their names and waters in the gigantic Foyle.

[f] *Tearmonn-Ui-Mhoain*, now Termonomongan, an old parish church near the River Derg, in the north-west of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. O'Moain, now Mongan, was the Erenagh of this church.

[g] *Aireagal-Dachiarog*, i. e. St. Dachiarog's house, or habitation, now Errigal-Keeroge, a

baoí do ċoṁpainn edala ag conn mac an ċalbaicc cenmota eaċ oirḋirc mic í neill dia ngoirṫi mac an iolair. Ar ing má ro ḟriṫ hi maiḋm ċnuic buiḋb ḋeircc ro brisseḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ ócc mac aoḋa ruaiḋ) ar ua neill samail a ffuairsiot cenel cconaill dédalaib don ċur sin.

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well-known church and parish, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.

[h] *Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg.*—See note [z], under the year 1522, p. 1536, *supra*. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows in F. 1. 18:

"A prorege Thomâ Sussexio Ardmacha mensis unius spatio iteratâ vastatione infesta.

"Mac Murchus, Murachus, filius Mauritii Coemhanachi, in ipsis Concilii ædibus, in alicujus concitationis novæ moliendæ suspicionem venisse proditus, Leghliniæ morte plectitur.

"Fedanæ Castellum, in Delviniâ Ethrâ, a quodam ibi in vinculis posito captum et Mac Coghlano traditum est. Deinde qui ad Fergallium generis originem referunt proscribuntur, et eorum obsides reste strangulati die Lunæ ipsis Martii Calendis.

"Castellum Rathcraæ ab ô Moelachlino et Anglis Athloniensibus evertitur, bellum postea inter ipsum et Mac Coghlanus exarsit.

"Offalgiâ devastatâ ô Conchaurorum familia pellitur, capto a prorege præter alios multos ô Conchauro ipso, et Rosso, ejus ex fratre nepote; de quibus omnibus, uno ô Conchauro excepto, mortis supplicium sumptum est.

"O'Moro etiam Conallo, ab Anglis capto, Leighliniæ mors infertur; non mirum est Hiberniam in luctu versari cum tantâ se ingenui sui sanguinis profusione funestari videret.

"Prorex, ô Conchauros Milikæ versari certior factus, eò protinus iter arripuit, tormentis majoribus Athloniam itinere terrestri transferri præmissis et inde cymbarum vecturâ Milikam adductis, copiæ per Belachanohair et Lurgam Lusmaghæ viam, ipso præeunte, capessunt. Nec diu moratus est cum Milika, Donato Collai filio cum aliis e præsidiariis cæso, et Bracluana in ejus potentiam devenêre. Illis deinde finibus multum concussis [do ċroiṫeaḋ] et vastatis Malachiæ Balbi filii et proscripti reliqui arcentur. Tum Magistro Francisco Anglo Milikæ præfecto, et obsidibus cum a multis aliis tum præsertim a duobus ô Maddinis, Malachiâ Moddardo et Brassillo, abductis, filio etiam Mac Coghlani obsidum numerum augente, prorex eis finibus excessit. Dum autem hâc ratione Silanmchia mense Julii expugnaretur, damnorum quæ passa est numerus vix ac ne vix quidem iniri potest.

"O'Ferghallum Album Danielem Fachtnaus filius Tadæi O'Ferghail trucidavit, sed illius interitum Angli morte Fachtnai ulti sunt.

"Danieli O'Moro, Loighsi filio, Magister Silius Anglus gulam laqueo elisit.

"Prorex, accipiens proscriptos in Fercalliæ nemoribus latitare, eò profectus armatus Theobaldum O'Moelmuaidhum cepit; in Eliam inde migrans Leimibhanain suæ potestatis fecit, ubi O'Carvallum equi præstantia discrimini subduxit. Sed, post multam molestiam illorum finium Hibernis facessitam, Dublinii tandem moram contrahens, in Angliam transmisit, Quæstore jusso vice suâ proregis officio fungi. Ille injunctum sibi munus naviter obiturus arma in Fercalliam infert, ut pœnas de ô Moelmuaidho, Arthuro, sumeret, quòd proscriptis et legum præsidio exemptis subventione ullâ prodesse ausus fuerit. Itaque fines illius regionis omnes, qui nemori ab orienti adjacent, populatus, Balemacabaniam, Laneliam, et Titampliam" [*rectè* æquè tecta et ecclesias] "incendiis prodidit, filium ô Moelmuaidhi Calbachum ad Belaghglassiam vitâ spoliavit, nec multum tempus effluxit cum

spoils, consisting of arms, dresses, coats of mail, and horses, so that Con, the son of Calvagh, had for his dividend of the booty eighty horses, besides the celebrated steed of O'Neill's son, called the Son of the Eagle. Scarcely had so much booty been obtained at the battle of Cnoc-Buidhbh-Derg[h], which was gained by O'Donnell (Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh Roe) over Neill, as the Kinel-Connell obtained on that occasion.

iteratâ incursione Fercalliam perlustrans vnâ deflagratione universam profligaret et everteret, silvis penitûs excisis, veniâ dilectorum ô Moelmuaidho minimè factâ, imô avitis finibus procul amotum læsæ Majestatis reum pronunciavit, ejus dignitate ac dominio in Theobaldum ô Moelmuaidhum collato, filio ejus ante in obsidem recepto.

"Angli, Hibernis omnibus a se proscriptis et legum beneficio exclusis, ô Conchaurorum et ô Mororum, ô Moelmuaidhorum, ô Carvallorum familiis grave bellum indixerunt, quo totus agri tractus inter Sinneum amnem et Montem Rufum, inter Montem Blamiam Clioniam et Feoriam positus conflagravit, ut cædium, incendiorum et deprædationum ultrà citròque factorum summa ad calculos revocari non potuerit.

"O'Carvallus, Castelli Leimiæ capessendi opportunitate quam nactus est arreptâ, illud sibi vindicavit.

"Terdalachus filius Conchauri filii Terdelachi filii Tadei O'Brien de Comaid vitâ excessit.

"Joannes, ô Nelli filius, Tirconalliæ ad suam ditionem adjungendæ cupiditate flagrans, numerosissimum conflavit exercitum, ad quem Orghelliæ omnes, et quicunque, Angli aut Hiberni, agros ab usque littore de Bale mic Buain ad Finnum amnem pertingentes incolebant, confluxerunt. Hæc armatorum hominum multitudo, castris primùm ad Carraigleiham inter duos amnes Finnum et Modornum positis, per campos latè diffusa, nec solum omni apparatu bellico cumulatè instructa, sed advectis vinis, vestibus, et aliorum generum mercibus ad voluptatem comparatis, abundat ad Joannem in his castris constipata. Ubi nuntii pervenerunt Tirconellenses armenta sua et greges ad invia loca et remotissimos Tirconelliæ recessus abegisse, 'hinc (inquit) nullum haurient emolumentum, nam, si vel in Lageniam, vel Momoniam, pecudes ablegarent, vel illinc etiam extractas nobis vindicaremus, efficit præfecto posthàc ut Ultonia uno pareat, nec patiar de provinciâ quidpiam illius imperio surripi.' Per illud autem tempus res in Tirconnalliâ non adeo pacatæ fuerunt. O'Donnellus enim propter effœtam ætatem et insuper quia jam biennio eum Calbhacus filius in vinculis detinebat, nihil præclari præstare potuit; ejus etiam alter filius Hugo, a fratre privatâ simultate alienatus, etiam tunc apud Joannem O'Nellum suis in castris agebat, ad quæ clientes suos et vernaculos etiam adduxit. Calbachus, qui Tirconalliæ dominabatur, hoc rerum statu, et, Joannis O'Nelli copiis fines suas jam ingressis, perculsus ac pene consternatus, animo secum versens quid in tanto discrimine optimum factum esset, patrem consuluit quâ ratione potissimum suorum et suæ saluti ad tam arctas angustias redactæ prospicere possit. Patris sententia fuit, ne marte aperto Joannem adorieretur, sed noctis silentio in castra ejus irrumpens milites incautos et de salute suâ securos improvisò perturbaret. Joannes O'Nellus, castris ex Carrigletha motis, ultra Finnum amnem non procul a Rathboâ per Laganum progressus, ad Bailecoeniam consedit. Porro Calbachus cum filio Cono in verticem montis Beinnin eo die ad suorum coitionem concessit,

AOIS CRIOST, 1558.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, a hoċt.

Iarla dſrṁuṁan Semus, mac Sſain, mic tomais, mic Semuis mic gſróitt iarla décc. Ba doiliġ dia dúthaiġ diṫ an dſiġḟir sin óir ní ricctí a lſr eallaċ dionnraitne, nó dorus do ḋunaḋ ré a linn ó ḋún caoín hi cciarraiġe co cummar tri nuisce nimelglas hi ccoiccriċ ċóicceaḋ eaċdaċ mic luċta, ⁊ laiġſn, ⁊ a ṁac gſroitt dóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

tantum equitibus et 2 peditum cohortibus e Mac Suiniis Fanatæ comitantibus, quorum qui Roderico oriundi erant Waltero Murachi filio, qui ac Daniele, Danieli Cæruleo Mac Suinio parebant: qui, cum accepisset Joannem appropinquâsse, 2 ex intimis ac vetustis amicis fidissimos Donatum Juvenem, filium Donati Rufi Macguier, et Mauricium Mac Cailinum in hostilem exercitum exploratores summisit; qui, confertæ hostium multitudini, per noctis tenebras protinus immisti quaquà impunè aberrabant, quippe nemini agniti. Exploratores illi, postquam singulis penè ignibus tantillùm astarent, ad majorem ignem in mediis castris præ foribus tabernaculi Joannis O'Nelli collocatum accesserunt, lucernam paulo eminus conspicati e scirpis à sevo immersis ad eam magnitudinem intextam ut densitate medii hominis molem adæquaret, et lucem ad longa spatia latè diffunderet. Custodia, quæ ad tentorii prætorii aditum foco subinde assidens excubias agebat, e 60 valentissimis hominibus bipennes quàm acutissimas gestantibus et totidem Scotis singulis latiore ense accinctis, constabat. Quando autem cibariorum apponendorum tempus advenit, et portitor demensum suum singulis viritim attribueret, dictis speculatoribus cortex arboris in vasculum efformata ac farinâ referta, bytiri massulâ in obsonium adjectâ, sorte obvenit, quâ escâ ideò non vesci statuerunt, ut ad statum divertendi locum relata indicio foret, se a vero non aliena narrare. Proinde rerum a se conspectarum seriem narrantibus mox fides habita est. Et Calbachus pugnandi ardor accensus, omni abjectâ morâ, in hostem alacriter irruere protinùs decreverat. Itaque, duobus cohortibus in unum contractis, patre Coni equum conscendente, in hostium castra derepentè prorumpunt, et ad ignem illum lucis et molis magnitudine reliquis eminentiorem primo delati insultu omnes perturbant incautos, et acriter ferrum stringunt, et per castra terrorem et stragem effusè circumferentes omnia, prosternunt. Joannes autem O'Nellus, strepitum trepidantium et insultantium fremitus exaudiens, planè perspexit hostili audaciâ hos tumultus excitatos fuisse. Quare per aversam tabernaculi portam fugâ se periculo præripuit, 2 tantùm ex Hugonis ô Donelli filii famulitio, qui sub signis Donati filii Felimei ô Galchaur militabant, fugæ se comites ei præbentibus. Magna imbrium copia eâ nocte demittebatur, et ille, cum viarum compendia ubique consectaretur, tria flumina, Dælium, Finnum et Dergum nando trajiceret cum duobus comitibus. Tandem ad Termonimuon perveniens equum pretio ab ô Muano comparavit, quo celeriter evectus, elucescente jam die, apud Hargailldachiarog tantisper subsistit. Calbachus cum paucis illis copiis suis reliquam noctis partem in profligatis a se castris egit, vino et lautiis fugorum esculentis suos largiûs uti permittens; armorum quidem, vestium et equo-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1558.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-eight.

The Earl of Desmond, James, the son of John, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl, died. The loss of this good man was woful to his country, for there was no need to watch cattle, or close doors, from Dun-caoin[i], in Kerry, to the green-bordered meeting of the three waters[k], on the confines of the province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta[l], and Leinster. And his son, Garrett, was installed in his place.

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rum magna copia Tirconallensibus cessit; et prædæ magnitudinem vel hic assequi quis posset, qua in sortione 80 equi præter equum proprium Joannis ô Nelli (*Filium Aquilæ* dictum) ad Conum Calbachi filium devenerunt; nec verisimile est in victoriâ de Cnucbuibhderg quam ô Donellus Hugô Juvenis, Hugonis Rufi filius, de ô Nello Cono, reportavit, tot spolia relata fuisse."

[i] *Dun-caoin*, i. e. the beautiful *dun*, or fort, now Dunquin, or Dunqueen, situated to the west of Ventry, in the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

[k] *Meeting of the Three Waters*, i. e. the confluence of the Rivers Suire, Nore, and Barrow, opposite Cheek Point, near Waterford. The Nore and Barrow unite about twelve miles further to the north.

[l] *The province of Eochaidh, the son of Luchta.*—According to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Eochy Mac Lughta was King of North Munster at the period of the birth of Christ. In the same chronicle the following notice is given of the discovery of this king's scull, at the year 1157:

"A. D. 1157. The head of Eochie mac Lughta, that reigned King of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered), was this year taken out of the earth, where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron, the greatest goose might easily pass through the two holes of his eyes, and in the place, or hole where the marrow was towards his throat, a goose might enter."

From the boundaries above given it appears that at this period the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction over all Munster, except that part of it belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. The exact amount of the tributes imposed by the Earls of Desmond upon Mac Carthy More, has not been determined. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia*, who wrote in 1686, has the following reference to the tribute which they had imposed on Carbery, and which continued to be exacted down to the time of the writer:

"But the family of the Mac Carthys, though it were great and numerous, never recovered their former grandeur, notwithstanding the decay of the Cogans and Fitzstephens, and their heirs, Carew and Courcy, and that because of a branch of the Fitzgeralds of English race, which seated themselves in Munster, and particularly in Kerry, and, being elevated with the title of Earle of Desmond, supported by great alliances, and having enlarged their possessions by marriages, purchases, and tirrany, and more especially by the damned exaction of Coyn and livery, did all they could to suppress their com-

O briain tuaḋṁuman doṁnall mac conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ dionnarbaḋ ar a aṫarḋa lá lustis na hereann, ⁊ an iarlaċt do ḃuain de lar an lustis cedna .i. tomas Fitzuater, ⁊ lá mac a ḋſrḃraṫar conċoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair uí ḃriain. Cluain raṁḟoda, bunraite, ⁊ an clár mór puirt oireaċais na tíre, ⁊ ní hiatt aṁáin aċt an tír uile etir ḟasach ⁊ áitiucchaḋ dfágḃáil ar durn ṁic donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain lá gallaiḃ ⁊ a oirdneaḋ mar iarla os cionn na criċe sin, ⁊ rob é sin céd iarla cloinne cais iar nainm gion gur bé iar nóirdneaḋ. Ro ḟás aḋuath ⁊ ursccaṫ, gráin, ⁊ gáḃaḋ i ngaoiḋelaiḃ glanḃanḃa don gníoṁ sin .i. tre dibirt doṁnaill uí ḃriain, do crioṫnaiġsiot beós clanna cuinn ⁊ caṫaoír Slioċt eirṁoin ⁊ eiṁir, ír ⁊ iṫe don claoċluḋ sin.

An barun ó neill, fſrdorċa mac cuinn ḃacaiġ, mic cuinn, mic énrí mic eoccáin do ṁarḃaḋ go mioġaolṁar lá muintir a ḋearḃraṫar Sſan ⁊ dob é

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petitors, and especially the Mac Cartyes, being the most powerful and chief of them.

"No history can parallel the bloody, malicious, and tedious contests, that have been betweeen these two families, in which, tho' the Mac Cartyes behaved themselves briskly, and slew no less than two Lords of the Fitzgeralds in one day, viz. the father and grandfather of Thomas Nappagh, at Callan in Desmond, *anno* 1266; yet at length the more powerful Fitzgeralds had the best of it, and imposed on Carbry a most unjust and slavish tribute called Earl's Beeves, which tho', as I conceive, not maintainable by Law, is yet tamely paid by the Carbrians to this day for want of unity amongst themselves to join in proper methods to get legally discharged of it.

"However, the Mac Cartyes did not dwindle to soe low a degree, but that they continued seised of almost six entire baronyes, viz. Glanarough, Iveragh, and Dunkerron, in Desmond; and Carbry, Muskry, and Duhallow, in the county of Cork; but the Earle of Desmond grew so powerfull, that uppon his attainder there were forfeited to the Crown 574,628 acres of land."

[m] *Earldom.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, was not Earl of Thomond. He was prince, chief, or king of Thomond, according to the law of tanistry.

[n] *Clár-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county took its name.

[o] *In title.*—This probably means nothing more than that he was the first of the O'Briens who was popularly called "Earl;" for it may have happened that, though Murrough O'Brien was created Earl for life in 1543, he was never called Earl by the people. The Latin translator understands it thus: "Qui Comitis nomen quidem sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum primus retulit." Leland, quoting the Annals of Donegal, writes, book iii. c. 8: "'He accepted the title of Earl,' say their annalists, 'but gave up the dignity of Dalcais, to the astonishment and indignation of all the descendants of Heber, Heremon, and Ith.'" This, however, is not the meaning intended to be conveyed by the Four Masters,

O'Brien of Thomond (Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Catha-an-aenaigh) was banished from his patrimony by the Lord Justice of Ireland; and he was stripped of his earldom[m] by the same Lord Justice, i. e. Thomas Fitzwalter, and by the son of his brother, Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien. Clonroad, Bunratty, and Clár-mor[n], the chief towns of the country, and not only these, but the entire country, as well waste lands as inhabited lands, were placed in the hands of the son of Donough O'Brien by the English, who appointed him Earl over that country. He was the first Earl of the Race of Cas in title[o], but not [the first] by inauguration. In consequence of this deed, i. e. the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien, the Irish of noble Banba[p] were seized with horror, dread, fear, and apprehension of danger; and the descendants of Con[q], and of Cathaoir[r], the descendants of Heremon and Heber[s], of Ir[t] and Ith[u], were alarmed at this change[w].

The Baron O'Neill (Ferdoragh, the son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen) was slain (a deed unbecoming in a kinsman) by the peo-

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who state that the Irish were alarmed at the change introduced in the law of succession.

[p] *Banba*, i. e. one of the old names of Ireland.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 116.

[q] *Of Con*, i. e. of Con of the Hundred Battles. Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 177. He was the ancestor of the most powerful families in Ireland, as the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Melaghlins, Mageoghegans, Maguires, Mac Mahons, O'Kellys, O'Conors of Connaught, O'Dowdas, O'Malleys, O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.

[r] *Cathaoir*, i. e. of Cathaoir Mor, Monarch of Ireland, A. D. 174. He was the ancestor of the families of Mac Murrough Kavanagh, O'Conor Faly, O'Dempsey, O'Dunne, Mac Gorman, O'Murroughoe, now Murphy, O'Toole, O'Byrne, and all their correlatives in Leinster, except Mac Gillapatrick of Ossory.

[s] *Heremon and Heber*, i. e. of the two sons of Milesius. They were the ancestors of Con and Cathaoir, and, therefore, are not happily introduced here. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, omits Con and Cathaoir, which purges the sentence of a disagreeable redundancy.

[t] *Ir.*—According to the Irish genealogies he was the brother of Heber and Heremon, and the ancestor of the old kings of Ulster, whose descendants settled in various parts of Ireland, as the Magennises of Iveagh, the O'Conors of Corcomroe and Kerry, the O'Loughlins of Burren, the O'Farrells in the county of Longford, and Mac Rannalls in the county of Leitrim, and all the septs in Connaught called Conmaicne, the O'Mores, and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix, in the now Queen's County.

[u] *Ith.*—He was the uncle of Milesius, and the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, and their correlatives, in the territory of Corca-Luighe, which was originally coextensive with the diocese of Ross, in the county of Cork; of the Mac Clancys of Dartry, in the county of Leitrim, and of other families.

[w] *Change*, claoċluḋ.—This word is still in common use, and synonymous with caoṁċluḋ. See Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

aḋḃar a oiḋſḋa uair ro saṁlaiġſḋ airſcur a aṫarḋa ris damaḋ taoscca do éccraḋ a aṫair inás.

Mac uí ċonċoḃair ḟailġiġ .i. donnchaḋ mac briain mic caṫaoír mic cuinn mic an ċalḃaicċ do ṁarḃaḋ lá hua ndíomasaiġ .i. uaiṫne mac aoḋa do ḟaccaiḃ an ḃás sin bſrḃa fá ḃrón, ⁊ failġiġ co fann, ⁊ laiġin hi lén, ⁊ fá féil patraicc do ṡonnraḋ do rónaḋ an gníoṁ sin.

Maiḋm ṁór la hiarla cloinne riocaird ar albanċoiḃ, ⁊ ro bé an tiarla sin Riocard mac uillicc na ccſnn, mic Riocaird, mic uillecc cnuic tuaġ, mic an uillicc mſḋonaicċ mic uillicc an ḟíona, ⁊ ro biaḋ na halbanaiġ for a ttuccaḋ an maiḋm sin doṁnall mac duḃġaill mic giollaeſspuicc mic ailin, ⁊ duḃġall mac donnchaḋa mic giollaesspuicc mic ailín, dá ócc ċonsapal urraṁanta báttar acc réiċ a naṁsaine athaiḋ ḟada lé hultoiḃ, ⁊ lé cenél conaill sſc cáċ. Do iompaiḋſttar ſtorra fſin lé borrfaḋ beóḋaċta ⁊ lé hiomarcraiḋ árraċtair na hoirir sin dfagḃáil, ⁊ dol doirḋſrcucċaḋ a nanmand ar fud

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[x] *Was appointed.*—Con O'Neill was created Earl of Tyrone for life, remainder to his son, Matthew, who was created Baron of Dungannon.—See note [i], under the year 1542, p. 1476, *supra*. Campion gives the following account of the killing of the Baron of Dungannon, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which was written in twelve years after it had taken place:

"Of all the Irish Princes, though none was then comparable to O'Neale for antiquity and nobleness of blood, yet had the same endured sundry varieties and vexations, untill the division began in England of the two royall families, Yorke and Lancaster, at which time the English Lords of Ireland, either for zeale, or for kindred and affection, transporting their force thither to uphold a side, the meere Irish waxed insolent, and chiefly O'Neale incroached upon the full possession of Ulster, abiding so uncontrolled till Shane" [*recte*, Con] "O'Neale, fearing the puissance of Henry 8, exhibited to him a voluntary submission, surrendered all titles of honour, received at his hands the Earledome of Ter-Owen, commonly called Tirone, to be held of the King, of English form and tenure: Armes he gave the bloody hand a terrible cognizance. This O'Neale had two sonnes, Matthew, a bastard, and Shane, legitimate; but because Matthew was a lusty horseman, welbeloved, and a tryed souldiour, Shane but a Boy, and not of much hope, the father obtained the Barony of Donganon, and the remainder of his Earledome to Matthew. When Shane and his foster brethren" [the O'Donnellys] "grew to yeares, they considered of the injury and tyranny done by policie of the base O'Neale, and with rearing hue and cry at the side of a Castle where he lay that night, when the gentleman ran suddainely forth to answere the cry, as the custome is, they betrayed and murdered him. The father, not utterly discontent with his dispatch, when he saw the proof of his lawfull sonne and heire, thenceforward fancied Shane O'Neale, put him in trust with all, himself being but a cripple, notwithstanding that Matthew left issue male which liveth, to whom the inheritance appertained; yet after his father's decease, Shane was reputed for the rightfull

ple of his brother, John; and the cause of his killing was because he was appointed[x] to the dignity of his father, if his father should die before him.

The son of O'Conor Faly, i. e. Donough, the son of Brian, son of Cahir, son of Con, son of Calvagh, was slain by O'Dempsey (Owny, the son of Hugh). This death left the Barrow in sorrow, the Hy-Faly feeble, and Leinster in grief. And that deed was perpetrated precisely on the festival of St. Patrick.

The Earl of Clanrickard gave a great defeat to the Scots. This Earl was Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh[y], son of Ulick Meodhanach, son of Ulick of the Wine; and the Scots who sustained that defeat were Donnell, the son of Dowell, son of Gillespick Mac Allen [Campbell], and Dowell, the son of Donough, son of Gillespick Mac Allen, two brave young constables of gallowglasses, who had been a long time before hired into the service[z] of the Ultonians, but more particularly in the service of Tirconnell. They had agreed among themselves, [stimulated] by extraordinary vigour and bravery, to leave those districts[a], and to proceed through Connaught, to render

O'Neale, tooke it, kept it, challenged superiority over the Irish Lords of Ulster, warred also upon the English part, subdued Oreyly, imprisoned Odonil, his wife, and his sonne, enriched himselfe with all Odonils forts, castles, and plate, by way of ransome, detained pledges of obedience, the wife (whom he carnally abused), and the childe, fortified a strong Iland in Tyrone, which he named spitefully *Foogh-ni-Gall*, that is, the hate of Englishmen, whom he so detested, that he hanged a souldiour for eating English bisket; another by the feet, mistrusted for a spy; another Captaine of the Gallowglasses he slew with torture, &c. &c."—*Dublin edition of* 1809, p. 187-189.

Ware says in his Annals of Ireland, that John being examined by the Lord Justice Sidney about these matters, answered that he was the son and heir of Con and Alice, his wife, and that Matthew was the son of a smith in Dundalk, born after his father's marriage with his mother, Alice, and that he claimed his father's estate justly; that the surrender which his father had made to King Henry the Eighth, and the restoration which the King made to his father again were of no force; inasmuch as his father had no right to the lands which he surrendered to the King, except during his own life; that he (John) himself was O'Neill by the law of Tanistry, and by popular election; and that he assumed no superiority over the chieftains of the north, except what had belonged to his ancestors.

[y] *Cnoc-tuagh*, now Knockdoe, near Clare-Galway.—See note °, under the year 1504, p. 1277, *supra*.

[z] *Hired into the service*, ɑcc ꞃeıc ɑ nɑṁꞅɑıne, i. e. selling their service. The Latin translator, in F. 1. 18, renders it thus: "Tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ stipendia faciebant."

[a] *To leave those districts*, nɑ hoıꞃıꞃ ꞅın ꝺꝼáᵹḃáıl, i. e. to leave the territories of Ulster and proceed into Connaught in quest of adventures. The word oıꞃıꞃ is translated *fines* by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115. The Latin trans-

ċóicciḋ connaċt, ⁊ asẜó ro ġabsat cetus cȯ crich cairpre mic neill tre ioċtar ua noilella, do críċ ġailẜng (ḃail in ro coḃsaiġ corbmac gailẜng mac taiḋcc, mic cẜin, mic oilealla oluim iar lot eniġ a aṫar) ⁊ do ṫír aṁalgaiḋ mic ḟiaċraċ. Tánaicc mac uilliam ina ccoinne annsin .i. Risdeard an iarainn mac dauid, mic emainn, mic uillicc, ⁊ ro ġeall a ccotucċaḋ ar ḋáiġ ċreaċ lomṫa a ċoṁarsan ⁊ ḟolmaiġṫe a easccaratt. Od ċualaiḋ iarla cloinne riocaird an coiṁṫionol coiccriċe sin do ṫeaċt lé a ṫaoḃ do ṫionoil an lion ar lia ro ḟéd darmáil éideaḋ, ⁊ ordanais, ⁊ ní ro airis gus an maiġin ambádar na halbanaiġ ag muaiḋ, ⁊ rob ḟẜrde dó a nionnsaicċiḋ uair do ḃris for an ffẜḋain allmarḋa, ⁊ for na ḟoirniḃ fraoċduilġe sin, ⁊ ní ro cuiṁniġsiot a ḟad ó naṫarḋa, ⁊ ó mbraiṫriḃ bunaiḋ uair ro ḟulaingsiot dá nẜsccairdiḃ a nairleaċ ar én laṫair. Do marḃaḋ annsin doṁnall ⁊ duḃgall, ⁊ bá ḟẜrr buaiḋ a nanacail oldás buaiḋ a ngona uair do ġébṫaoi a ccoṁṫrom dá gaċ ẜrnail ionnmara ersiḃ, ⁊ dob éttreimitte albanaiġ co cẜnd athaiḋ dá naimsir hi ccoicceaḋ ċonnaċt an ionnsaicċiḋ sin.

Sraonṁaiḋm do ṫabaiṙt lá Saxanċoiḃ ar uilliam oḋar (.i. ó cẜrḃaill) mac ḟirganainm mic maolruanaiḋ mic Sẜain uí ċẜrḃaill ar ṁaġ ċinn corcaiġe do hẜsḃaiġẜḋ óicc, ⁊ do muḋaiġẜḋ míliḋ ar an maġ sin, ⁊ do ḟáccbaḋ ann Murchaḋ gẜngcaċ mac emainn, mic murchaiḋ, mic emainn, mic Suiḃne do ċonsaplaiḃ dálccais, ⁊ do ṫír ḃogaine iar ndúṫcas, ⁊ térna ó cearḃaill ḟẜin ar an ffoiréiccẜn sin.

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lator, in F. 1. 18, condenses the language thus: "Qui vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ vel ne vacatione militiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, &c."

[b] *The territory of Carbry, the son of Niall*, now the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo.

[c] *Settled*, coḃsaiġ. Cormac fled from Munster, after having incensed his father by killing the five sons of Conall, the son of Eochaidh, son of Magh Nuadhat, who were fabled to have been transformed into badgers by Grian Gruadhsholuis, a Tuatha de Danann sorceress. The legend is given at full length in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18, p. 42; but it is so wrapped up in fable that it is of very little historical value. Up to this period the country of the Gailenga, which was far more extensive than the present barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, was inhabited by the Damnonii and Galeni, who were tribes of the Firbolgs; but King Cormac, the son of Art, granted this territory to Cormac Gaileang, his near relative, who, in course of time, either totally dispossessed or enslaved the Firbolgs. The most distinguished families of his race in this territory, after the establishment of surnames, were the O'Haras and O'Garas.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

[d] *Violated the guarantee.*—The legend recites that Cormac Gaileang had offered the sons of Conall his father's protection, on condition that

their names famous. They first passed through the territory of Carbry, the son of Niall[b], through the lower part of Tirerrill, by the territory of Gaileang (where Cormac Gaileang, the son of Teige, son of Kian, son of Oilioll Olum, settled[c] after having violated the guarantee[d] of his father), and into the country of Awley of Fiachra [Tirawley]. In this last mentioned territory Mac William (Richard-an-iarrainn[e], the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick) came to meet them; and he promised to support them for plundering his neighbours and harassing his enemies. When the Earl of Clanrickard heard that this foreign[f] host had arrived in his neighbourhood, he collected the greatest number that he was able of mail-clad warriors and ordnance, and did not halt till he arrived at the place where those Scots were, by the Moy. He was the better of attacking them [there], for he routed this foreign band of fiercely-rapacious warriors, who did not consider their distance from their native country and their kindred, for they suffered their enemies to slaughter them on the spot. Donnell and Dowell were slain there; but the victory[g] would have been greater if they had been taken prisoners, instead of being slain, for an equivalent ransom in any kind of riches would have been received for them. The power of the Scots was enfeebled in Connaught for a considerable time after this attack.

A defeat was given to O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John) by the English, on the plain of Ceann-Corcaighe[h], where youths were cut off, and warriors slain, and, among the rest, Murrough Geangcach, the son of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, one of the constables of Dal-gCais, and of the family of Tir-Boghaine[i]. O'Carroll himself escaped from that perilous conflict.

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they would come out of their stronghold; and that he slew them with his father's spear as soon as they came forth.

[e] *Richard-an-iarrainn*, i. e. Richard of the iron.

[f] *Foreign host*, coıṁṫıonol coıccpıċe.—Here the Four Masters use the word coıccpıċe, in the sense of strange, or foreign, although they generally use this term to denote *confine*, or *conterraneous boundary*.

[g] *The victory*, literally, "better would have been the victory of protecting them than the victory of killing them, for there would have been received their equivalent of each kind of wealth for them. And the Scots were the feebler of this attack in the province of Connaught for a period of their time."

[h] *Ceann-Corcaighe*, i. e. the head of the corcass, or marshy land; not identified.

[i] *Of the family of Tir-Boghaine*, literally, "of Tir-Boghaine as to his native country," i. e. he was of the family of the Mac Sweenys of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Airċideoċain cille dálua décc .i. donnchaḋ ócc mac donnchaiḋ, mic niocóil uí ghráda, tiġearna hi ccill ⁊ hi ttuaiṫ an tí tésta annsin.

Queene Elizabeth do oirdneaḋ ós Saxaiḃ an. 17. Nouember.

AOIS CRIOST, 1559.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céd, caocca, anaoí.

O Neill con bacaċ, mac cuinn, mic enri, mic eocċain décc iar ccaiṫeṁ a aoisi ⁊ aimsire gan oilbeim gan imḋerccaḋ, ⁊ ro ba doiliġ do ċenél eócċain a éccsiḋe munḃaḋ a ḟerndataiḋ ⁊ a ḟernórḋaċt, ⁊ a ḋíol doiḋre dḟaccḃáil ina ionaḋ .i. Sean.

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[k] *In church and state*, i. e. he was head of his tribe, and a dignitary in the church.

[l] *On the* 17*th of November*.—Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half sister, Queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 338. The entries under this year are translated into Latin as follows, in F. 1. 18:

"Comes Desmoniæ Jacobus, filius Joannis, filii Thomæ, filii Jacobi, filii Geraldi, fatis concedens, magnum sui desiderium apud clientes reliquit; nam, eo florente, nec fortunis asservandis custodiam apponere, nec latronibus excludendis januas occludere necesse fuit, in toto illo terrarum tractu qui Kerriæ Dunkiniæ ad Trium Aquarum Confluentem in Lageniæ et Momoniæ confinio expansus est.

"O'Brienus Tuomoniæ, Daniel, filius Conchauri, filii Terdelachi, filii Tadei, filii Briani de Cathanaonaigh, possessionibus et dignitate a prorege Thomâ Fizwalter exutus est, qui eas Conchaurum, Danielis ex fratre Donato nepotem, et Tuomoniæ comitem jam renunciatum contulit; imo Cluanramhoda, Bunraitta et Clara Magna, insigniora ditionis oppida, necnon etiam alia quævis loca, seu hominum frequentiâ celebrata, seu avia fuerunt aut humano cultu adhuc vacua, eidem Conchauro concesserunt, qui comitis nomen quidem, sed non dignitatem Dalgassiorum, primus retulit. Cujus rei novitas maximam admirationem et indignationem primipilis Hibernis, et qui generi originem ad Heberum, Erymonem, Irium et Ithium referunt, movit.

"Ferdorcho Baroni, Comitis Tironiæ filio, vitam nefariè Joannis fratris clientes eripuerunt, quod in avitâ hæreditate obeundâ patri successor designaretur.

"Donatum, O'Conchauri Falgiæ Briani filium, Uathnicus ô Dimosaigh interemit circa festum Sancti Patricii, quod facinus Bearvam dolore, Offalgiam luctu, Lageniam sollicitudine affecit.

"Magna Scotorum manus, tum in Ultoniâ aliquamdiu plerumque in Tirconalliâ, Daniele Dubhgalli filio Gillaspec Mac Callin nepote, et Dubhgallo Donati filio ejus de Gillaspec Mac Callini filii, ducibus, stipendia faciebant; qui, vel propagandæ famæ gratiâ, vel ne vacatione militiæ juventus torperet, in Conaciam profecti sunt, bella gesturis operam locaturi, suscepto itenere per Carberiam inferiores Tirconalliæ

The Archdeacon of Killaloe died, i. e. Donough Oge, the son of Donough, son of Nicholas O'Grady. He was a lord in Church and State[k].

Queen Elizabeth was made sovereign over England on the 17th of November[l].

PERMANENT

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1559.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred fifty-nine.

O'Neill (Con Bacagh, the son of Henry, son of Owen) died, after having spent his age and time without blemish or reproach. His death would have been a cause of great grief to the Kinel-Owen but for his great age and infirmity, and that he left an heir worthy of him, i. e. John[m].

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oras ac Galingam (a Cormaco Galingo filio Tadei, filii Keni, filii Olilli Oluim, cujus ibi pater vulneratus fuit" [*recte*, qui ibi sedit postquam violaverat protectionem patris sui], "nominatam) ad provinciam pervenerunt, ubi Mac Ulielmus Bourk, Richardus a ferro, filius Davidis, filii Edmundi, filii Ullechi, eos conduxit ut finitimis bello petendis, et eis qui ipsis adversarentur prosternendis vires et arma impenderent, Cum autem Clanrickardiæ Comes, Richardus, filius Ullechi a capitibus, filii Richardi, filii Ullechi de Cnoctuagh, filii Ulechi Medii, filii Ullechi a vino, advenas in Conatiæ viscera jam penetrasse accepisset, ne a propriùs accedentibus comminus damna perferre cogeretur, exercitum quam potest maximum conscribit, quem omni bellico apparatu apprimè instructum, in aciem eduxit, tormentis etiam bellicis ad hanc expeditionem usus, tantâ porro celeritate ac tam exiguo strepitu processit ut antè penè in hostium conspectu ad Moam amnem consedentium pervenerit, quam eum in armis fuisse cognoverint, ut primum hostem conspicatus est, in pugnam cum eò descendit, nec diu in ancipiti victoria stetit, cum Scoti latè sternentur, ducibus in aciem cadentibus, reliqui profligati internecione delentur. Duces vero si capti potius quam cæsi fuissent, vel appenso in trutinâ ad ipsorum pondus ære, suorum operâ vinculis educerentur. Clades autem sicut Scotis luctuosa, sic Conatiæ fuit utilis, ut quæ a Scotorum excursionibus diu immunis erat.

"O'Carvallus, Ulielmus Moddara, filius Nehemiæ, filii Moelruani, filii Joannis, cum Anglis apud Maighcancorcagiam acie decernens latè fugus est, sed ipse fugâ èlapsus, multis suorum desideratis ac præcipuè Muracho Gancach, filius Edmundi, filii Murachi, filii Edmundi Mac Suinnii, viro admodum strenuo, Tirboghaniæ oriundo, sub Dalgaissiis merere consueto.

"Donatus Juvenis, filius Donati, filii Nicholai ô Grada, Archidiaconus Laonensis, vir magnæ potentiæ, tam inter sacri quam profani ordinis homines, diem suum obiit.

"Elizabetha Angliæ Regina salutata est."

The Latin translation from the Annals of Donegal, in F. 1. 18, ends here.

[m] *John*.—Charles O'Conor interpolates Ꝺonᵹaıleaċ, i. e. the Donnellian, which is correct, for John was usually so called, because he had been fostered by O'Donelly.—See note [s], under the year 1531, p. 1404, *supra*. He was also called Seaan an ꝺíomaıꞃ, i. e. Shane, or John, of the pride, or ambition.

Emann buitilér, mac tomáis, mic emainn, mic tomais décc, tiġ̃rna tr̃na cluana meala ⁊ ċaṫraċ dúine iasccaig for siúir, buaḃall bláiṫ bionnfoġraċ maiġre taoíbgeal tlaċt ċorcra do ṫimdiḃe a ttús a aoíse ⁊ a aimsire, ⁊ dearḃraṫair a aṫar do ġabail a ionaid .i. Piarus mac emainn.

Iarla tuaḋṁuṁan, conċobar mac donnchaiḋ mic conċobair uí ḃriain ar suiḋe ré hacchaiḋ innsi í ċuinn a mí Iún do ḟorraḋ ar cloinn Murchaiḋ uí briain, ⁊ baoí mac do cloinn Murchaiḋ is in mbaile .i. donnchaḋ ⁊ do baí taḋcc mac murchaiḋ í briain i mbioṫġnais ⁊ a mbuanċoiṁitteaċt iarla d̃smuṁan ó dibirt doṁnaill uí briain go nuicce sin ⁊ do eccaoín taḋcc a anbforlann ris an iarla, ⁊ a duḃairt gur ḃaoġal lais a b̃iṫ gan baile gan braṫair muna fraġḃaḋ furtaċt abfoccus. Do ġaḃ an tiarla an iomċoraoid sin taiḋcc, ⁊ do ċuir gairm ar a ġlansluaġaiḃ, ⁊ tionol ar a ṫuaṫaiḃ, giḋeaḋ nír an lé cruinniucċaḋ mar ba cóir aċt do ċ̃imniġ ar a ċ̃rtaghaiḋ go dédla dásaċtaċ tré sruṫraċaiḃ sionna sriuḃgloine. Do ċualaiḋ iarla tuaḋṁuṁan an tionol sin acc triall fo na ṫuairim do éiriġ ó inis í cuinn, ⁊ do ḟáccaiḃ an forlongport folaṁ, ⁊ do ataiġ a ḟíor ċara imá ḟóiriḋin .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird, dob f̃rde dó an tataċ sin óir nír an le a aiṫiarraiḋ aċt do ġluais fó ċédóir, ⁊ ní ro airis gus an maiġin hi mbaoí iarla tuaḋṁuṁan. Dala iarla d̃smuṁan ní ro hanaḋ lais go ndeachaiḋ ar faiṫċe innsi uí ċuinn, ⁊ ro ḟill tar a ais go baile í aille an oiḋċe céḋna. Nír ḃó fada ó raile forlongpuirt na iarlaḋ an oiḋċe sin. Ro éiriġ iarla d̃smuṁan a moċd̃ḃail na maidne ar na ḃaraċ, ⁊ tuc corucċaḋ caṫa, ⁊ inneall iombualta ar a óccbaiḋ, óir bá dóiġ lais naċ tt̃rnaif̃ḋ gan troid on dá tiġearna tarla

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[n] *Edmond Butler.*—His father, Thomas, was raised to the peerage of Ireland, 10th November, 1543, by the title of Baron of Caher. Edmond succeeded as second Baron of Caher, but died without issue, when the barony expired, and his two half sisters became his heirs. But the dignity was revived 6th May, 1583, by a new patent granted to his first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler.

[o] *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third. This was the name of the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

[p] *Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh*, i. e. the stone fort of the Dun, or earthen fort of the fish, now Cahir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. The site of the original Caher, or stone fort, is occupied by the Castle of Cahir, which stands on a rock surrounded by the River Suir.—See this castle described in the Irish Penny Journal by Mr. Petrie.

[q] *Took his place.*—Pierce took his place as head of this branch of the Butlers, according to the Irish law of tanistry, not as Baron of Caher. This branch of the Butlers descend from James

Edmond Butler[n], the son of Thomas, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala[o], and of Cathair-Duine-Iascaigh[p] on the Suire, died. This beautiful, sweet-sounding trumpet, a whitesided, fair, ruddy-coloured youth, was cut off in the beginning of his life and career; and his father's brother, Pierce, the son of Edmond, took his place[q].

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) sat before Inchiquin, precisely in the month of June, to oppose the sons of Murrough O'Brien. And Donough, one of the sons of Murrough, was in the town; but Teige, the other son of Murrough, had been constantly in the company and society of the Earl of Desmond, since the expulsion of Donnell O'Brien up to that period. And Teige had complained of his distress to the Earl, and had said that he should be [left] without home or kinsmen, unless he obtained speedy assistance. The Earl took this complaint of Teige [to heart], and he assembled his gallant troops, and mustered his tribes; he did not, however, wait to make a proper muster, but proceeded at once, with boldness and intrepidity, across the waters of the limpidly-rolling Shannon. When the Earl of Thomond heard that this army was marching upon him, he departed from Inchiquin, leaving the camp empty, and went to solicit[r] the assistance of his trusty friend, the Earl of Clanrickard. He was the better of this solicitation, for the Earl did not wait to be asked a second time, but set out immediately, and did not halt until he reached the place where the Earl of Thomond was. As for the Earl of Thomond, he did not halt till he arrived on the green of Inchiquin; and he returned back the same night to Baile-Ui-Aille[s]. The camps of the Earls were not far asunder on that night. On the morrow, at day-break, the Earl of Desmond arose, and marshalled his youthful warriors in battle-array and fighting order, for he thought that he should not part from the two nobles who were pursuing him without fighting. This was indeed true, for they pro-

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Butler, the natural son of James, third Earl of Ormond.

[r] *To solicit*, literally, "and he requested his true friend to his relief, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard."

[s] *Baile-Ui-Aille*, i. e. O'Haly's town, now Ballyally, a townland containing a small portion of the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Templemaley, barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare, and about two miles and a quarter to the north of the town of Ennis. In a list of the castles of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, this castle is mentioned as belonging to James Nellan.—See it again referred to at the year 1601.

agá ṫoraiġeaċt. Ḃá fíor ón innsin óir do ġaḃsat acc caiṫẜṁ ⁊ acc coṁfuabairt aroile ó áitiḃ a longport go foraḋ mullaiġ ċnuic fuarċoilli. Ar ann sin do ṫoiliġ an toice, ⁊ do ċẜdaiġ an ċinnẜṁain a ccur ar aon maiġin, ⁊ do aṫraiġ sén caṫa cloinne cais an lá sin óir do bé a ngnaṫuccaḋ co nuicce sin maiḋm do ġnuisiḃ ar ġẜraltaċaiḃ rẜmpa in gaċ tulaiġ a ttacrattaoís, ⁊ gémaḋ é an lá sin fẜin baoí taḋcc mac murchaiḋ í ḃriain ag taḃairt na troda maille lé ġẜroiḋ. Do ḃẜn gearóitt mac Semais, ⁊ taḋcc ó briain teibẜḋ na tẜccmala, ⁊ coiṁeirġe an ċnuic ar na hiarlaḋaiḃ uaisle ainmẜra do ṡanntuiġ a ṡáruccaḋ, ⁊ do ḟoḃair a ḟortaṁluccaḋ go ro ḟáccḃattar a nóccbaiḋ fo armaiḃ a nẜsccarat ⁊ fó ḃrẜiṫ a mbíoḋḃaḋ. Do fáccḃaḋ annsin donnchaḋ goḃa mac briain mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc mic maṫġaṁna, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ ann drong do dẜġḋaoínib síl aoḋa, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ anḋ arḋconsapal cloinne riocaird .i. emann mac Ruaiḋri ṁóir, mic suiḃne, ⁊ colla mac murchaiḋ mic ruaiḋri ṁóir, Ro marḃaḋ dna triur mac murchaiḋ, mic donnchaiḋ mic doṁnaill na maḋmann mẜic suiḃne .i. conċoḃar (consapal tuaḋmuṁan) eoġan, ⁊ donnchaḋ, Ro fáccbaḋ ann clann emainn mic murchaiḋ mic emainn, meic suiḃne .i. Maolmuire buiḋe, ⁊ donnchaḋ. Ní biú dá nairẜṁ ní bus siri aċt térnó iarla dẜsmuṁan iar mbuaiḋ ccosccair, ⁊ ccoṁmaoiḋme tar a ais.

Sluaicċeaḋ cẜndair fẜḋna lá hua ccẜrḃaill uilliam oḋar mac firganainm mic maolruanaiḋ, mic sẜain ar mac uí ḃriain ara .i. toirrḋealḃaċ mac muirċẜrtaiġ, mic doṁnaill, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic murchaiḋ na raiṫniġe. Do lomaḋ, ⁊ do lérsccriosaḋ an tír go tinnẜsnaċ lá hua ccẜrḃaill ó ḃél an áṫa go muileann uí óccáin. Do marḃaḋ lẜis sa ló céona dearḃra-

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[t] *Cnoc-Fuarchoilli*, i. e. the hill of the cold wood, now corruptly called in Irish Cnoc urċoill, and incorrectly translated Spancel Hill. It is the name of a small village noted for its horse fairs, situated in the townland of Muckinish, parish of Clooney, and about six miles east of the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[u] *The will of destiny*, literally, "it was there that destiny willed and fate permitted to put them on one place." The word maiġin always denotes place or locality, and is explained ionaḋ by O'Clery.

[w] *Even on that day.*—This is an insinuation that it was the fact of Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, being on the side of the Earl of Desmond, that prevented the Geraldines from being scared with dismay when they came to a battle with the Dal-Cais on a hill.

[x] *To oppress him*, *recte*, "them," or "Teige O'Brien." The style of the original is here exceedingly faulty, on account of the careless use made of the pronouns.

[y] *Their foes.*—The words eascarat and bioḋbaḋ are synonymous, and introduced into the text merely for the sake of sound.

[z] *Donnell-na-madhmann*, i. e. Donnell, or Da-

ceeded to fire at each other, and to skirmish from the places where they were encamped, till they arrived at the summit of Cnoc-Fuarchoilli[t], where it was the will of destiny[u] and the decree of fate to bring them to the same place. The success of battle of the race of Cas changed on that day, for until then they had been accustomed to drive the Geraldines [panic-stricken] before their faces on every hill on which they had contended; and even on that day[w] Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was fighting along with Garrett. Garrett, the son of James, and Teige O'Brien, gained the onset of the battle, and the rising of the hill, upon the two noble and vigorous Earls, who had coveted to oppress him[x] [Teige], and who had attempted to subdue him; but they [the Earls] left their youths [soldiers] beneath the weapons of their adversaries, and at the mercy of their foes[y]. Donough Gobha, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Mahon, was left behind; a number of the chieftains of the Sil-Aedha were slain, as were also the Chief Constable of Clanrickard, i. e. Edmond, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny, and Colla, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More Mac Sweeny; also three sons of Murrough, the son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhmann[z] Mac Sweeny, namely, Conor, Constable of Thomond, Owen, and Donough; and there also fell the sons of Edmond, son of Murrough, son of Edmond Mac Sweeny, namely, Mulmurry Boy and Edmond. I shall not enumerate them any longer. But the Earl of Desmond returned home after victory in triumph.

A captain's [first] expedition[a] was made by O'Carroll (William Odhar, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), against Mac-I-Brien of Ara, i. e. Turlough, the son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Murrough-na-Raithnighe. On this occasion O'Carroll at once devastated and totally ravaged the country from Bel-an-atha[b] to Muilleann-Ui-Ogain[c]. On the same day he slew Mac-I-Brien's brother, namely, Murrough,

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niel, of the defeats.

[a] *A captain's expedition.*—Every Irish chieftain thought it his duty to perform a predatory excursion as soon after his inauguration as possible, and this was called his "ꞅluaıġeaḋ ceannaıꞅ ꝼeaḋna."

[b] *Bel-an-atha*, i. e. the mouth of the ford, now Ballina, on the east side of the Shannon, opposite Killaloe, in the barony of Ara, and county of Tipperary. The ruins of one of Mac-I-Brien Ara's castles are still to be seen near Ballina Bridge.

[c] *Muilleann-Ui-Ogain*, i. e. O'Hogan's mill, a place situated near Ardcrony, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

ṫair ṁeic uí Ḃriain .i. Murchaḋ mac muirċeartaiġ saoí cinnḟeaḋna ar lúġa do bolc dóccbaiḋ sleaċta briain ruaiḋ. Do ċuir mac uí Ḃriain cruinniuccaḋ ar a ċairdiḃ ar a haiṫle do ḋol daiṫe a easonóra ar ua cCearḃaill, ⁊ ar ttoċt dá triaṫbuiḋniḃ na timċell do easccna ar a aghaiḋ, ⁊ aseḋ ċoccair uí ċairín do creaċlomaḋ don ċuairt sin, ⁊ as ann ro ċinn an ċinneaṁain dua ċearḃaill beiṫ ar a ċionn an oiḋċe sin ar mullaċ cnuic i nuiḃ cairin acc sirteaċt fris an tír ina ṫimċeall, ⁊ as ó ḃun an ċnuic ar ar ċoḃsaiġ ó cCearḃaill do léicc mac uí Ḃriain sccaoíleaḋ da scceiṁeltoiḃ darccain na noirear. Ar nimṫeaċt dá óccbaiḋ uaḋa do ċonnairc ó cCearḃaill ċuicce a ccóruccaḋ caṫa, ⁊ i nordúccaḋ iommbuailte, ni mo ċion neaċ gan neart a ḟulaing ná a iomgaḃala tarla ar a ionċoiḃ annsin. Ro marḃaḋ don ċur sin gaċ aon rob inéċta do muintir ṁeic uí Ḃriain do ṁarḃaḋ ann a ċonsapal .i. ereṁon mac an giolla duiḃ, mic concoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ meic Suiḃne. Do gaḃaḋ ann mac uí Ḃriain fein, ⁊ baoí tarḃa sa teasarccain sin óir nír imtiġ gan a ḟuasglaḋ.

Tadcc an truasáin mac doṁnaill mic concoḃair uí briain décc hi ffearaiḃ manaċ i ndúthaiġ méguiḋir, ⁊ é acc cur a ċuarta etir a ċairdiḃ coiccriċe iar na ionnarbaḋ ar a aṫarḋa araon la a aṫair an bliaḋain roiṁe sin, fear a aosa do bferr luṫ ⁊ lántapaḋ mileataċt ⁊ marcaċas do clandaiḃ corbmaic cais, ⁊ a aḋnacal in achaḋ beithe.

An calḃaċ ó doṁnaill do ġabáil lá hua néill Sean an 14 do Mai. Bá haṁlaiḋ arriċt an ġabail ísin. Caṫbarr mac Maġnusa do ḃeiṫ a ffriṫbeart friss an ccalḃaċ, ⁊ fria a mac conn. Bá hann baoí ionattaċt ċathḃairr for crannóicc loċa beathaiġ. Ro tionoileaḋ sluaġ an tire im ċonn mac an ċalḃaiġ co mbattar hi fforbaissi imon ccrannóicc. Bá hann baoí an calḃaċ an tan sin hi ccill o ttoṁrair go nuathaḋ sochaiḋe cenmotát mná ⁊ fileaḋa.

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[d] *Hy-Cairin*, now the barony of Ikerrin, in the north of the county of Tipperary. This territory belonged to O'Meagher, who was originally tributary to O'Carroll.

[e] *He saw O'Carroll.*—Do ċonnairc ó Cearḃaill ċuicce .i. do ċonnairc sé ó Cearḃaill [ag teaċt] ċuige. O'Carroll did not make his descent from the hill until he perceived that Mac-I-Brien had sent forth the main body of his forces to plunder the districts. The word oirear is here used in the same sense as in the name airear, or oirear gaoiḋeal, i. e. the district of the Gaels, now Argyle, in Scotland.

[f] *Teige-an-tsuasain*, i. e. Teige, or Timothy, of the long uncombed hair.

[g] *Remote friends.*—The word coiccriċe is here used in the same sense as that in which Keating and the Munster writers employ it.

the son of Murtough, a distinguished captain, by no means the worst of the youths of the descendants of Brian Roe. Mac-I-Brien afterwards made a muster of his friends, to go and avenge this dishonour upon O'Carroll; and as soon as his lordly bands had assembled around him, he marched forwards, resolved to ravage the territory of Hy-Cairin[d] on that expedition. Destiny had so disposed [affairs] for O'Carroll, that he was on the summit of a hill in Hy-Cairin, listening to the country around him; and it was from the foot of this hill on which O'Carroll was stationed that Mac-I-Brien sent forth a body of his scouts to plunder the districts. When his youths had sallied forth from him, he saw O'Carroll[e] approaching him in battle-array, and in fighting order; and not one of those who were there before him was able to withstand his strength, or escape by flight. Every man of Mac-I-Brien's people able to bear arms was slain; his constable, Heremon, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain. Mac-I-Brien himself was taken prisoner; and there was profit in giving him quarter, for he was not set at liberty without a ransom.

Teige-an-tsuasain[f], the son of O'Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, died in Fermanagh, in Maguire's country, while on a visit with his more remote friends[g], for he had been banished the preceding year from his patrimony, together with his father. He was the most distinguished of his age for agility, strength, martial feats, and horsemanship, of the race of Cormac Cas; and he was interred at Achadh-beithe [Aghavea].

Calvagh O'Donnell was taken prisoner by O'Neill (John) on the 14th of May. This capture was effected thus: Caffar, the son of Manus, was at strife with Calvagh and his son, Con. Caffar had his abode at this time in the Crannog of Loch-Beathach[h]; and Con, the son of Calvagh, assembled the forces of the country, and laid siege to the Crannog. Calvagh was at this time at Cill-O'dTomhrair[i] with a few soldiers, besides women and poets; [and] some of the

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But coiccriċ originally meant *confine*, and is generally used in that sense by the Four Masters, who evidently transcribed this passage from Munster annals.

[h] *Loch-Beathach*, now *anglice* Lough Veagh, a lake situated in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note [c], under the year 1258, p. 364, *supra*, and other references to this lake at the years 1524 and 1540.

[i] *Cill-O'dTomhrair.*—This monastery is now called in Irish cill ua dtoṁrail, *anglice* Killodonnell. It is situated close to Fort Stewart, near the upper end of Lough Swilly, in the barony

Ro ṁairnsſ̄t drong do ċenel cconaill dua neill an calḃaċ do ḃſ̄iṫ ḟón ionnas sin gan ḟorċoiṁéd gan iomċornaṁ. Ní ro ḟaillicceaḋ lá hua neill an ní sin go riaċt gus an líon slóiġ ro ba dara lais gan raḃaḋ gan raṫuccaḋ go ro iaḋsatt imon teġdais i mbaoí an calḃaċ is in mainistir co ro erġaḃsat é féin ⁊ a ḃſ̄n .i. inġſ̄n mec gilleain, ⁊ ruccsat leó iatt co tír eócchain. Do radaḋ cimiḋeaċt doċraiḋ diċoimsċil iaraṁ lá hua néill don ċalḃaċ ⁊ ro aontuiġ side beós la hinġin Mec gilleaain co rucc cloinn noó, ⁊ munbaḋ an uain friṫ ar cenel cconaill don ċur sin ní ba soḋaing do ġaoiḋealaiḃ briſ̄ṫ a fflaṫa uaṫa an tuċt sin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1560.

Aoís Criost, mile, cúicc céd, Seasca.

Inġſ̄n meg carṫaiġ .i. aibilín inġſ̄n doṁnaill, mic corbmaic laḋraiġ bſ̄n iarla dſ̄smuṁan as a haoidſ̄ḋ .i. Sémus mac Sſ̄ain, mic tomais, ⁊ bſ̄n iarla tuaḋmuṁan iarsin .i. conċoḃar mac donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃair, bſ̄n dércaċ daonnaċtaċ connail ċráiḃdeaċ an contaois sin décc ⁊ a hadnacal i noṫarliġe o sinnsear .i. i noirbelaċ.

Mág maṫġaṁna .i. Art maol mac Remainn, mic glaisne do marḃaḋ ar sluaġ í neill dſ̄rbaiḋ a iomcoiṁéda lá halbanchaiḃ etir dá ḟſ̄ḋain hi rúta meic uiḋilin. Céid rinn gaca caṫa, ⁊ coiṁédaiḋ a ċoda don ċóicceaḋ i nacchaiḋ ḟſ̄r mbrſ̄ġ, ⁊ miḋe an tí torċair ann sin, ⁊ mac a ḋſ̄rbraṫar doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. Aoḋ mac briain na moiceirġe mic Remainn mic glaisne.

Tadcc ⁊ eoccan dá ṁac uí ruairc .i. brian (.i. brian ballaċ) mac eoċcain uí ruairc dimṫeaċt daoiḋeaḋaiḃ anaibce. Eocchan ceḋamus as amne fuair aoiḋſ̄ḋ, ḃſ̄iṫ i mbraiġdſ̄nus agá braṫair ag tadcc, ⁊ asé baile ina raiḃe hi laiṁ hi liaṫtruim, ⁊ tarla dó go bfuair faill sa fforċoiméct baoí fair, ⁊

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of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1538, and correct an error inadvertently fallen into in making this Killymard in note [n], p. 1449.

[k] *Mac Gilleain.*—This is the Irish and Erse form of the family name Mac Clean.

[l] *Advantage*, uain.—This is still a living word denoting opportunity, advantage, &c.

[m] *Easy.*—The word soḋaing is the opposite of doḋaing, difficult.

[n] *For the Gaels.*—The writer would have improved this idea by substituting "Kinel-Owen" for "Gaels." This is the Calvagh who had imprisoned his own father!

[o] *In her youth*, as a haoidſ̄ḋ.—See note [u], under the year 1541, p. 1462, *supra*.

Kinel-Connell informed O'Neill that Calvagh was thus situated, without guard or protection. O'Neill neglected not this opportunity, but proceeded with the number of forces he had in readiness, without notice or forewarning, so that they surrounded the apartment of the monastery in which Calvagh was; and thus they made prisoners of himself and his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain[k], and carried them off into Tyrone. O'Neill detained Calvagh in close and cruel confinement, and, moreover, cohabited with his wife, the daughter of Mac Gilleain, so that she bore children unto him. Were it not for the advantage[l] taken of the Kinel-Connell on the occasion, it would not have been an easy[m] matter for the Gaels[n] to carry off their chief from them at the time.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1560.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty.

The daughter of Mac Carthy, i. e. Eveleen, daughter of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach, the wife of the Earl of Desmond in her youth[o], namely, of James, the son of John, who was son of Thomas, and afterwards the wife of the Earl of Thomond, namely, of Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, a charitable, humane, friendly, and pious Countess, died, and was interred in the burial-place of her ancestors, namely, at Oirbhealach[p].

Mac Mahon, i. e. Art Mael, the son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was slain in O'Neill's army by the Scots, from want of being guarded, between two bands, in the route [the territory] of Mac Quillin. He who was there slain was the foremost spear in every battle, and the defender of his portion of the province against the men of Bregia and of Meath. His brother, Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny, was installed in his place.

Teige and Owen, the two sons of O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, the son of Owen), came by untimely deaths. Owen first met his death thus: he was held in captivity by his kinsman, Teige, in the town of Leitrim; and it came to pass that, having got an opportunity of the guard, he slew the person whom Teige

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[p] *Oirbhealach*, now Irrelagh, or Muckruss Abbey, situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, in the county of Kerry.—See notes [r], [s], [t], under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

ro ṁarḃ an fſr baoí aga iomċoiṁéḋ ó ṫaḋcc, do ċóiḋ ar barr an ḃaile, ⁊ ro ḟuaccair go raiḃe an caislén ar a ċumas, ⁊ nár ċóra don tír taḋcc do ṫaoḃaḋ ina eissioṁ. Do ċualaiḋ gíomanaċ ḃaoí amuiġ do ṁuintir taiḋcc in ní sin do leacc a ġruaiḋ ar a ġonna, ⁊ do amais eoccan go hindelldíreċ co ndechaiḋ an pelér tré na imlinn gur ḟáccaiḃ gan anmain. Taḋcc dna do báṫaḋ hi ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so ag dol do coḋlaḋ ar ċrannóicc ísil iarccúlaiġ hi muintir eolais. Do baḋ coll mic naṫraċ, ⁊ dob arccain én ngriḃe, ⁊ do baḋ saiċċiḋ lſrṫa ar leoṁan a nionnsaiċċiḋ dámaḋ dſinlſiṫ nó imerdais.

Taḋcc buiḋe mac cſin, mic oilella uí ſġra do ṁarḃaḋ lé caṫal ócc mac taiḋcc mic caṫail óicc uí concoḃair, ⁊ nír ċin ó ċſin máir hi cconnaċtaiḃ diarsma corbmaic gailſng, fſr baḋ fſrr ar ḟſraċt eiċ ⁊ ar aoiḋſḋcaire már.

Coṁḟuabairt caṫa ⁊ imġeallaḋ iorgaile etir iarla ndesmuṁan .i. gſróid mac Semais, mic Sſain, ⁊ iarla urmuṁan .i. tomás mac Sémais mic piarais ruaiḋ mic Semais, mic emainn, ⁊ do bé aḋḃar a nimrſsna fſrainn ċois Siúire, ⁊ eóganaċt caisil (dúṫhaiġ ḟleaċta eoġain ṁóir, ⁊ ċloinne corbmaic cais) gá roinn ré roile ag na hiarlaḋaiḃ andutċasaca sin, ⁊ ó nár fédaḋ síoḋuccaḋ do na saorclandaiḃ do aontaiġſttar dol i naimsir airiḋe i nairſs caṫa ré roile ⁊ arí tulaċ tſgṁala do ṫoġattar an bóṫar mór a ccoṁgar cnáṁċoille, ⁊ tiobrat arann. Do ċruinniġſttar a ccoṁḟoiccsi gall, ⁊ gaoiḋeal lſt ar lſt ó ḃealaċ conglais mic duinndéra an ḟéindſḋa i niartar dá ċuicceaḋ mínaille muṁan gus an mbſrḃa mbánsccoṫhaiġ, ⁊ ó loċ garman glais mic boma lice co cuan luimniġ lſṫan ċuḃraiġ hi ccoiccriċ ua ffiḋġſnte, ⁊ na

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[q] *The castle.*—The word baile is certainly here used to denote castle.

[r] *Navel,* imlinn.—This word is translated *umbilicum* in Cormac's Glossary.

[s] *Bereft him of life,* literally, "left him without a soul."

[t] *Crannog,* a wooden house. The houses so called were frequently placed on artificial islands in fresh water loughs.

[u] *Griffin,* a fabled animal, said to be generated between the lion and the eagle. The word is probably used here by the Four Masters to denote any bird of prey.

[w] *His den,* literally, "his bed or lair."

[x] *Bothar-mor,* i. e. the great road. This was the old road leading from Tipperary to Cashel.

[y] *Cnamhchoill,* now incorrectly cneaṁ-ċoill, *anglice* Cleghile, a townland in the parish of Kilshane, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, about a mile and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. Haliday, in his edition of the first part of Keating's *History of Ireland,* p. 139, anglicises this Knawhill; but the Cnaṁ-ċoill, near Tipperary, was never called Knawhill in English. The only place in Ireland so called in Anglo-Irish documents is Knawhill,

had appointed as his keeper, and ascending to the top of the castle[q], cried out that the castle was in his power, [and] that the country had no more right to side with Teige than with himself. When a soldier, one of the people of Teige, who was outside, heard this, he laid his cheek on his gun, and took direct aim at Owen, so that the ball entered at his navel[r], and bereft him of life[s]. Teige [the other son] was drowned in the autumn of this year, as he was going [across a lake] to sleep in a low, retired crannog[t], in Muintir-Eolais. To attack them, if fighting on the same side, would have been as dangerous as to rob the nest of a serpent, to plunder the young of the griffin[u], or to attack a lion in his den[w].

Teige Boy, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll O'Hara, was slain by Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor. For a long time before there had not appeared in Connaught, of the race of Cormac Gaileang, a man more distinguished for horsemanship, or hospitality to strangers, than he.

A declaration of battle, and promise of conflict, between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond). The cause of these hostilities was a dispute concerning the lands about the Suire and Eoghanacht Chaisil, the lawful patrimonial inheritances of the descendants of Owen More and Cormac Cas, which those Earls of foreign extraction were parcelling out among themselves; and as the nobles were not able to terminate their dispute, they [themselves] agreed to appoint a certain time for deciding the affair by a battle; and the place of battle which they selected was Bothar-mor[x], adjacent to Cnamhchoill[y] and Tipperary. Thither crowded their respective English and Irish neighbours from the road of Conglas[z], the son of the hero, Donn-Desa, in the west of the two smooth-surfaced and beautiful provinces of Munster, to the white-flowery-banked River Barrow; and from the lake of Garman Glas[a], the son of Boma-lice, to the wide foamy harbour of Luimneach[b],

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a townland in the parish of Knocktemple, barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 230, where Coᵲᵲóca, now Corroge, close to the town of Tipperary, on the east side, is mentioned as a part of Cnáṁċoill.

[z] *The road of Conglas.*—Keating says that Bealach Chonglais was aᵹ Coᵲcaiᵹ, "at Cork," and is followed by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 8. The Four Masters are evidently wrong in placing this in the west of Munster.

[a] *The lake of Garman Glas*, now Loch Garman, which is the Irish name of the present town of Wexford.

[b] *Luimneach.*—This is now the Irish name of the city of Limerick, but it appears from the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, and various

déirsi bicce ré caoille an ċosnaṁa. Ar tteaċt do na tromṡluaccaiḃ tul i ttul, ⁊ aghaiḋ i nacchaiḋ do ċuir an taon ndia aingel na sioṫċana dá saiġiḋ ionnas gur síoḋaiġſḋ etir na soċaiḋibh ⁊ gur gaḃsatt céill imon ccaṫuccaḋ gur sccarsat gan deaḃaiḋ don dul sin.

Tomas, ⁊ Semus dá mac muiris duiḃ mic Sſain mic tomais mic an iarla do dol ar siuḃal sluaicch hi ccairppreachaiḃ, Mac mecc cartaicc riabaicch déirġe fo na hſiġmiḃ .i. donnchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic fínġin mic doṁnaill, ⁊ tarla ina ḟoċair an tan sin toirrḋealḃaċ mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ meic suiḃne do ṡlioċt donnchaiḋ móir a tuaṫaiḃ toraiġe go ccuideaċtain nglan toġṫa ngallocclaċ, ⁊ do lſnattar na laoċḃuiḋne co bruaċ na bannan, ⁊ do brir don ḟſḋain eċtairċeneóil ré huċt na haḃann só urcoṁair innsi heoġanáin don taoḃ araill gaċ ndíreaċ. Do marḃaḋ, ⁊ do báiḋſḋ da ċéd nó a trí do glanṡluaġ gſraltaċ ⁊ gér ḃiad .cairppriġ fá cosccraċ ro ba mór a ndíṫ ón deaḃaiḋ sin óir do bſnaḋ a ċos, ⁊ a laṁ do ṫoirrḋealḃaċ ṁac suiḃne co naċ raiḃe aċt cos ċroinn agá iomḟulang ón uair sin go a écc.

Iarla tuaḋṁuṁan do ḋol i niarṫar connaċt ar murċaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ mic ruaiḋri uí ḟlaiṫbſrtaiġ. Do cuas leis fo criċ

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other ancient Irish authorities, that it was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta SS.* of the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and *Life of St. Senanus*, published by Colgan.

[c] *Hy-Fidhgeinte*, translated *Nepotes Fidgenti*, in the Life of St. Molua. It was the name of a tribe and territory situated in the present county of Limerick. It was bounded on the north by the Shannon, on the south by Sliabh-Luachra, on the east by the River Maigue, and the Morning-Star River, and on the west by Ciarraighe, or Kerry. When Brian Borumha was King of Munster, Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovan family, was chief of all this territory, but his descendants were driven from it shortly after the English invasion.—See note [m], A. D. 1178.

[d] *Deis Beag*, a territory lying around the hill of Knockany, and containing Brugh-na-Deise, now the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick. The following passage, in a very ancient historical tale, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 105, *a*, *b*, clearly points out the position of this territory. The hero Cuchullin is introduced as standing on the top of the hill of Knockany, near Bruff, pointing out the mountains and other features of the country to his tutor, Laigh:

"Apair, a ṗopa Laiġ, in fetarsu cá crich ina fuilem? Nad fetar son aṁ. Ga fetarsa aṁ, ar Cuchullainn: Ceand aḃrat Sleḃi Caín seo ṫear; Sleiḃti Eḃlinni seo ṫuaiḋ; lind Luimniġ in lind solosṁor út at chí; Druim collcailli seo i fuilem, sis i naparAini Cliach, i ccriċ na Desi bici; riund a ndes ata an sluaġ i Cliu Mail mic Ugaine, i ferund Conrui mic Dari."

"Say, my Tutor Laigh, dost thou know what territory we are in? I know not indeed. I know,

on the confines of Hy-Fidhgeinte[c] and Deis-Beag[d] with Caoill-an-Chosnamha[e]. When [however] these great hosts had come front to front, and face to face, the great God sent the angel of peace to them, so that concord was established between the hosts, for, having reflected[f] concerning the battle, they parted without coming to any engagement on that occasion.

Thomas and James, the two sons of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl, marched with an army into Carbery. The son of Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) rose up, on hearing the shouts, to oppose them. He had with him at this time Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of the descendants of Donough More from Tuatha-Toraighe[g], with a company of fine select gallowglasses; and they pursued the warlike bands [of the Geraldines] to the banks of the Banndan[h], where, on the margin of the river, directly opposite Inis-Eoghanain[i], they defeated this band of adventurers. Two or three hundred of the fine troops of the Geraldines were slain and drowned[k]; and though the men of Carbery were victorious, their loss was great from that battle, for Turlough Mac Sweeny lost a leg and an arm, so that he was supported only by a wooden leg from that time until his death.

The Earl of Thomond marched into West Connaught against Murrough-na-dtuath[l], the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. He

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then, said Cuchullin: Ceann-Abhrat Sleibhe-Cain, this" [mountain] "to the south; the mountains of Ebhlinni, these to the north; the river of Luimneach is that bright river which thou seest; Druim-Collchoilli is this on which we are, which is called Aini-Cliach, in the territory of Deis Beg; to the south of us is the army in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugaine, in the land of Curoi, son of Dari."

[e] *Caoill-an-Chosnamha*, a district extending from the mouth of the River Maigne towards the city of Limerick. The exact boundary between it and the territory of Deis Beg has not been yet determined.

[f] *For having reflected.*—The language here could be materially improved by deviating slightly from the original, as follows: "for, having reflected on the dreadful consequences of the battle, they parted without a single blow."

[g] *Tuatha-Toraighe*, i. e. the district opposite Tory Island, off the north coast of Donegal.

[h] *Banndan*, i. e. the River Bandon, in the county of Cork.

[i] *Inis-Eoghanain*, i. e. the island or holm of Eoghanan, a man's name; now Inishannon, a small town situated at the head of the estuary of the Bandon River, four miles from the town of Bandon.

[k] *Slain and drowned.*—An English writer would say, "were cut off by field and flood."

[l] *Murrough-na-dtuath*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the battle-axes. For some account of this remarkable man, see *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, Appendix, p. 384–400.

Sheóaċ, ⁊ fán fuathaiġ, ⁊ fa ḃun an ḃonnáin. Do ċuadar muinter baile na gaillṁe do ċosnaṁ áṫa tíre hoiléin air, ⁊ do chuaiḋ tairsiḃ do ṫoil, ⁊ ar eiccin, ⁊ tré orlár cloinne riocaird ag toċt, ⁊ acc imṫeaċt ar an ccor ccédna.

Maṫġaṁain mac toirrḋealbaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill mic toirrḋealbaiġ ṁeiṫ do ḋol i nDesmuṁain luċt luinge, ⁊ artraiġ a harainn. Braiġde do ġabail dó isin tír ṫes, ⁊ atberat aroile nár ḃó maiṫ a ffaġḃáil ⁊ gur ab ar tairiseċt tangattar, ⁊ acc pilleḋ ḋó tar a ais lé a édalaibh do ḟás gairḃe san ngaoiṫ, ⁊ fuasnaḋ san ffiormament, ⁊ do dseólaḋ ré roile an long, ⁊ an tarṫraċ, ⁊ acc dénaṁ don luing co na luċt i nurṫosaċ oiḋċe ar árainn do fuadaicċeaḋ a seól a glacaiḃ fer ⁊ feindeḋ dionnaiḃ téd ⁊ táclaḋ ina ċotċannaiḃ coṁmbloḋta hi ffraiġtiḃ na fiormamenti, ⁊ do buaileaḋ an loncc dá éisi sin fá ċarraicc i mbeol cuain an ḟir ṁóir i niarṫar connaċt, ⁊ ro báiḋeḋ í co na foirinn cénmotá maṫġaṁain, ⁊ aoín triar oile, ⁊ do báiḋeḋ tuilleaḋ ar ċéd san ċalaḋ sin diḃ im tuaṫal ua maille stiurusmann ċoḃlaiġ ḟada bá ferr ina aimsir.

Taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain do ġaḃáil ar foráileṁ an iustis hi luimneaċ ⁊ a ċur ar sin go haṫ cliaṫ dá ċoiṁéd, ⁊ ad ḃereaḋ các co mbaoí cuid diarla tuaḋṁuṁan is in ngaḃáil sin.

O gallċuḃair, eoccan mac emainn, mic eóin, én mac duine oireċta ar luġa do bolc in ulltoiḃ décc.

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[m] *The country of the Joyces* is included in the present barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 246.

[n] *Fuathach*, now the Fuagh River, otherwise Owenriffe, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 52, 53.

[o] *Bon-an-Bhonnain.*—This is the name of that arm of Lough Corrib (in the county of Galway) which receives the river of Belanabrack, near the Hen's Castle, in Joyce's country.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 50, 51, and the map to the same work. See also note [f], under the year 1235, p. 278, *supra*.

[p] *Tir-Oilein.*—This place is so called in Irish at the present day, but anglicised Terryland. It is a townland situated near the town of Galway, and bounded on the west by the River Gaillimh. This townland contains the ruins of a large house which belonged to the Earl of Clanrickard.—See Inquisition taken at Galway on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geoffrey Osbaldston, Esq.

[q] *Turlough Meith*, i. e. Turlough, or Terence, the fat or corpulent. He was the ancestor of the Clann-Teige O'Brien of Aran, for a curious account of whom the reader is referred to the *Law of Tanistry by Dr. O'Brien*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, pp. 557, 558, 559; and Hardiman's *History of Galway*,

passed into the country of the Joyces[m], by Fuathach[n], by Bon-an-Bhonnain[o]. The inhabitants of the town of Galway came to defend the ford of Tir-Oilein[p] against him, but he crossed it with the good-will of some, and in despite of others, and marched through the plain of Clanrickard, both when going and returning.

Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith[q] [O'Brien], went into Desmond with the crew of a ship and boat, from the island of Aran. He took prisoners in the southern country, but some assert that the taking of them was of no advantage, and that they only accompanied him through friendship. On his return with his spoils, the wind became rough[r], and the sky angry; and the ship and boat were separated from each other; and when the ship was making for Aran in the beginning of the night, the sail was swept away from the hands of the men and warriors, and torn to rags off the ropes and tackles, [and wafted] into the regions of the firmament; and the ship afterwards struck upon a rock, which is at the mouth of Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir[s], in West Connaught, where she was lost, with her crew, except Mahon and three others. Upwards of one hundred were drowned in that harbour, among whom was Tuathal O'Malley, the best pilot of a fleet of long ships in his time.

Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, was taken prisoner at Limerick, by order of the Lord Justice, and sent from thence to Dublin, to be imprisoned; and all said that the Earl of Thomond had a hand in this capture.

O'Gallagher (Owen, the son of Edmond, who was son of John), by no means the worst son of a chieftain in Ulster, died.

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pp. 52, 207, 319.

[r] *Became rough*, literally, "roughness grew in the wind, anger in the firmament."

[s] *Cuan-an-fhir-mhoir*, now "the Great Man's Harbour," barony of Moycullen, and county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran. The Four Masters have written this name incorrectly, for the true form of it is unquestionably Cuan inḃir ṁóir, i. e. the harbour of Invermore. This is evident from the fact, that it is pronounced exactly like Cuan inḃir ṁóir, the Irish name for Broad Haven in Erris, and that the mouth of the river which falls into it is called Inḃear mór. It should be also observed that Cuan inḃir ṁoír, meaning "the harbour of Invermore," and Cuan an ḟir ṁóir, meaning "the harbour of the great man," would be similarly pronounced in the west of Ireland, and hence the mistake about this name. The Editor's attention was first directed to this mistake of the Four Masters, and of popular tradition, by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, R. C. Bishop of Galway, who is well acquainted with the topographical nomenclature of the west of Ireland.

AOIS CRIOST, 1561.

Aois Criost, mile, cúig céd, Sſscca, ahaon.

Art mac feilim ḟind uí gallcuḃair epscop Ratha both décc i ccſnd maġair, 13. August. Sccél mór i ttír conaill eiside.

Maire ingſn an ċalḃaigh, mic Maġnusa, mic Aoḋa duiḃ uí doṁnaill bſn í neill Shſain dfaġail báis daḋuaċ, ⁊ durġrain, do ṫruaiġe, ⁊ do ṫromneṁele na daoirċimiḋechta dochraiḋe do rad ua néll don ċalḃach dia haṫair ina fiaḋnaisi.

O bſirn taḋcc, mac cairpre, mic maoileachlainn, fſr ſrgna, ioldanaċ illaidin, ⁊ ingaoideilcc, ⁊ is an dá dliġſdh .i. ciuil ⁊ cánóin, do écc, ⁊ a ṁac ócc doirdneaḋ ina ionad.

Uaiṫne, mac firganainm, mic maolruanaiḋ mic Sſain uí ċſrḃaill do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile uí ċuirc i nurmuṁain. Nír bo fiú a ttárla ina timċeall a ġuin nó a gaḃail, ⁊ do ba díllecṫa duthaiġ éle dia éis an uair sin óir do ḃſrsat ceill da ccaḃair ⁊ da ccosnaṁ ó do imtiġ uaiṫne.

Neċtain, mac an Calḃaiġ, mic maġnusa uí doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ go dſónaiġṫe durċor do ġae do caiṫ se fſin, ⁊ an gae aga ṫelcceaḋ ċuicce a friṫiri.

Ardiustis na hEreann .i. tomás Fiʒuater do ḋol i ttír eoġain a ndioġail gaḃala an ċalḃaigh uí doṁnaill, ⁊ ar a ḟoltanas fſin fris an tir ⁊ forlonccport sluaiġ lionṁar do ṡuiḋiuccaḋ dó i nardmaċa, ⁊ ráṫa roḋoiṁne, ⁊ dúnċlaiḋ díoṫocchlaiġi do ṫoccbail dó a ttimcell tſmpaill móir Ardamacha ro dáiġ co ffuicfſd bárda acca buanċoimhett. Iar na ḟios sin dua neill (Sſan) ro ċuir drong dia ṡainmuintir, ⁊ dia aosa graḋa las an ccalbaċ ua ndoṁnaill dia iomġabail ⁊ dia iomċoiṁſtt for an lustír ó gaċ inis ⁊ ó gaċ oilen go aroile i ndiaṁraibh, ⁊ i ndroibelaiḃ tíre heoġain go ro ḟácc-

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[t] *Ceann-Maghair*, now Ceann a mhaghair, *anglice* Kinnaweer, in the north of the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See this place already referred to at the year 1392, 1461, 1522.

[u] *O'Neill.*—The crime of O'Neill was rendered still darker and more loathsome by his cohabiting with Calvagh O'Donnell's wife, who was the stepmother of his own wife.

[w] *Baile-Ui-Chuirc*, i. e. O'Quirk's town, now Ballyquirk, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in good preservation, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.—See this place again referred to at

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1561.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-one.

Art, the son of Felim Fin O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, died at Ceann-Maghair[t] (Kinaweer), on the 13th of August. He was much lamented in Tirconnell.

Mary, the daughter of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, and wife of O'Neill (John), died of horror, loathing, grief, and deep anguish, in consequence of the severity of the imprisonment inflicted on her father, Calvagh, by O'Neill[u], in her presence.

O'Beirne (Teige, the son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned man, well skilled in Latin and Irish, and in the two laws, namely, civil and canon, died; and his young son was installed in his place.

Owny, the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John O'Carroll, was slain at Baile-Ui-Chuirc[w], in Ormond. Those who surrounded him were not worthy to have wounded or taken him. The territory of Ely was an orphan after him, for they felt the loss of their help and protection after the death of Owny.

Naghtan, son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was designedly killed by the cast of a javelin, which he himself had first thrown, and which was cast back at himself again.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, Thomas Fitz-Walter[x], proceeded into Tyrone, to avenge the capture of Calvagh O'Donnell, and on account of his own enmity against that country. He pitched his camp of numerous hosts at Armagh; and he erected strong raths and impregnable ramparts around the great church of Armagh, in order that he might leave warders constantly guarding that place. When O'Neill (John) received intelligence of this, he sent some of his own faithful friends, and his servants of trust, to guard and keep Calvagh O'Donnell out of the way of the Lord Justice, from one island[y] and islet to another, in the wilds and recesses of Tyrone, until the Lord Justice should leave the

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the year 1599.

[x] *Fitz-Walter.*—This is incorrect, for he was Earl of Sussex at this time.

[y] *From one island.*—These were islands in fresh water loughs, on which O'Neill had crannogs, or wooden houses.—See *Account of the Dominion or Territory of Farney*, by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., p. 90, *et sequent.*

baiḋ an lustis an tír. Ro ḟaoiḋ tra an lustis on ccampa sin Arda maċa cuideċta do ċaptinib go mile fer etir troiġteaċ ⁊ marcaċ do ḋenaṁ creaċ ⁊ oirccne i nOirġialloibh, ⁊ fuair ó neill braṫ ⁊ taiscélaḋ ar na tromṡloġaib sin do ḋol i nOirġiallaib, ⁊ do ṫarrainc co taoí tortaḋaċ dia saiġiḋ, ⁊ fuair iatt iar ccruinniucchaḋ a ccreach. Ro ficcheḋ iomairecc eττorra go ro marbaḋ dreċta diáirṁe dib lech ar leċ. Ro fáccbaḋ na creacha fo deóiḋ aga ndaoínib fein don ċur sin.

O Nell do beiṫ acc coṁlot, ⁊ acc creachaḋ críche bregh ⁊ miḋe an tan so. Tir conaill ar na cennsucchaḋ ⁊ ar na timceallaḋ lais iar ngabail an ċalbaiġ roimhe sin, ⁊ iar mbeiṫ dua doṁnaill hi ffoċaiḋe, ⁊ hi ffírenirte, cona baoí aoínneach acc follamhnucchaḋ flaiṫesa i ccenel cconaill don ċur so. Ro ġab ua neill (Sean) nert coicciḋ Ulaḋ uile o droiċet aṫa go hesne, conar bo maċtnaḋ coiccedach os ulltoib do ġairm ḋe an tan ro munbadh fritbert gall fris.

An Calbach ua doṁnaill do léccaḋ a ġeṁel la hua neill iar na ḟuaslaccadh la cenel cconaill.

An lustis ceona do ṫionol tromsloiccéḋ dorióisi do ḋol i ttír eogain i ffoġmar na bliaḋna so ar tarraing an ċalbaiġ uí doṁnaill. Tanccattar ina ṫoichestal na cuicc iarla battar i nErinn in ionbaidh sin .i. geróitt mac geroitt, mic geroitt, mic Sémais, mic Sean, mic tomáis iarla cille darae. Tomás, mac Semais, mic Piarais ruaiḋ iarla urmuman, Geróitt, mac Semais, mic Sean, mic tomáis iarla desmuman, Concubar, mac donnchaiḋ, mic concobair, mic toirrḋealbaiġ uí briain iarla tuaḋmuman, ⁊ Riocard mac uillicc na ccenn, mic riocaird, mic uillicc cnuic tuaġ iarla cloinne riocaird. Ro imtiġ tra an lustis ⁊ na hiarlaḋae sin co na sochraitte tír eoġain gan fresabra, gan friṫorccain friú go rangatar go loch febail. Acc sóaḋ tar a ais don lustis as í coṁairle ro chinn, sidh do denaṁ le hua neill ⁊ a ṗardún do ṫabairt dó, ⁊ a barda do breiṫ a hArd macha. Aseaḋ do ċoiḋ an lustis co na ṡocraitte iaraṁ i ttír conuill gulban go ro

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[z] *O'Donnell*, i. e. Manus, the father of Calvagh.

[zz] *Provincial King of Ulster*, coiccedach os ulltoib.—The word coiccedach is always used in old Irish writings to denote "a provincial king."—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56.

[a] *Loch Feabhail*, i. e. the lake of Feabhal, the son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha De Danann

country. The Lord Justice sent out from the camp at Armagh a company of captains, with one thousand men, both horse and foot, to take preys and spoils in Oriel. And O'Neill received information and notice of the advance of these great troops into Oriel; and he marched silently and stealthily to meet them, and came up with them, after they had collected their preys. A battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slain on both sides. The spoils were finally left to their own rightful owners.

At this time O'Neill was harassing and plundering the territories of Bregia and Meath. Tirconnell was also subjugated and surrounded by him, after having already made a prisoner of Calvagh, and O'Donnell[z] being sick and infirm, so that there was no one ruling Kinel-Connell at this time. O'Neill (John) then assumed the sovereign command of all Ulster, from Drogheda to the Erne, so that at this time he might have been called with propriety the provincial King of Ulster[zz], were it not for the opposition of the English to him.

Calvach O'Donnell was released from his captivity by O'Neill, after he had been ransomed by the Kinel-Connell.

The same Lord Justice, at the instance of Calvagh O'Donnell, assembled a numerous army, to march a second time into Tyrone, in the Autumn of this year. The five earls who were then in Ireland joined his army, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Kildare; Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, Earl of Ormond; Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond; Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, Earl of Thomond; and Rickard, the son of Ulick-na-gceann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, Earl of Clanrickard. The Lord Justice and the Earls proceeded with their forces through Tyrone, until they arrived at Loch Feabhail[a], without opposition or battle. When the Lord Justice was returning, the resolution he adopted was, to make peace with O'Neill, and to grant him pardon, and take away his own warders from Armagh. He afterwards proceeded with his forces into Tir-Chonaill-Gulban[b], and left the command of the fortresses

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colony, now Lough Foyle, situated between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal.—See the Poem on Aileach, printed in the Ordnance Memoir of Templemore.

[b] *Tir-Chonaill-Gulban*, i. e. the country of Conall Gulban, the son of the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, and other distinguished fami-

ḟáccaiḃ cſndus longport, ⁊ caislén tíre conuill acc an ccalḃaċ ua ndoṁnaill. Luiḋ iaram tar éirne i ccrich coirpre do forḃaire for ċaislen Sliccigh. Raṫaighis an Calbach indsin conidh é airſcc ar rainicc a ṁſircce buḋſin do ċor go hincleṫe gus in mbaile, ⁊ a noċtaḋ for taibhlib an tuir combo fo ḋſrc do ċaċ i ccoitcinne. Ro aṫcoṁairc an lustis cia an mbrataċ at ċonnairc. Frisgart an Calḃaċ, ⁊ atbert gur bó hí a bratach buḋſin, ⁊ gur bo lais fſin, ⁊ la a bunaḋ cenél ó cſin mair an baile isin, conaḋ iaram do raḋ an lustis eoċraḋae an ḃaile don ċalḃaċ.

O Nell do ḋol i Sacsoibh i ttimcell na saṁna dionnsaiġiḋ na bainrioghna,

lies of Tirconnell. This name is usually anglicised Tirconnell.

[c] *To the Queen.*—The appearance of O'Neill in London is thus described by Camden in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth:

"A. D. 1562. Ex Hibernia jam venerat Shanus *O'Neal*, ut quod ante annum promiserat, præstaret, cum securigero *Galloglassorum* satellitio, capitibus nudis, crispatis cincinnis dependentibus, camisiis flavis croco, vel humana urina infectis, manicis largioribus, tuniculis brevioribus, et lacernis villosis: quos Angli non minori tunc admiratione, quam hodie Chinenses et Americanos, prosequebantur."—Edition of 1639, p. 69.

Campion has the following account of his submission, and conduct on his return home, in his *Histoire of Ireland*, written in 1570; Dublin edition of 1809, p. 189:

"After this usurpation and tyranny, hee was yet perswaded by Melchior Husse, sent unto him from Gerald, Earle of Kildare, to reconcile himselfe to good order, and to remember the honourable estate wherein King Henry placed his father, which monition he accepted, besought his protection, and made a voyage into England, where the Courtiers noting his haughtiness and barbarity, devised his stile thus: O'Neale the great, Cousin to S. Patricke, friend to the Queene of England, enemy to all the world besides. Thence he sped home againe, gratiously dealt with, used Civility, expelled the Scots out of all Vlster, where they intended a conquest, wounded and tooke prisoner Captaine Iames Mac Conill, theire Chieftaine, whereof the said Iames deceased: ordered the North so properly, that if any subject could approve the losse of money or goods within his precinct, he would assuredly either force the robber to restitution, or of his owne cost redeeme the harme to the loosers contentation. Sitting at meate, before he put one morsell into his mouth, he used to slice a portion above the dayly almes, and send it namely to some begger at his gate, saying, it was meete to serve Christ first."

Ware, and from him Cox, says that he made his submission in the presence of the Ambassadors of Sweden and Savoy; that upon his promise of amendment the Queen gave him some presents, and Cox adds that she lent him two thousand five hundred pounds.—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 316. On the 18th of November, 1563, he bound himself by articles to serve the Queen in the most loyal manner, as appears from Patent Roll of that date, of which the following abstract will give the reader an idea of the nature of his submission. The original is in Latin:

"Whereas at the humble suit of John O'Nele, son of Conacius, late Earle of Tirone, made

and castles of that country with Calvagh O'Donnell. He then proceeded across the Erne, into the territory of Carbury, to lay siege to the castle of Sligo. Calvagh, noticing this, bethought him of a stratagem [namely], he sent his own standard to the town, and displayed it on the battlements of the tower, so that it was visible to all. The Lord Justice asked whose standard it was that he saw. Calvagh made answer, and said, that it was his own standard; and that the town was his own, and had belonged to his ancestors from a remote period; upon which the Lord Justice delivered up the keys of the town to Calvagh.

O'Neill went to England about Allhallowtide, to the Queen[c]; and he re-

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known to the Queen by Sir Thomas Cusake, Knight, Privy Councillor, she was given to understand that he had submitted himself in all things to her Majesty, as a good and faithful subject, and sincerely repented of all his past actions, committed or meditated by him and his adherents in disturbance of the peace, in the county of Ulster, by which, as he said (and so the truth was by the relation of others), he was reduced with the feare of his life, by a conspiracy of some wicked persons against him; and now, that he might obtain Her Majesty's grace and favor, faithfully promised for himself, and all her subjects under his jurisdiction, who according to their ancient custom derived from their ancestors, had any way been subservient to him, that he and they for the future would behave themselves as the Queen's good and faithful subjects against all persons whatever. Which humble submission the Queen graciously considering, was pleased to accept him into her grace and favor, and that her said favor might be the more conspicuous for his comfort, and in order to retain him the better in his office, Her Majesty hereby confirms certain articles" [which follow upon the Roll] " concluded between the said Sir Thomas Cusake and him executed under his hand and seal, and subscribed by almost all the noble and principal persons of his jurisdiction" [ditionis], " and which articles the Queen had caused to be annexed to these Letters Patents under the great Seal, and to be indented between her and him, the contents of which she hereby approved and ratified. Dated at Wyndsor, 15th January, 1563. By which articles, in consideration of his becoming a faithful subject, he was constituted captain or governor of the territory or province of Tirone in Ulster, under her Majesty, in the same manner as other captains of the said nation, called O'Neles, had rightfully & lawfully executed that office in the time of King Hen. 8; and moreover should enjoy and have the name and title of O'Nele, with the like authority, jurisdiction, and preeminence as any other of his ancestors, called O'Neles, had lawfully enjoyed the same; with the service and homage of all the lords aud captains, called Urraughts, and other nobles of the said nation of O'Nele, in the Lordship and Territory of Tirone, as his ancestors had rightfully & lawfully enjoyed, or ought to have had the same, upon condition that he and his said nobles should truly and faithfully, from time to time, serve her Majesty, and where necessary, wage war against all her enemies, in such manner as the Chief Governor or Lord Lieutenant for the time being should direct. Which name or title of O'Nele, the said John should enjoy and use only so long as the Letters Patent of King Hen. 8, for the county of Tirone, granted to his

⁊ fuair onoir, ⁊ airmittin mor uaiṫe, ⁊ tanaicc tar a ais i mbeltene na bliaḋna ar ccionn.

Eocchan mac aoḋa buiḋe mic aoḋa duiḃ i doṁnaill fſr saorċlannda soiċeneoil earccna ilċſrdaċ décc.

Taḋcc mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic neill, mic torrḋealḃaiġ uí baoiġill do ṁarḃaḋ i ttſrmonn mécc craiṫ la mac alastrainn ġallda.

AOIS CRIOST, 1562.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, Sſsccat, adó.

O Ruairc brian ballaċ mac eocchain sinnsear ṡil ffſriccna ⁊ caṫa aoḋa finn, fſr dar luċt iomċair ⁊ oilſṁna cſndaiġ ⁊ coṁaḋ a mbaoí ón ccalaḋ hi ccriċ ua maine co droḃaoís ttorċarṫaiġ ttonnṁaiġriġ coiccrioċ ċóicciḋ ollbladhach ulaḋ, ⁊ ó granard tſṫba go traiġ eoṫuile an tsaoís i ttír ua ffiaċraċ muaiḋe, ag sin an tí fá toccaiḋe duanaire ⁊ duasa aḋmolta baoí dia ḃunaḋ ḟreiṁ do écc do ḃiṫin ḃarrtuisle do rala dó, ⁊ a ṁac aoḋ gallda do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Iarla tuaḋmuṁan do ḋol ar cuairt eſndais fſḋna i nduthaiġ uí ċoncoḃair, ⁊ i nglſnd corbraiġe. Mac uí loċlainn do ṁarḃaḋ uaḋa daon urċor

father, Conacius O'Neyle, with the appointment of the honor and title of the said county to the barony of Dungannon, by the name of the son of his said father, after the death of the said Conacius, should be viewed and considered by authority of the next Parliament to be summoned in Ireland, of what value and effect in law they were from the beginning, or now ought to be; and if the same shall be adjudged void by Parliament, or be revoked by the said Parliament for just cause and annihilated, then he should forbear to use the said title of O'Nele, and should be created and named Earl of Tirone, as his father was created and named before him, and should have the said county with the title and honor of Tirone, to him and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten. And, moreover, all his followers, called Urraughts, who should evidently appear in the said Parliament to have belonged to him or his predecessors, O'Neles, should be assigned to him by authority of the said Parliament or her Majesty's Letters Patents, with all other things which the said Parliament should adjudge to have belonged to his said father, as O'Nele, or Earl of Tirone. In consideration of which great favor and royal clemency, he promised as a faithful and true subject, upon his corporal oath, to observe all and singular such things, which by right or custom ought to have been observed and fulfilled by his ancestors or captains, called O'Nele, and to his power preserve peace and justice, and to make such full satisfaction and restitution for all injuries, losses, and offences, which should be hereafter committed by him or his said Urraughts, or any others adherents to him or them,

ceived great honour and respect from her. He returned to Ireland in the May following.

Owen, the son of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, a man of high and noble descent, learned and skilled in various arts, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Niall, son of Turlough O'Boyle, was slain at Termon-Magrath, by Mac Allister Gallda.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1562.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-two.

O'Rourke (Brian Ballagh, son of Owen[d]), the senior of Sil-Feargna, and of the race of Aedh Finn[e], a man whose supporters, fosterers, adherents, and tributaries, extended from Caladh[f], in the territory of Hy-Many, to the fertile[g], salmon-full Drowes, the boundary of the far-famed province of Ulster; and from Granard in Teffia to the strand of Eothuile[h], the Artificer, in Tireragh of the Moy,—who had the best collection of poems, and who, of all his tribe, had bestowed the greatest number of presents for poetical eulogies, died in consequence of a fall; and his son, Hugh Gallda, was installed in his place.

The Earl of Thomond went upon a chieftain's expedition into the territory of O'Conor[i], and into Gleann-Corbraighe[j], on which occasion there was slain

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upon any of her Majesty's subjects, as should be adjudged, upon a true examination thereof before four good men, two to be chosen by the Chief Governor for the time being, and two by him the said John O'Nele, and this without any delay or fraud of any party. Dated at Benborbe, 18 Nov. 1563. Moreover, the Queen should revoke all former confessions contrary to this, made by the said John O'Nele with her Majesty, and should only hold this confirmed and ratified (6°. D. R. I.)"

[d] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, adds in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, the son of Tiernan More O'Rourke, which is correct.

[e] *The race of Aedh Finn.*—These were the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

[f] *Caladh*, a marshy meadow, now Callow, in the parish and barony of Kilconnell, in the county of Galway.—See note [t], under the year 1475, p. 1097, *supra.*

[g] *Fertile*, torċarṫaiġ.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 104, line 14, where the compound ron-turċairṫech is used to express "abounding in seals."

[h] *The strand of Eothuile*, now Trawohelly, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

[i] *The territory of O'Conor*, i. e. of O'Conor Kerry, now the barony of Iraghticonor, in the north of the county of Kerry.

[j] *Gleann-Corbraighe*, now Glin, on the south

a cloiċ glĺnda don ċur sin .i. Maoileċlainn mac uaiṫne, mic maoileaċlainn, mic Ruḋraiġe, mic ana, mic donnchaiḋ an ċúil, mic ana ḃacaiġ.

An tiarla ceḋna do ḋol corrṡluaġ cĺndair fĺóna fa ċaénraige isin aimsir ceḋna ⁊ dubġall mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic conċoḃair mic Shuiḃne do marḃaḋ uaḋa don dul sin.

Mac giolla riaḃaiġ décc .i. Riocard mac duinn, mic conċoḃair, mic tomais, mic domnaill, ⁊ adḃĺirti gur bo hé sin aoín ḟĺr graḋa bá fĺrr ag iarla tuaḋmuṁan ina aimsir. Conċoḃar mac conċoḃair mic Riocaird do gabail a ionaiḋ.

Domnall mac conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain an tí baoí ina iarla tuaḋmuṁan ria conċoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, ⁊ dia ngoirdís gaoidil ó briain do toċt dia ionnarbaḋ dia ḋeoraiġeaċt ⁊ dia ḋibirt a hultoibh tar a ais dia aṫarḋa fĺisin, ⁊ bá in aoín treaċtmain tainiccsium ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ iar neluḋ a haṫcliaṫ, ⁊ iar ttoċt dóiḃ i naoinḟĺċt dia ttir, tuccsat a naiġṫe anaoínḟeċt ar iarla tuaḋmuṁan. Ro ċuir an tiarla forlongport iomḋa ré a nacchaiġ. Do bé céd ruaṫar na ccoṁmbraiṫreaċ so ar aroile, ionḋsaicchiḋ oiḋċe do raḋsad dá mac Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain ar ḟorlongport baile meg riagáin, do marḃaḋ daoíne leó, ⁊ ro cruinniġsiot creaċa, ⁊ tainic an tír ina ttoraiġeaċt. IS and do ġlan lá ar na laoċḃuiḋnib lĺṫ ar lĺṫ ag caṫair méġ gormain i mĺḋón ua ffĺrmaic, ⁊ i nuactar dálccais. Báttar an clann sin Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain (taḋcc, ⁊

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side of the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick, near the borders of Kerry.—See the year 1600, under which it is stated that Gleann Corbraighe is the glen or valley from which the Knight of Glen took his name: "Gleann Corbraiġe ór hainmniġeaḋ Ridire an ġleanna."

[k] *Cloch-Gleanna*, i. e. the rock of the Glen or Valley, latinised Vallirupes by Philip O'Sullevan, throughout his *History of the Catholics*. It was the name of the castle of Glen, the seat of the Knight of Glen.—See it again referred to at the year 1600, where it is described as on the brink of the Shannon: "Baile fil for bruaċ na Sionna."

[l] *Caenraighe*, now Kenry, a barony on the south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 309, note [n].

[m] *Lost*, literally, "there was slain from him."

[n] *Mac-Gilla-Riabhaigh.*—This would be anglicised Mac Gilreevy. According to Philip O'Sullevan Beare, it is the name which was called in English Creagh. Keating, however, writes the name of the famous Archbishop of Armagh, of the Creagh family, Risdeard Craoḃaċ, from which it would appear that he did not consider it the same as Mac giḷḷa riaḃaiġ. According to the tradition among the Creaghs themselves their name was originally O'Neill,

on his side, by one shot from Cloch-Gleanna[k], the son of O'Loughlin, namely, Melaghlin, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana, who was son of Donough-an-chuil, son of Ana Bacagh. The same Earl proceeded with a host upon a chieftain's expedition into Caenraighe[l], about the same time, and on that occasion lost[m] Dowell, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor Mac Sweeny.

Mac Gilla-Riabhaigh[n] died, namely, Rickard, the son of Donn, son of Conor, son of Thomas, son of Donnell. It was said that he was the best servant of trust that the Earl of Thomond had had in his time. Conor, son of Conor, who was son of Rickard, took his place.

Donnell (the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige) O'Brien, who had been Earl of Thomond[o] before Conor, the son of Donough, and whom the Irish used to style O'Brien, returned from Ulster, to his own patrimony, after his expulsion, exile, and banishment; and in the same week Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, made his escape from Dublin; and, upon their arrival together in their [native] territory, they united in opposition to the Earl of Thomond. The Earl raised many encampments against them. The first contest[p] between these kinsmen was a nocturnal assault, made by the two sons of Murrough O'Brien, upon the encampment at Baile-Meg-Riagain[q], on which occasion they slew several persons, and obtained spoils; but the inhabitants of that country went in pursuit of them. The day dawned upon both these heroic bands at Cathair-Meg-Gormain[r], in the centre of the territory of Hy-Fearmaic[s], in the upper part of Dal-Cais[t]. The two sons of Murrough O'Brien, Teige and

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and they obtained the cognomen Craoḃaċ, i. e. Ramifer, from one of their ancestors who carried a green branch in a battle fought at Limerick.

[o] *Who had been Earl of Thomond.*—This is an error of the Four Masters, for this Donnell, who was the brother of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, could not have succeeded as Earl, but he exerted himself to set aside the earldom, and succeed as O'Brien, or king of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistry.

[p] *The first contest*, literally, "the first attack of these kinsmen upon each other was a nocturnal attack which the two sons of Murrough O'Brien made upon the encampment of Baile Meg Riagain," &c.

[q] *Baile-Meg-Riagain*, now Ballymacregan, a townland in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[r] *Cathair-Meg-Gormain*, i. e. Mac Gorman's Caher, or circular stone fort. This name is still preserved in Cahermagorman, a cottage in the townland of Soheen, parish of Dysart O'Dea, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

[s] *Hy-Fearmaic.*—This was the tribe-name of the O'Deas, and their correlatives, in the barony of Inchiquin.

[t] *The upper part of Dal-Cais.*—Hy-Fearmaic

donnchaḋ) ag iomċar a nanffoslainn go haḋnaireaċ go cnoc an sccaṁail os c̃nd raṫa blaṫmaic. Ro fills̃t ar an ttóraiḋ, ⁊ ro ṁuiḋ do ṁuintir an iarla. Do marbaḋ drécta dá nol̃gḋaoiniḃ, ⁊ dá ndaorsccarsluaċċ. Ro gaḃaḋ taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain. Do gaḃaḋ ann dna brian duḃ mac donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃair na srona uí ḃriain, ⁊ nír imṫig gan an̄ tselcca dfaccbail acc taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain ina ḟuasclaḋ.

Donnchaḋ mac conconnaċt, mic conċonnaċt, mic briain, mic pilip mic tomais meguiḋir do écc, f̃r a aoisi ar lucca rob olc t̃irt do gaoiḋealaiḃ an tuaisceirt, f̃r ná ro saoil̃ḋ do écc re haḋart co ro écc an tan so.

Aoḋ mac neill óicc mic suibne a tír boġaine do écc don ġalar breac.

Mag craiṫ t̃rmainn dá ḃeocc do écc.

Mag mathgamhna, Aodh mac briain na moicheirge mic Remainn mic glaisne do marḃaḋ la f̃raiḃ f̃rnmaiġe.

AOIS CRIOST, 1563.

[Aois Criost, míle, cúicc céḋ, seasca a trí.]

O domnaill Maghnas mac Aoḋa duiḃ, mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic neill gairḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ḟiona, ticcc̃rna ċenél cconaill, innsi heocchain, cenél moain, f̃rmanach, ⁊ ioċtair connaċt, f̃r na ro l̃icc a ḟairbríġ na a iomarcraiḋ lar na tiġearnaḋaiḃ battar ina ċoṁarsain, ⁊ ina ċoṁfoċraibh co haimsir a ḟochaiḋe, ⁊ a eneirte, f̃r aggarbh, ainmín, ainḋiúid aṁnas fri naiṁdiḃ, ⁊ bioḋbaḋaibh go ttaḃraḋ go fomamaighte dia r̃ir, f̃r mín, muint̃rḋa, c̃ndais, caird̃ṁail, d̃rlaicṫeċ, d̃iġeiniġ do ḋáṁaiḃ, do ḋ̃oraḋaiḃ, d̃iccriḃ,

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was anciently the most northern portion of the country of the Dal-Cais, for the present baronies of Burren and Corcomroe belonged to a different race, named the race of Rudhraigh of Ulster.

[u] *Donough.*—This Donough is the ancestor of the family of Lemeneh, now represented by Sir Lucius O'Brien of Drumoland, in the county of Clare.

[w] *Cnoc-an-scamhail,* now pronounced as if written Cnoc an scúṁail, and anglicised Scoolhill. It is the name of a hill situated immediately to the south of the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin.—See the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh,* at the year 1318, where this hill is called Sguṁall na Raṫa, exactly as it is now pronounced.

[x] *Rath-Blathmaic,* i. e. Blathmac's fort, now the old church of Rath, in the barony of Inchiquin. The festival of St. Blathmac was celebrated here on the 9th of July, according to

Donough[u], shamefully suffered themselves to be all along beaten, until they reached Cnoc-an-scamhail[w], over Rath-Blathmaic[x], where they turned round on their pursuers, and the Earl's people were defeated, numbers of their chieftains and plebeians were slain, and Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Turlough O'Brien, was taken prisoner, as was also Brian Duv, son of Donough, son of Conor na-Srona O'Brien; and he [Brian] was not set at liberty until Selga[y] had been given to Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien, for his ransom.

Donough, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas Maguire, died; a man by no means the least famous of the Irish of his age, and who was not expected to die as he did die, in his bed.

Hugh, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny from Tir-Boghaine, died of the galar-breac[z].

Magrath, of Termon-Daveog[a], died.

Mac Mahon (Hugh, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) was slain by the men of Farney.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1563.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-three.

O'Donnell (Manus, the son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine), Lord of Tirconnell, Inishowen, Kinel-Moen, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught; a man who never suffered the chiefs who were in his neighbourhood and vicinity to encroach upon any of his superabundant possessions, even to the time of his disease and infirmity; a fierce, obdurate, wrathful, and combative man towards his enemies and opponents, until he had made them obedient to his jurisdiction; and a mild, friendly, benign, amicable, bountiful, and hospitable man towards the learned, the destitute,

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the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, and the *Feilere Aenguis*, in which it is placed ı nuaċτaɼ Ꝺaıl Caıꞅ, i. e. in the upper, or northern part of Dal-Cais. Blathmac's name is still remembered at the church, but his festival is no longer celebrated.

[y] *Selga*, now Shallee, in the barony of Inchiquin.

[z] *Galar-breac*, i. e. the speckled disease, i. e. the small pox.

[a] *Termon-Daveog*, now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

⁊ dollaṁnaiḃ, durdaiḃ, ⁊ deccailsiḃ aṁail ar feil acc sſnaiḃ ⁊ acc sſnċaidiḃ, fſr ſrgna, ilcſrdaċ co mbuaiḋ ninntlecta, ⁊ naiṫne ar gaċ nealaḋain ar ċſna do écc, 9. februarẏ ina longport ḟſissin illſiṫbſr isin mbaile do ronaḋ laissium cetus daiṁḋſóin í neill, ⁊ ċenel eogain, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noṫarliġe a ṡſn ⁊ a ṡinnsior i ndún na ngall i mainistir .S. Fronsés co nonoir, ⁊ co nairmittin móir iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa ó ḋoman, ⁊ o ḋſman.

O Súillebán ḃéirre doṁnall, mac diarmata, mic doṁnaill, mic doṁnaill, mic diarmata bailḃ do ṫuitim le ḋrochurraḋ .i. mac giollaċuda, ⁊ ger badbclosaċ diarmait a aṫair baoí a ḋiol doiḋre sa doṁnall sin, ⁊ a braṫair eogan ó suillebain do gaḃáil a ionaiḋ.

Mairgrecc inġſn tSemais, mic Sſain, mic tomais, mic an iarla bſn Mſic muiris ċiarraiġe do ecc, ⁊ ba haḋbar eccaoine isidhe.

Tomas mac muiris duiḃ, mic Sſain, mic an iarla décc.

Tuaḋmuṁa na tuinn coccaḋ, ⁊ na cleṫ ċſnnairce ón callainṁ go a ċele an bliaḋainsi.

Ḃaile uí galaiġ do gaḃail ⁊ do ḃriseaḋ ar ċloinn Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain las an iarla iar ttabairt ordanais ⁊ soċraitte ó luimneaċ lais ċuicce.

Ḃaile uí cárṫaiġ mar an ccétna do gaḃail las an iarla.

Mac bruaidſḋa ollaṁ o mbracain ⁊ o bfſrmaic décc .i. diarmait, mac concoḃair mic diarmata, mic Sſain, ⁊ a ḃraṫair Maoilin do gaḃail a ionaiḋ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1564.

Aois Criost, mile, cuícc céd, Sſscca, a cſtair.

O Ruairc Aoḋ gallḋa, mac briain ballaiġ mic eogain do ṁarḃaḋ co mirccnech mioruınaċ la a ṁuintir fſn hi liaṫdruim muintire heolais,

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[b] *From the one Calends*, i. e. from the Calends of January, 1563, to the Calends of January, 1564. This expression is very common in ancient Irish writings, as in the Life of St. Maidoc and other tracts.

[c] *Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh*.—There is no castle or place now bearing this name in the county of Clare, nor mentioned in the list of the castles of Clare preserved in the manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already often referred to (E. 2. 14), so that it is probable that Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh is a corruption of Baile-Ui-Aille, now Ballyally.—See note [s], under 1559, p. 1571, *sup.*

[d] *Baile-Ui-Charthaigh*, i. e. the townland of O'Carthaigh. This is still so called in Irish, but is anglicised Ballycarhy, and sometimes shortened to Ballycarre. It is the name of a townland in the parish of Tomfinlough, barony

the poets, and the ollaves, towards the [religious] orders and the church, as is evident from the [accounts of] old people and historians; a learned man, skilled in many arts, gifted with a profound intellect, and the knowledge of every science, died on the 9th of February, at his own mansion-seat at Lifford, a castle which he had erected in despite of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, and was interred in the burial place of his predecessors, and ancestors at Donegal, in the monastery of St. Francis, with great honour and veneration, after having vanquished the Devil and the world.

O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) was slain by a bad man, namely, Mac Gillycuddy; and if his father, Dermot, was a man of great renown, this Donnell was a worthy heir of him. His kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, took his place.

Margaret, the daughter of James, son of John, son of Thomas, the son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Mac Maurice, died; and she [i. e. her death] was a cause of lamentation.

Thomas, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, the son of the Earl, died.

Thomond was one scene of warfare and contention, from the one Calends[b] to the other, this year.

Baile-Ui-Ghalaigh[c], the residence of the sons of Murrough O'Brien, was taken and demolished by the Earl, who had brought ordnance and forces from Limerick for that purpose.

Baile-Ui-Charthaigh[d] was likewise taken by the Earl.

Mac Brody, Ollav of Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic[e], died, i. e. Dermot, son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John; and his brother, Maoilin, took his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1564.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-four.

O'Rourke (Hugh Gallda, son of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen[f]) was maliciously and malignantly slain by his own people, at Leitrim, in Muintir-Eolais;

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of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[e] *Hy-Bracain and Hy-Fearmaic*, i. e. the baronies of Ibrickan and Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. Mac Brody resided at Ballybrody, or Ballybroden, a townland in the parish of Dysart-O'Dea, and barony of Inchiquin, and about one mile west of Ballygriffy Castle.

[f] *Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds

an tír uile ara haiṫle sin do iadaḋ fa brian mac ḃriain ui ruairc ⁊ atbſrti gur ab dó do rónaḋ an mígniomh meḃla sin gion go raibhe cuid dóraṁ ina dénaṁ. Aoḋ buiḋe mac briain, mic eogain uí ruairc a mbraṫair ele, sósar aoḋa gallda, ⁊ sinnsear briain do ġairm uí ruairc de fſin a huċt uí neill.

Ua Ḋomnaill an Calḃach, ⁊ Ua baoiġill toirrḋealḃaċ do ḋul co haṫ cliaṫ do ṡoighiḋ an lustis do ḋenaṁ a ṫoscca fris, ⁊ fuair o domnaill onoir ⁊ airmittin uaḋa, ⁊ soair Ua domnaill do ṫoċt dia ṫiġ go rainic go fſraiḃ manaċ, ⁊ airisidh ann, ⁊ ticc Ua baoiġill dia ḃaile fſissin. Ḃaí conn mac an ċalḃaiġ for a ċionn hisuiḋe. Nír bo cian baoí ua baoiġill is in mbaile an tan ro ċuindiġ conn fair toċt lais go dun na ngall dus an ccaſmsaḋ a ġaḃail for Aoḋ, mac Aoḋa óicc, mic Aoḋa ruaiḋ baí ann an tan sin. Ḃa hann baoí oirisioṁ an Aoḋa hísin isin tor nua, ⁊ ro cuir eiccneċan ⁊ conn dá ṁac Aoḋa buiḋe mic Aoḋa duiḃ clann a ḋſrḃraṫar isin trſnċaislén, ⁊ bátar iadsiḋe baí acc taisccelaḋ an ḃaile do Chonn. Tánaic tra conn ⁊ Ua baoiġill do ṡaiġiḋ an ḃaile, ⁊ ba hadhaiḋ ann an tan sin. Ro lſiccsſt clann Aoḋa buiḋe conn dia soiġiḋ fo ċſttoir ⁊ do raiḋsiot na lſiccfittis Ua baoiġill co na muintir ċuca inunn. Atbſrtsat muintir ui ḃaoiġill na lſiccfittis a tticcſrna uaṫa a aénar. Do coiḋ iarttain Ua baoiġill go mainistir na mbraṫar do ḋenaṁ cuarta aca. Ġeiḃiḋ conn ua domnaill, ⁊ clann Aoḋa buiḋe for toġail an tuir i mbaoí Aoḋ mac Aoḋa duiḃ. Ni ro ráthaiġsiot naċ ní go ro ḋoirt sruiṫlégen slóiġ lionṁair lanṁóir ar fud an ḃaile, ⁊ ina iomṫacmong in gaċ aird. Ḃa hiad báttar annsin Ua néll Sſan, ⁊ Aoḋ mac maġnusa uí domnaill co na soċraitte, go lſr sloiġ lionṁair lanmoir ina ffarraḋ iar ccluinsin Uí domnaill do ḃſiṫ for sliġiḋ Aṫa cliaṫ ⁊ na ccomṁbraṫar naile do ḃſiṫ i naġaiḋ aroile. Ro gaḃaḋ ainnsiḋe Conn mac an ċalḃaiġ an 14 May, ⁊ do ḋſċatar sirthe slóiġ uí néill ar fud tíre bóġaine, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ leo mac ṁec

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in Irish that this Owen was the son of Tiernan, who was the son of Teige.

[g] *Brian.*—Charles O'Conor adds that this was Brian na murtha.

[h] *At home.*—Is in mbaile, means *at home*, or in the town.

[i] *Requested.*—Ro ċuindiġ, i. e. he asked, begged, or requested.

[k] *To see.*—"Dus .i. dá ḟios," to know.—*O'Clery.*

[l] *Who were betraying.*—This is a striking instance of the defect of the style of the Four Masters. They speak here as if the reader were already in possession of what they are about to narrate. The style could be easily corrected by omitting iadsiḋe baí, and writing báttar suiḋe

after which the whole country closed round Brian[g], the son of Brian O'Rourke; and it was rumoured that it was for him this treacherous misdeed was committed, though he had no [personal] share in perpetrating it. Hugh Boy, the son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, another brother, who was younger than Hugh, but older than Brian, called himself O'Rourke by the influence of O'Neill.

O'Donnell (Calvagh) and O'Boyle (Turlough) repaired to Dublin to the Lord Justice, to confer with him. O'Donnell received great honour and respect from him. O'Donnell returned for home, and came into Fermanagh, where he stopped [for some time]; and O'Boyle proceeded directly to his own residence, where Con, the son of Calvagh, had come to meet him. O'Boyle had not been long at home[h] when Con requested[i] him to go with him to Donegal, to see[k] if he could take it from Hugh, the son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe, who was in it at that time. Hugh at that time held his residence in the new tower; and he had sent Egneghan and Con, the two sons of Hugh Boy, son of Hugh Duv, his brother's sons, into the old castle; and these were the two who were betraying[l] the castle to Con. Con and O'Boyle came to the town by night; and the sons of Hugh Boy admitted Con at once, but they said that they would not permit O'Boyle to come into them with his people; [and] O'Boyle's people said that they would not suffer their lord to go from them alone. O'Boyle, thereupon, went to the monastery of the friars to make them a visit. Con O'Donnell and the sons of Hugh Boy proceeded to demolish the tower in which Hugh, the son of Hugh Duv, was; and they took no notice of anything until very numerous hosts had poured into the town and around it in every direction. These are they who were there: O'Neill (John), and Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, with their forces, which were very great and numerous [who had come thither], after having heard that O'Donnell was on his way from Dublin[m], and that these other relatives were at strife with each other. Con, the son of Calvagh, was taken prisoner here on the 14th of May; and marauding parties of O'Neill's army went forth through Tir-Boghaine, and slew the son

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acc tairccelaḋ; but the Editor will leave the Four Masters their own mode of narrating events, though, indeed, they are very often not only inelegant, but even inaccurate in their diction.

[m] *On his way from Dublin*, for sliġiḋ Aṫa cliaṫ literally, "on the way of Dublin." It may mean either "going to," or "returning from Dublin."

suiḃne .i. Maolmuire mſircceaċ, mac maolmuire, mic neill i nglionn eiḋniġe, ⁊ Aoḋ mſirccſch, mac eoin modarḋa ṁec suiḃne go soċaiḋiḃ oile amaille friu.

Siol mbriain co himrſsnaċ re aroile an bliaḋain si. Clann concoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ui ḃriain doṁnall ⁊ tadcc, ⁊ clann Murchaiḋ ui briain táḋcc, ⁊ donnchaḋ do ḋol ar creich ċois aḃann o ccſrnaiġ i ccloinn cuilein. As ann tarla an tiarla an tan sin sa Ros ruaḋ. Do loisccead ⁊ do lomairccead leo an baile sin seaċ gaċ mbaile do ṡonnraḋ. Ruccsat an tir orra ar gaċ aen taeḃ o ṡleiḃ oiḋſḋa an riġ go luchat, ⁊ o rinn ſnaiġ co scairḃ. Fuaratarsom etim ar ġlaslaith an iarla co ro marḃaḋ a ngar do ċed diḃ don dul sin, ⁊, ni ro laṁsat a nionnsaicchiḋ iar sin co hoiḋċe. Ternátar an tsiol mbriain sin uaċtair tuaḋmuṁan gan fuiliuccaḋ gan foirḋſrccaḋ tar finnlſrccaiḃ forccair co na ccrſċaiḃ. ⁊ co na ngaḃalaiḃ leó. Do ṫarraingsiot tra buannaḋa dſrmara ⁊ luċt tuarustal tar Sionainn do ċloinn tsuiḃne ⁊ do ċloinn tsiṫigh ⁊ baí siuḃal na tire, a creaċa, ⁊ a coṁṫa ar a ccumus co ttairnicc aimsir a mbuannaḋ. Aċt cſna ní ro an da nairnſis acc aittreaḃtaċaiḃ an tire luaċ ar lſiccſḋ este lar na haṁsaiḃ sin tar cſnn a naṁsaine.

Corcumruaḋ co na cíos, ⁊ co na buannaċt ḃona, a ṡolaṫar fſrainn i ttiriḃ tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ a bſṫaigṫe ecclaisi amaille fris sin do ṫaḃairt do

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[n] *Gleann-Eidhnighe*, i. e. the vale of the River Eany, now Gleneany, a remarkable valley in the parish of Inver, barony of Tir-Boghaine, or Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See note [v], under the year 1502, p. 1264, *supra*.

[o] *Abhainn O'gCearnaigh*, now the River Ogarney, which rises near Broadford, in Glenomra, flows through the village of Six-mile-bridge, and discharges itself into the Shannon at Bunratty. This river was originally called the Raite, and derived its present name from the territory of Ui-Cearnaigh, through which it flows.

[p] *Clann-Coilen.*—This was one of the tribe-names of the Mac Namaras, and it was also applied to their territory, for the extent of which see note [f], under the year 1311, p. 498, *supra*.

[q] *Ros-ruadh*, i. e. the red wood, now Rossroe, near Newmarket, in the barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

[r] *Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ*, i. e. the mountain of the death of the king, so called from Crimhthann Mor Mac Fidhaigh, monarch of Ireland, who died here of poison which had been administered to him by his sister, Mongfinn, the wife of the Irish monarch Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the latter part of the fourth century. This is now called the Cratloe, or Glennagross mountain.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 47; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 343, 344.

[s] *Luchat*, now Lughid, or Lowhid bridge, in the townland of Moanreagh, parish of Kilkeedy, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The

of Mac Sweeny, i. e. Mulmurry Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Niall, in Gleann-Eidhnighe[n], and Hugh Meirgeach, the son of John Modardha Mac Sweeny, and many others along with them.

The O'Briens were at strife with one another in this year. Donnell and Teige, the sons of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and Teige and Donough, the sons of Murrough, set out upon a predatory excursion alongside Abhainn O'gCearnaigh[o], in Clann-Coilen[p]. The Earl happened to be at this time at Ross-ruadh[q]; and they burned and plundered that town more that they did any other. The [inhabitants of the] country from all quarters, from Sliabh-Oidheadha-an-Righ[r] to Luchat[s], and from Rinn-Eanaigh[t] to Scairbh[u], overtook them. They took an advantage of the soldiers of the Earl, and slew near a hundred of them on that occasion, but dared not approach them again until night. These O'Briens of the upper part of Thomond made their escape across the fair fields of the Forgus[w] with their preys and acquisitions, without receiving a wound or injury. They afterwards brought from beyond the Shannon numerous bonnaghtmen and mercenaries of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy; and they had the ranging of the country, and its preys and property in their power, until the expiration of the term of their bonnaght. There remained not, however, of cattle[x] with the inhabitants of the country, the value of what was permitted to be taken out of it by those soldiers for their services.

Corcomroe, with its rents and customary services, and acquirements in land in the territories of Thomond, and its church livings, were given to Donnell

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ford over which this bridge stands is called aṫ luċaıꝺ, in a poem by Cormac Mac Cullenan, on the boundaries of Thomond, and an old road which ran in this direction is called bealaċ na luċaıꝺe by Keating, in the reign of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil.

[t] *Rinn-Eanaigh*, i. e. the point of the marsh or morass, now Rinanny, a townland in the south extremity of the parish of Kilconry, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, and county of Clare. It forms a *rinn*, or point of land, extending into the River Shannon, a short distance to the east of the mouth of the River Fergus.

[u] *Scairbh*, i. e. the shallow ford, now Scarriff, a small town in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare, and near that arm of Lough Deirgdherc which contains Iniscealltra.

[w] *Forgus*, now the Fergus, a river which rises in the north of the barony of Inchiquin, and, flowing by Ennis, unites with the Shannon near the ancient town, now poor village of Clare.

[x] *Of cattle.*—This is a roundabout mode of saying that these O'Briens gave the hired soldiers for their stipends more of the cattle of the country than what remained to the inhabitants after their departure.

ḋoṁnall ua ḃriain do ċoṁaiḋ a ticcċernas tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ tar cenn sioḋa i ngeiṁreaḋ na bliadhna so.

Muiris duḃ mac Seain mic an iarla do ḋol ar creiċ i musccraiġe. Clann taiḋcc, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taiḋcc méġ carṫaiġ do ḃreith fair .i. diarmait, ⁊ corbmac, Muiris do ḋícennaḋ leo, ⁊ ba ferr tarḃa a ṫesrairccṫi inas ar buaḋaiġeḋ dia bás. Mír cruaḋa geraltac ar gurt gabaiḋ, airccṫeóir a earccarat, ⁊ báraiġṫeóir a ḃioḋbaḋ an tí torċair and sin.

AOIS CRIOST, 1565.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, Sescca, a cúicc.

Siuḃan ingen tSemais, mic Muiris, mic tomais decc. Ro ba do ṁor sccelaiḃ leiṫe moġa iriḋe ileiṫ fri deirc ⁊ ḋaonnacht.

Cuairt da ndeachaiḋ iarla desmuman .i. geroitt mac Semais mic Seain i ndéisiḃ muṁan, do ċuir ticcerna deiseach .i. Muiris mac gearailt mic Seain mic geroitt tarraing ceilcce ar iarla urmuṁan .i. tomas mac Semais, mic piarais ruaiḋ, in oirċill iarla desmuṁan. Tánaicc dna an tiarla don tír, ⁊ ní ḟuair raḃaḋ go hiaḋaḋ uime ar gaċ taoḃ san maiġin dianiḋ ainm aṫ meḋáin. Ro luiḋ iomad anfforlainn fair go ro gabaḋ ⁊ go ro gonaḋ é. Ro gaḃaḋ ⁊ ro marḃaḋ drong ṁor dia muintir ina ḟoċair. Bátar suḃaċ soiṁenmnaċ buitiléraiġ tria iomat a mbraiġdeḋ ⁊ a nédala an lá sin. Bá

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[y] *The lordship of Thomond.*—Donnell O'Brien would have succeeded to the lordship of Thomond, according to the Irish law of tanistic succession; and the English, to pacify him, gave him O'Conor Corcomroe's country, and some of the forfeited church lands, and also such lands as descended to himself by gavelkind, or such as he had acquired in any other way. From this Donnell, Christopher O'Brien of Ennistimon, living in 1713, was the fifth in descent.

[z] *Muskerry.*—This territory is now comprised in the baronies of East and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork.

[a] *Ath-meadhain.*—The situation of this ford is still well known, and vivid traditions of this battle are preserved in the neighbourhood of Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford. The place is still called Aṫ ṁeáḋain, *anglice* Affane. It is now the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Decies without Drum, but the locality originally so called was a ford on the River Nemh, now the Blackwater, and situated about two miles to the south of Cappoquin. The Life of St. Carthach of Lismore gives the exact situation and a curious description of this ford, under the name of *Ath-medhoin*, which is translated *Vadum alvei*. For a fuller account of this rencounter between the Earls of Desmond and Ormond at Affane, the reader is referred to Philip O'Sullevan Beare's *History of the Irish*

O'Brien, as a compensation for the lordship of Thomond[y], and for his observance of peace in the winter of this year.

Maurice Duv, the son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], went upon a predatory excursion into Muskerry[z]. The sons of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, namely, Dermot and Cormac, overtook him, and beheaded him, though the profit of sparing him would have been better than the victory gained by his death. He who was there slain was the firm steel of the Geraldines in the field of danger, the plunderer of his enemies, and the destroyer of his opponents

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1565.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-five.

Joan, the daughter of James, son of Maurice, son of Maurice, died. Her death was among the sorrowful news of Leath-Mhogha, on account of her charity and humanity.

On one occasion as the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) went on a visitation into the Desies of Munster, the Lord of the Desies (Maurice Fitzgerald, the son of John, son of Garrett) treacherously drew the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) into the country, unknown to the Earl of Desmond. The Earl [of Desmond] arrived in the country, and received no notice [of their designs] until he was surrounded on every side, at a place called Ath-meadhain[a], where he was overpowered by numbers, so that he was wounded and taken prisoner, and many of his people were slain and taken prisoners along with him. The Butlers were elated[b] and in high spirits on that day, by reason of the great number of their prisoners

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Catholics, tom. ii. lib. 4, c. 8, and *Initium, &c. Giraldinorum*, c. 14; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1564; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*; and the Abbé Ma-geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. iii. c. 21, p. 396. Leland, book iv. c. 1, adds:

"As the Ormondians conveyed him" [Desmond] "from the field, stretched on a bier, his supporters exclaimed, with a natural triumph, 'Where is now the great lord of Desmond!' He had the spirit to reply: 'Where, but in his proper place? still upon the necks of the Butlers.'" This anecdote, however, is from romantic writers, and not worthy the serious notice of the historian.

[b] *Elated*, báttar ſuḃaċ ſoiṁenmnaċ. The older writers would say, báttar ſuḃaiġ ſoiṁenmnaiġ.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part iii. c. 1. p. 352.

hé críoċ na gabala sin an dá iarla do ḋol co saxoiḃ fó ṫogairm na bainrioġan, ⁊ a mbſiṫ athaiḋ hi londainn, ⁊ teaċt dóiḃ tar anais fó ġné sioḋa ⁊ cairdine.

Maṫġaṁain, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ ṁanntaiġ mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ṁſiṫ do marḃaḋ hi ffiull dia luċt coiṁiteaċta, ⁊ coṁġaoil ina ḃaile fſin san aircin in árainn. O do ċualattar maiṫe na gaillṁe in ní sin do ċuattar daiṫe a míġnioṁ for luċt na feille go ro fúrailsiot forra teicheaḋ ó a ttiġiḃ co ndeaċattar i narṫraċ for muir ⁊ ba hann ro ġaḃsat calaḋ hi ccuan ruis hi ccriċ corca baiscind iarṫaraiġe. Iar na cluinsin sin do domnall mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain, do ċóiḋsiḋe dia saiġiḋ aṁail as déine conránaicc, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ lais a nurṁór, ⁊ do ḃſrt lais i ndaoírċſngal iad co maġ glae i nuaċtar corcumḋruaḋ fo daiġ gomaḋ móide a maoíṫ, ⁊ a ttoirrsi raḋarc an ionaiḋ ina ndearnsat an míġnioṁ sin dfaicsin. Ro crochaḋ drong diḃ lais, ⁊ ro loiscceaḋ araill feiḃ ro ṫuill a míḃéra ḋóiḃ.

Maiḋm mór lá hua neill (Sſan, mac cuinn. mic cuinn mic enri) ar cloinn mec doṁnaill na halban .i. Semus, Aonġus, ⁊ Soṁairle. Ro marḃaḋ ann aonġus, Ro gaḃaḋ ⁊ ro gonaḋ Semus, ⁊ tainic a ḃás a ccionn bliaḋna do ġaiḃ cro na gona hísin. Ṙo baḋḃal an téċt oidheaḋ an uasail do ċſr don ċur sin saoí ar eineaċ ⁊ ar ſngnamh fſr caiṫṁeaċ, conġaireaċ, tioḋlaicṫeaċ, toirḃſrtaċ. Ní ḃaoí do ċloinn ndoṁnaill i nerinn náċ i nalbain a ionnsaṁail an tan sin, ⁊ ní bá ró lá a ḋaoínib fſin a coṁṫrom dór do ṫabairt ar dá

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[c] *Under the appearance.*—The phrase fo ġné literally means "*sub specie.*"

[d] *Aircin, in Aran.*—The chiefs of the O'Briens of Aran, the head of whom was commonly called Mac Teige O'Brien, held their residence at Aircin, *anglice* Arkin, on the great island of Aran. They were soon after expelled by the O'Flahertys, who, in their turn, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, by whom the castle of Arkin was erected on the site of O'Brien's residence.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 78, 82. This castle was pulled down in Cromwell's time, and a strong fort erected in its place, of which some ruins are still visible on the edge of a low cliff at the village of Killeany. The outer wall facing the sea is nearly perfect, but the other walls have disappeared, with the exception of a small tower and some fragments of walls, against which some fishermen's cabins now stand. This sept of the O'Briens had also a castle of considerable strength on Inis Oirthir, now Inisheer, or south island of Aran, the ruins of which still remain in good preservation.

[e] *Chief men of Galway.*—These were the merchants of Galway, who paid the head of this sept of the O'Briens a certain tribute in consideration of their protection and expenses in guarding the bay and harbour of Galway against pirates and coast plunderers.—See Hardiman's

and spoils. The result of this capture was, that the two Earls went (i. e. were obliged to go) to England, at the summons of the Queen; and having remained for some time in London, they returned, under the appearance[c] of peace and friendship.

Mahon, the son of Turlough Mantagh, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Turlough Meith, was treacherously slain in his own town of Aircin, in Aran[d], by his own associates and relations. When the chief men of Galway[e] heard of this, they set out to revenge this misdeed upon the treacherous perpetrators, so that they compelled them to fly from their houses; and they [the fugitives] went into a boat, and put to sea; and where they landed was in the harbour of Ross[f], in West Corca-Bhaiscinn[g]. Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, having heard of this, he hastened to meet them with all the speed that he could exert; and he made prisoners of the greater number of them, and carried them in close fetters to Magh Glae[h], in the upper part of Corcomroe, in order that their sorrow and anguish might be the greater for being in view of the place where they had perpetrated the crime; he hanged some of them, and burned others, according as their evil practices deserved.

A great defeat was given by O'Neill (John, the son of Con, son of Con, son of Henry) to the sons of Mac Donnell of Scotland, namely, James, Aengus, and Sorley[i]. Aengus was slain, and James was wounded and taken prisoner, and he died of the virulence of his wounds at the end of a year. The death of this gentleman was generally bewailed; he was a paragon of hospitality and prowess, a festive man of many troops, and a bountiful and munificent man. And his peer was not [to be found] at that time among the Clann-Donnell in Ireland or in Scotland; and his own people would not have deemed it too much

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History of Galway, p. 52, note d.

[f] *Harbour of Ross*, cuan Ruiꞅ, now Ross bay, situated a short distance to the north of Loop-head, in the barony of Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

[g] *West Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Moyarta, in the west of the county of Clare.

[h] *Magh Glae*, now commonly called Tuath-Clae, a district situated within sight of the Aran Islands, in the upper or northern part of Corcomroe. From this district Tadhg Glae O'Brien, the ancestor of the Clann-Teige of Aran, received his cognomen, and not from *gle*, neat, or fair, as Dr. O'Brien incorrectly states in his *Law of Tanistry Illustrated*, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, vol. i. p. 558.

[i] *Aengus and Sorley.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, in Irish, that they were "the sons of Alexander, the son of John Cahanagh."

maḋ fuascclaḋ ḋó. Torċrattar tra soċaiḋe ele náċ áirimṫear san maiḋm sin glinne tairi.

Murchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic Ruaiḋri uí flaiṫbſrtaiġ do ḃaṫaḋ.

O cleiriġ taḋcc cam mac tuaṫail ollaṁ uí ḋoṁnaill lé Sſnċus saoí hi ffiliḋeaċt, ⁊ hi ccroinic, port congmala tiġe naoiḋſḋ do ḋáṁaiḃ, ⁊ do ḋeoraḋaiḃ, ⁊ do ḟealmacaiḃ foġlama na ccrioċ báttar coṁfoccus ḋó do écc (.i. an 20. la doctober) iar sſndataiḋ toġaiḋe iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa o dſṁan ⁊ ó ḋoṁan, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir .S. Ffronseis i ndún na ngall co nairmitin, ⁊ co nonoir náḋḃal.

AOIS CRIOST, 1566.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuicc ced, Sſscca, aSe.

O doṁnaill an calḃaċ mac Maġnusa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic neill ġairḃ Mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ḟíona do ṫuitim dia eoch .i. hi ttus an ġſiṁreaḋ .i. 26. Nouember, ar an cconair ccoitċinn etir baile aġaiḋċaoín, ⁊ tſmpall ráṫa i nſidirmſḋon a marcsluaġ gan anrocraċt gan oilbſim gan sgſinm gan Sccaṫ iar ttoċt ḋó ó Shacsoiḃ an ḃliaḋain sin féin. Tiġearna ar ċeill ⁊ ar ċruṫ an calḃaċ sin ġérrat ar ġail, ⁊ ar ġaisccеaḋ nſmṫais niata fri naiṁdiḃ connalḃaċ cairdeaṁail fri cairdibh, gan maċtnaḋ, gan móirionġnaḋ hi maiṫ dá haiḋble da ndinġénaḋ, neaċ ná ro saoíleaḋ écc an ionnass sin aċt co roisccеaḋ lais dioġail ġreisi a ċeneóil. A ḋearḃraṫair, aoḋ mac maġnasa uí doṁnaill do óirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Maire inġſn Mhaġnasa mic aoḋa duiḃ mic aoḋa ruaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill bſn Mécc aenġasa décc an 8. doctober.

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[k] *Gleann-taisi.*—According to the tradition in the country, the place where John O'Neill defeated the Scots, on this occasion, is Glenflesk, a remarkable valley near Ballycastle, in the north of the county of Antrim. There is a place called Glentask, in the parish of Dunluce, in the same county; but there is no glen there, nor does there exist a tradition of a battle connected with the place. This name should have been introduced earlier into this entry by the Four Masters, thus: "Maiḋm mór do ṫaḃairt inGlionn tairi la hua neill," &c.

[l] *Baile-aghaidh-chaoin*, now Balleeghan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note [u], under the year 1557, p. 1553, *supra.*

[m] *The church of Rath.*—The ruins of this church are still to be seen near Manor Cunningham, in the parish of Rathmoaghy, now corruptly Ryemoghy, in the barony of Raphoe, Donegal.

[n] *That same year.*—Philip O'Sullevan Beare says, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that

to give his weight in gold for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed. Many others not enumerated were slain in this defeat of Gleann-taisi[k].

Murrough, the son of Donnell, son of Rory O'Flaherty, was drowned.

O'Clery (Teige Cam, the son of Tuathal), Ollav to O'Donnell in history,—a man learned in poetry and chronology, a prop (i. e. a supporter), who kept a house of hospitality for the learned, the exiled, and the literary men of the neighbouring territories, died, on the 20th of October, at a venerable old age, after having gained the victory over the Devil and the world; and was buried with great respect and honour in the monastery of St. Francis, at Donegal.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1566.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-six.

O'Donnell (Calvagh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine) fell [dead] from his horse, in the beginning of Winter, i. e. on the 26th of October, on the public road, between Baile-aghaidh-chaoin[l] and the church of Rath[m], in the midst of his cavalry, without the slightest starting, stumbling, shying, or prancing of his horse, after his return from England, where he had been that same year[n]. This Calvagh was a lord in understanding and personal shape, a hero in valour and prowess, stern and fierce towards his enemies, kind and benign towards his friends; he was so celebrated for his goodness, that any good act of his, be it ever so great, was never a matter of wonder or surprise; a man who was not expected to meet his death in this manner, but who was expected to live until he should have avenged the wrongs of his tribe. His brother, Hugh, the son of Manus O'Donnell, was inaugurated in his place.

Mary, the daughter of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and wife of Magennis, died on the 8th of October.

O'Donnell had richly deserved this fate for having brought the English, a short time before, to profane the monastery of Derry. His words are:

"Odonellus quoque qui Catholicus in oppidum sanctum Hæreticos induxit sacra contaminantes haud serò dignas pœnas pependit. Namque deletis his Anglis cum magnum clientium suorum exercitum in Onellum duceret, et in medio ejus serenâ die lætus et viribus validus incederet subito malo pressus exanimis equo corruit. Illi successit Hugo Odonellus frater," &c. fol. 84.

Róis inġſn ṁéguidir cuconnaċt .i. an comarba bſn Aoḋa buiḋe mic Aeḋa duiḃ décc an 22. Iúl.

Maguidir Sſan mac conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt, mic briain, mic pilib mic tomais meguidir décc .i. 29 September, ar sluaġ an iustís iar ná ionnarbaḋ dua néill as a ṫír. Tiġearna tuiccseaċ trſideaċ tiodlaicṫeaċ eiside. Ní ba furail dó flaiṫſs dá ṁéd dá bfuíġbeaḋ ar iomat a ḋaṁ, ⁊ a ḋeoraḋ, ár troma a ḋuas, ⁊ a ḋeaġtoirḃeart, ⁊ a ḃraṫair doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. cúconnaċt.

O Ruairc aoḋ buiḋe mac briain ḃallaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile an tóċair lá conallċoiḃ fo dáiġ go maḋ la mac inġine Magnusa. ui doṁnaill (.i. brian mac briain mic eoccain) tiġearnas na breifne.

Mag carṫaiġ riaḃaċ décc .i. finġin, mac doṁnaill, mic finġin, mic doṁnaill duine nár ċuir suim isin saoġal, ⁊ la na baoí eolas ar a ċruinniuccaḋ nó ar a ċoiccill.

O madagáin .i. Maoíleaċlainn modarḋa mac maoileaċluinn mic breasail décc, léġtóir laidne, ⁊ gaoidilcce as luġa bá holc duaislib ereaṅ ina ré, cosnaṁaċ a ḟſrainn, ⁊ a criċe ar ċoṁarsanaiḃ, uaiṫne iomaċair ban ⁊ boċt ⁊ aosa anffann anarraċta, ⁊ doṁnall mac Sſain uí madagáin do gaḃail a ionaid.

Piarus buitiler mac emainn tiġearna trſna cluana meala décc neaċ fuair inṁe ⁊ oidreaċt a ḋuiṫċe gan caṫ gan coccaḋ duine nár ṡealḃaiḋ ⁊ nár ṡolaṫair én ṗinginn do cuid ſglaisi dé le cſrt papa no prionnsa, ⁊ a mac teróid ina ionaḋ.

Ciot éiscc ar na ḟſrṫain hi ttír ċonaill an bliaḋain si.

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[o] *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

[p] *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[q] *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third; now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

[r] *Theobald.*—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Limerick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

"There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of theim ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation."

[s] *A shower of fish.*—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness[o] of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair[p], in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala[q], died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald[r], [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish[s] in Tirconnell this year.

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when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ mac maġnusa hi ttír eócċain isin ngſiṁrſḋ do ṡonnraḋ, ⁊ do rónaḋ creaċa iomḋa lais, ⁊ tainig slán dia ṫiġ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1567.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, Sſsċca, aSeaċt.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ isin earraċ do sonnraḋ. Isead do deachaiḋ tar loċ feaḃail go rainicc gus an sliab ccarbataċ go ro lomairccſḋ ⁊ co ró léirindraḋ lais ina mbaoí ina coṁḟoċraiḃ, ⁊ soais slán dia ṫiġ.

Slóicċeaḋ lánṁór lérṫionoilte lá hua neill (Sſan mac cuinn, mic cuinn mic enri, mic eocċain) do ḋol hi ccenel cconaill for ua ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ mac maġnusa, mic aoḋa óicc, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ) do iondraḋ ⁊ do orccain na tíre feiḃ do rónaḋ lais feaċt riaṁ ciḋ an tan ná caoṁnaccair ua doṁnaill (Maġnus) follaṁuccaḋ ná fír imdeaġail a ḟlaṫa náċ a ṫíre ar a einſirte, ⁊ a earláinte, ⁊ tria ḟriṫḃeart ⁊ coṁḟuaċtain a ċloinne buḋéin fria roile. Bá hann do rala dua doṁnaill (aoḋ) a bſiṫ go nuathaḋ soċraite im aoḋ mac aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ co na ċoṁḟuilidiḃ ag ard an ġáire alla tuaiḋ don inbſr dianiḋ ainm Súileaċ, ⁊ iar ná cloisteaċt dó go ro dáil ó neill co na ṡlóġaiḃ don tír ro ḟaoíḋ teaċta do ṫoċuireaḋ in ro bo coṁḟoccus dó dia aireaċaiḃ ⁊ baí fſirin aġá nernaiḋe an dú sin, ar a aoí ní tangattar soṁ ineallṁa fó a toġairm. A mbattar ann iaraṁ i nurṫoraċ laoí ní ro ráthaiġriot ní conus facattar ſḋ a radairc uaṫa don taoḃ araill dfearsait ṡúilidi balc slán do ṡlócċaiḃ acc dianasccnaṁ ina ndóċum ina ndronġaiḃ ⁊ ina ndíormaiḃ, ní ro ansat dia rſimim co rangattar gan anaḋ gan airisioṁ tar an ffſrsait ar bá haiṫḃe ann an tan sin. Ar na airiuccaḋ sin dua doṁnaill ro ċuir a brodlom bſcc slóicch i ninneall, ⁊ i norduccaḋ fó ċédóir, ⁊ ro la

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[t] *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

[u] *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

[w] *O'Donnell.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, mac a dearḃ ṡeaṫra, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

[x] *Hugh Oge.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called Aoḋ duḃ, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

[y] *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach[t], and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous[u] army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell[w] (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge[x], the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire[y], on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing[z], until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe[a], a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying[b], they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

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[z] *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

[a] *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

[b] *Without halting or delaying.*—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

diorma marcslóicch im mac uí ḋoṁnaill .i. aeḋ mac aeḋa do ḋeaḃaiḋ fri tosaċ an tslóiġ ar ḋáiġ co ttoirrseḋ a ṫroiġṫeacha iomlán lais tars na reḋ maiġiḃ i ttarrasair é go hionad innill ná caoṁsatais a ḃioḋḃaḋa a timċeallaḋ, náċ a tacmancc. Ima comranaicc etir marcsluacc uí ḋoṁnaill ⁊ urṫosaċ marcslóiġ uí néill do roċair niall mac donnchaiḋ cairbriġ mic aoḋa óicc, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, ⁊ doṁnall ulltaċ mac an doctuira ollaṁ uí doṁnaill lé leiġes, ⁊ Magraḃartaiġ agá mbaoí iomcoiṁéd caṫaiġe colaim cille, lá sluaġ uí neill. Aċt cena adbearad araile gur ab lá a ṁuintir buḋéin do ċer niall ó doṁnaill. Do roċair ḃeós ó cenél neoccain Mac mécc maṫġaṁna co ndroing oile cenmo tá soṁ. O Ro ḟidir mac ui doṁnaill (.i. aeḋ mac aoḋa) an forlíon baoí ina acchaiḋ, ⁊ a ṫiġearna do roċtain ar daingen, Ro leanaṁ hé conus tarraiḋ acc airisiumh fri foiridin a muintire do breiṫ fair. Ní cian tra baoísiumh in udmaille moir menman conus faca drécta dia ṡainmuintir ina ḋóċum bá ro líṫ laisiuṁ a roċtain ċuicce. Tánaic ann cetus mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ, Murċaḋ mall mac eoccain óicc mic eoccain, clann mec suiḃne fanatt, toirrḋealḃaċ ócc ⁊ aoḋ buiḋe, ⁊ mac suiḃne bóġaineaċ, Maolmuire mac aoḋa, mic neill, ⁊ iar roċtain go haon ṁaiġin dóiḃ nir ḃó haḋbal a soċraide ar ní raḃadar cenmoṫá ceiṫri ċéd nama. Ro acaoín ua doṁnaill a imneḋ ⁊ a ettualang fris na maiṫiḃ sin, ⁊ atbert friú gur ḃó lainne ⁊ gur ḃó maisi lais a écc, ⁊ a oitteaḋ do maiġin, riasiú no ḟodaimfeḋh an do radsat cenel eoccain do ṫár ⁊ do tarcasal fair buḋein, for a ḋerbḟine, ⁊ for a ċoṁfuiliḋiḃ aṁail ná ro ḟulaing ⁊ ná ro ḟodaiṁ a ḃunaḋ ċenél riaṁ roiṁe, ⁊ go sonnradaċ an dímiaḋ ⁊ an diṁiccin ro imirset fair don ċur sin .i. a aṫċur ⁊ a ionnarbaḋ co foireicneaċ as a longport. Ro aontuiġsiot na maiṫe sin uile fri haiṫesc an ardḟlaṫa, ⁊ atbeartsat gur ḃó fíor na forċanta ⁊ na fuiġle ro ċan conaḋ fair ḋeiriḋ oca ua neill co na slóċ dionnsaiccid. Bá dána doċoiscc, aindiuid, ecceilliġ an coṁairle do rónaḋ ann sin .i. saiccid an ṁór ġaḃaiḋ ⁊ an ṁór guasaċta ro ḃaoí for cionn

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[c] *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

[d] *Ultagh*, now Donlevy.

[e] *The Cathach.*—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport, by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note [b], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

[f] *To fall and to die.*—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy[c], in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh[d], son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach[e] of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die[f] in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

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is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field, sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

dóiḃ. Ar a aoí bá mó ro fortamluiġ, graḋ a neimiġ, ⁊ a naṫarḋa ina ccriḋe oldás graḋ a ccorp, ⁊ a ccaoṁanmann. Ro ascnáttar iaraṁ co haoín ṁſnmnaċ for ccúla ina ninneall cróbſcc boḋḃa, ⁊ ina naonḃróin naṫarḋa for amus longpoirt uí néill. Amail ad ċonnairc ó neill ina ḋoċom gaċ ndíreaċ iat, ro ċſir a ṁeanma co mór orra co nebirt, AS maċtnaḋ, ⁊ as iongnaḋ adḃal lſm ar sé nár ḃura don luċt úd ar noiġriar ⁊ ar mbrſṫa dḟulang, inás toċt dia nairleaċ ⁊ dia muḋuccaḋ fo ċédóir diar saiġiḋ. Dia mbaoí forr na hiomráitiḃ sin ro ḋóirtriot daṁraiḋ cenel cconaill go dioġáir dásaċtaċ hi ccſnn slóiġ uí néill, nir ḃó feiċ orṫa lá hanraḋaiḃ í néill an ní sin uair báttar agá nſioſḋ aṁail as déine conrangattar ó do ruaċtatar soṁ eaḋ a ffairccsiona doiḃ. Bá fíoċḋa forgranna an féccaḋ forniata forgruamḋa do bſrt caċ for aroile díḃ dionnaiḃ a rosc rinnraḋarcaċ, do bſrtsat a ngáire caṫa os aird gur ḃó lór dfurail time ⁊ teiċṁe for ḟiallaċ anbfann anarraċta an coṁgáiriuccaḋ do rónsat ag roċtain hi ccſnn aroile dóiḃ. Ro gaḃsat for tuargain ⁊ for trénaṫċuma for maċtaḋ ⁊ for muḋuccaḋ aroile fri ré ḟoda co ro farccḃaḋ fir hi faoinliġe ⁊ curaiḋ creċtnaiġṫe, ⁊ óicc aṫġaoíte, ⁊ laoiċ lſidmeaċa ar na ffiarlſoraḋ san arṁaċ ar ttrioll. Aċt ċſna ro ṁeabaiḋ for ċenel neoġain tré nſrt iomġona ⁊ iombualta gur ḃó hſiccſnn dóiḃ a laṫair caṫa dfolmuccaḋ, ⁊ saiġiḋ gus an cconair forr a ttuḋċattar gion gur ḃó soḋaing dóiḃ a roċtain an tan sin ar ro líon an ṁuir isin ffſrsait tarr a ttangattar a ttúr laoí, co nár ḃó soḋula tairrsi idir, munḃaḋ tinnesnaiġi na tosgrama, dedlacht ⁊ dúire na druinge báttar ina ndiuiḋ acc aiṫe a ndímiaḋa, a nanffalaḋ, ⁊ a naincriḋe ag forcongra forra a hionnsaicċiḋ. Nír ḃó hailsſḋaċ ro cingriot gus an rianṁuir ar ni airisſḋ neaċ diḃ fria commbraṫair, ná fria ċoṁfuiliḋe gion gur ḃó térnuḋ a gáḃaḋ nó a guasaċt dóiḃ Roċtain gus an imḃear oiccen duḃ doṁain baoí for a ccionn. Nír ḃó saiġiḋ tſsa iar ffuaċt, na anacail iar nſiccſn an ionnsaicċiḋ sin, ar ro báideaḋ líon díriṁe for an lionnṁuir lan ndoṁain diḃ gér bó lainn lá cáċ uáḋaiḃ (andarleó) a legaḋ dia saiġiḋ. Ro

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[g] *The love of their protegees*, graḋ a neimiġ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

[h] *Venomous*, aṫarḋa, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath* uses toraṫarḋa to express "terrific," from toraṫair, a monster.

[i] *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obaḋ, which is sometimes

but the love of their protegees[g] and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous[h] phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset[i], for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight[k] of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

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written oraḋ, means "to shun, or refuse," obaḋ caṫa, the refusal of battle.

[k] *Within sight*, ó do ruaċtatar roiṁ eaḋ a ffairccriona, .i. feaḋ a raḋairce, i. e. distance of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of saying "within view." In the modern lan-

Róis ingſn ṁéguiḋir cuconnaċt .i. an comarba bſn Aoḋa buiḋe mic Aeḋa duiḃ décc an 22. Iúl.

Maguiḋir Sſan mac conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt, mic briain, mic pilib mic tomais meguiḋir décc .i. 29 September, ar sluaġ an iustís iar ná ionnarbaḋ dua néill as a ṫír. Tiġearna tuiccseaċ trſiḋeaċ tioḋlaicṫeaċ eiside. Ní ba furail dó flaiṫſs dá ṁéd dá bfuíġḃeaḋ ar iomat a ḋaṁ, ⁊ a ḋeoraḋ, ár troma a ḋuas, ⁊ a ḋeaġtoirḃeart, ⁊ a ḃraṫair doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. cúconnaċt.

O Ruairc aoḋ buiḋe mac briain ḃallaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i mbaile an toċair lá conallċoiḃ fo dáiġ go maḋ la mac inġine Magnusa. ui doṁnaill (.i. brian mac briain mic eoccain) tiġearnas na breifne.

Mag carṫaig riaḃaċ décc .i. finġin, mac doṁnaill, mic finġin, mic doṁnaill duine nár ċuir suim isin saoġal, ⁊ la na baoí eolas ar a ċruinniuccaḋ nó ar a ċoiccill.

O madagáin .i. Maoíleaċlainn modarḋa mac maoileaċluinn mic breasail décc, léġtóir laidne, ⁊ gaoiḋilcce as luġa bá holc duairliḃ ereann ina ré, cosnaṁaċ a ḟſrainn, ⁊ a criċe ar coṁarsanaiḃ, uaiṫne iomaċair ban ⁊ boċt ⁊ aosa anfann anarraċta, ⁊ doṁnall mac Sſain uí madagáin do gaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Piarus buitiler mac emainn tiġearna trſna cluana meala décc neaċ fuair inṁe ⁊ oiḋreaċt a ḋuiṫċe gan caṫ gan coccaḋ duine nár ṡealḃaiḋ ⁊ nár ṡolaṫair én ṗinginn do cuid ſglairi dé le cſrt papa no prionnsa, ⁊ a mac teróid ina ionaḋ.

Ciot éirsc ar na ḟſrtain hi ttír ċonaill an bliaḋain si.

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[o] *The vastness*, literally, the weight.

[p] *Baile-an-tochair*, now Ballintogher, a village in the parish of Killerry, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[q] *Trian-Chluana-Meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third; now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.

[r] *Theobald.*—He received the honour of knighthood in 1567, from the Lord Deputy Sir Henry Sidney, who mentions him in a letter to the Lords of the Council, dated Limerick, 27th February, 1577, as follows:

"There were with me that descended of English race, Sir Maurice Fitzgarrold, brother to the Viscounte Decies; Sir Thibald Butler, whose uncle and cozen germaine were Baronnes of the Cayre [Cahir], whose lands he lawfullye and justlye enjoyete, and better deserveth that title of honor than any of theim ever did; for whome I intende more speciallye to write, for trulye, for his deserte, he is worthie any commendation."

[s] *A shower of fish.*—The pipe or vacuum of a water-spout often opens upon a shoal of herrings,

Rose, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught, the Coarb), and wife of Hugh Boy, the son of Hugh Duv, died on the 22nd of July.

Maguire (John, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas) died on the 29th of September, in the army of the Lord Justice, after having been banished from his country by O'Neill. He was an intelligent, virtuous, and bounteous lord; he was worthy of any chieftainship he could obtain, by reason of the great number of learned men and exiles supported by him, and the vastness[o] of his premiums and goodly gifts. His brother, Cuconnaught, was inaugurated in his place.

O'Rourke (Hugh Boy, the son of Brian Ballagh) was slain by the Kinel-Connell, at Baile-an-tochair[p], in order that the son of the daughter of Manus O'Donnell, namely, Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen (O'Rourke), might enjoy the lordship of Breifny.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Fineen, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell) died. He was a man who had not placed his affections on this world, and who had no knowledge of his possessions, or how much he had laid up.

O'Madden (Melaghlin Modardha, the son of Melaghlin, son of Breasal) died. He was, as a reader of Latin and Irish, by no means the least distinguished of the gentlemen of Ireland in his time. He was the defender of his lands and his territory against his neighbours, a supporting pillar of women, of the poor, and of the weak and unwarlike; and Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, took his place.

Pierce Butler, the son of Edmond, Lord of Trian-Chluana-Meala[q], died. He was a person who had obtained the wealth and inheritance of his territory without battle or war, a man who did not possess or procure [the value of] a single penny of the property of the Church of God by right of Pope or prince. And his son, Theobald[r], [succeeded] in his place.

A shower of fish[s] in Tirconnell this year.

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when they are sucked up into the cloud which is over the column of water. Such spouts are often driven from the sea to a considerable distance over land, where they at length break and deluge the plain with water and live herrings. This is what is now called, on the western coasts of Ireland, a shower of fish. A shower of this description fell some twenty years since, near Slievemore, on Achill Island, in the county of Mayo, where the natives, who preserve a distinct recollection of it, state the herrings remained putrid on the fields for weeks afterwards.

Slóiccheaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ mac maġnusa hi ttír eóccain isin ngſiṁrſḋ do ṡonnraḋ, ⁊ do rónaḋ creaċa ioṁḋa lais, ⁊ tainig slán dia ṫiġ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1567.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, Sſscca, aSeaċt.

Sluaiċċeaḋ lá hua ndoṁnaill aoḋ isin earraċ do sonnraḋ. Isead do ḋeachaiḋ tar loċ feaḃail go rainicc gus an sliaḃ ccarḃataċ go ro lomairccſḋ ⁊ co ró lérinḋraḋ lais ina mbaoí ina coṁḟoċraiḃ, ⁊ soais slán dia ṫiġ.

Slóiċċeaḋ lánṁór lérṫionoilte lá hua neill (Sſan mac cuinn, mic cuinn mic enri, mic eoccain) do ḋol hi ccenel cconaill for ua ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ mac maġnusa, mic aoḋa óicc, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ) do ionḋraḋ ⁊ do orccain na tíre feiḃ do rónaḋ lais feaċt riaṁ ciḋ an tan ná caoṁnaccair ua doṁnaill (Maġnus) follaṁuccaḋ ná fír imḋeaġail a ḟlaṫa nác a ṫíre ar a einſirte, ⁊ a earláinte, ⁊ tria ḟriṫḃeart ⁊ coṁḟuaċtain a ċloinne buḋéin fria roile. Bá hann do rala dua doṁnaill (aoḋ) a bſiṫ go nuathaḋ soċraite im aoḋ mac aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ co na ċoṁḟuiliḋiḃ ag ard an ġáire alla tuaiḋ don inbſr dianiḋ ainm Súileaċ, ⁊ iar ná cloisteaċt dó go ro dáil ó neill co na ṡlóġaiḃ don tír ro ḟaoíḋ teaċta do ṫoċuireaḋ in ro bo coṁḟoccus dó dia aireaċaiḃ ⁊ baí ḟſisin agá nernaiḋe an dú sin, ar a aoí ní tangattar soṁ ineallṁa fó a toġairm. A mbattar ann iaraṁ i nurṫosaċ laoí ní ro ráthaiġsiot ní conus facattar ſḋ a radairc uaṫa don taoḃ araill dfearsait ṡúiliḋi balc slán do ṡlóċċaiḃ acc dianarccnaṁ ina ndóċum ina ndronġaiḃ ⁊ ina ndíormaiḃ, ní ro ansat dia rſimim co rangattar gan anaḋ gan airisioṁ tar an ffſrsait ar bá haiṫḃe ann an tan sin. Ar na airiuccaḋ sin dua doṁnaill ro ċuir a brodlom bſcc slóicch i ninneall, ⁊ i nordúccaḋ fó ċéḋóir, ⁊ ro la

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[t] *Sliabh gCarbatach*, now Slieve Carbadagh, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone.

[u] *Very numerous*, literally, "a full-great entire-assembled hosting by O'Neill."

[w] *O'Donnell.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, mac a dearḃ ṡeaṫra, i. e. "his sister's son," which is correct.

[x] *Hugh Oge.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates that this Hugh Oge was otherwise called Aoḋ duḃ, i. e. Black Hugh, which is correct.

[y] *Ard-an-ghaire*, i. e. height or hill of the shouting or laughter, now Ardingary, a place near the town of Letterkenny, on the north side of the River Swilly, in the parish of Aughinunshin, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) into Tyrone, in the winter of this year; and he committed many depredations. He returned safe to his house.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1567.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-seven.

A hosting was made by O'Donnell (Hugh) precisely in the spring of this year; and, having crossed Lough Foyle, he proceeded to Sliabh gCarbatach[t], and plundered and totally ravaged the whole neighbourhood, and he returned in safety to his house.

O'Neill (John, son of Con, who was son of Henry, who was son of Owen) mustered a very numerous[u] army, to march into Tirconnell against O'Donnell[w] (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe), to plunder and ravage the country, as he had done some time before, when O'Donnell (Manus) was not able to govern or defend his principality or country, in consequence of his own infirmity and ill health, and the strife and contention of his sons. The place where O'Donnell happened to be with a few forces at this time, with Hugh Oge[x], the son of Hugh Roe, [and] with others of his relations, was Ard-an-ghaire[y], on the north side of the estuary which is called Suileach; and, hearing that O'Neill had arrived with his forces in the country, he dispatched messengers to summon such of his chieftains as were in his neighbourhood, and he himself awaited them there [at Ard-an-ghaire]; they did not, however, come fully assembled at his summons. As they were here waiting, they received no notice of any thing[z], until, at break of day, they perceived, just within sight, on the other side of Fearsad-Suilighe[a], a powerful body of forces rapidly advancing towards them, in hosts and squadrons; [and] they stopped not in their course, without halting or delaying, until, without halting or delaying[b], they had crossed the Fearsad, for the tide was out at the time. When O'Donnell perceived this,

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[z] *They received no notice of any thing*, i. e. they remained ignorant of the proceedings of the enemy.

[a] *Fearsad-Suilighe*, i. e. the *trajectus*, or passage of the Swilly. This *trajectus* is now called Farsetmore, and is situated about two miles to the east of the town of Letterkenny, and opposite Ardingary. It can be now easily crossed at low water.

[b] *Without halting or delaying.*—The language is here childishly redundant, but it would be wrong to leave a single word untranslated.

diorma marcslóicch im mac uí ḋomnaill .i. aeḋ mac aeḋa do ḋeaḃaiḋ fri torac an tslóig ar dáig co ttoirsed a ṫroiġteacha iomlán lais tars na reḋ maiġiḃ i ttarrasain é go hionad innill ná caoṁsatais a ḃiodḃaḋa a timċeallaḋ, náċ a tacmancc. Ima companaicc etir marcsluaċ uí ḋomnaill ⁊ urṫorac marcslóiġ uí néill do roċair niall mac donnchaiḋ cairbriġ mic aoḋa óicc, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, ⁊ domnall ulltaċ mac an doctura ollaṁ uí domnaill lé leiġes, ⁊ Magraḃartaiġ agá mbaoí iomcoiṁéd caṫaiġe colaim cille, lá sluaġ uí neill. Aċt cena adbearad araile gur ab lá a ṁuintir buḋéin do ċer niall ó domnaill. Do roċair ḃeós ó cenél neoccain Mac mécc maṫġaṁna co ndroing oile cenmo tá soṁ. O Ro ḟidir mac ui domnaill (.i. aeḋ mac aoḋa) an forlíon baoí ina acchaiḋ, ⁊ a ṫiġearna do roċtain ar daingen, Ro lenaṁ hé conus tarraiḋ acc airisiumh fri foiriḋin a muintire do breiṫ fair. Ní cian tra baoísiumh in udmaille moir meanman conus faca dréċta dia ṡainmuintir ina ḋóċum bá fo leiṫ lairiuṁ a roċtain ċuicce. Tánaic ann cetus mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ, Murċaḋ mall mac eoccain óicc mic eoccain, clann mec suiḃne fanatt, toirrdealḃaċ ócc ⁊ aoḋ buiḋe, ⁊ mac suiḃne bóġaineaċ, Maolmuire mac aoḋa, mic neill, ⁊ iar roċtain go haon ṁaiġin dóiḃ nir ḃó haḋḃal a soċraide ar ní raḃadar ċenmotá ceiṫri ċéd nama. Ro acaoín ua domnaill a imneḋ ⁊ a ettualang fris na maiṫiḃ sin, ⁊ atbert friú gur ḃó lainne ⁊ gur ḃó maisi lais a écc, ⁊ a oittead do maiġin, riasiú no ḟodaiṁfeḋh an do radsat cenel eoccain do ṫár ⁊ do tarcasal fair buḋein, for a ḋerḃḟine, ⁊ for a ċomḟuiliḋiḃ amail ná ro ḟulaing ⁊ ná ro ḟodaiṁ a ḃunaḋ ċenél riaṁ roiṁe, ⁊ go sonnraḋaċ an dímiaḋ ⁊ an diṁiccin ro imirset fair don ċur sin .i. a aṫċur ⁊ a ionnarbaḋ co foireicneaċ as a longport. Ro aontuiġsiot na maiṫe sin uile fri haiṫesc an ardflaṫa, ⁊ atbeartsat gur ḃó ḟíor na forċanta ⁊ na fuiġle ro ċan conaḋ fair deiriḋ oca ua neill co na slóiċ dionnsaiccíḋ. Bá dána doċoisce, aindiuid, ecceilliġ an coṁairle do rónaḋ ann sin .i. saicciḋ an ṁór ġaḃaiḋ ⁊ an ṁór guasaċta ro ḃaoí for cionn

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[c] *The enemy*, literally, "the army."

[d] *Ultagh*, now Donlevy.

[e] *The Cathach.*—This is a curious box containing a copy of the Psalter, supposed to be in the handwriting of St. Columbkille. It is the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell of Newport, by whom it has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.—See note [b], under the year 1497, p. 1232, *supra*. See also the year 1499, p. 1252.

[f] *To fall and to die.*—The language is here remarkably redundant. The literal translation

he instantly drew up his little army in order and array, and dispatched a troop of cavalry, under the command of the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh), to engage the van of the enemy[c], in order that he might bring all his infantry across the level fields into a secure position, where his enemies could not encompass or surround them. In the engagement which followed between O'Donnell's cavalry and the van of the cavalry of O'Neill, fell, by O'Neill's army, Niall, the son of Donough Cairbreach, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe [O'Donnell]; Donnell Ultagh[d], son of the Doctor, Ollav to O'Donnell in physic; and Magroarty, who had the custody of the Cathach[e] of St. Columbkille. Some, however, assert that Niall O'Donnell was slain by his own people. On the side of the Kinel-Owen fell the son of Mac Mahon, and many others. When the son of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Hugh) perceived the numbers who were opposed to him, and that his lord had retired to a place of security, he followed him, in order to await the arrival of relief from his people. Nor was he long in a depressed state of mind, when he perceived numbers of his faithful people advancing towards him, and rejoiced was he at their arrival. Thither came, in the first place, Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen); the sons of Mac Sweeny Fanad, Turlough Oge and Hugh Boy; and Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh, son of Niall). And when all had arrived at one place, they formed no very great force, for they were only four hundred in number. To these chiefs O'Donnell complained of his distress and injuries; and he protested to them that he would deem it more pleasing and becoming to fall and to die[f] in the field, than to endure the contempt and dishonour with which he himself, his tribe, and his relations, had been treated by the Kinel-Owen, such as his ancestors had never suffered or endured before; but more especially the insult and indignity they had offered him on this occasion, by violently expelling and banishing him from his fortress. All the chieftains assented to the speech of their prince, and said that all the remarks and sentiments he had expressed were true, so that they resolved to attack O'Neill and his army. The resolution here adopted, of facing the great danger and peril which awaited them, was bold, daring, obdurate, and irrational;

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is: "and he said to them that it would be more pleasing and becoming with him that his death and destruction should take place by field, sooner than brook what of insult and indignity the Kinel-Owen had offered to himself, his tribe, and his relations," &c.

dóiḃ. Ar a aoí bá mó ro fortaṁluiġ, grad a neimiġ, ⁊ a naṫarḋa ina ccriḋe oldás grad a ccorp, ⁊ a ccaoṁanmann. Ro ascnáttar iaraṁ co haoín ṁſnmnaċ for ccúla ina ninneall cróbſcc boḋḃa, ⁊ ina naonḃróin naṫarḋa for amus longpoirt uí néill. Aṁail ad ċonnairc ó neill ina ḋocom gaċ ndíreaċ iat, ro ċſir a ṁeanma co mór orra co nebirt, AS maċtnaḋ, ⁊ as iongnaḋ aḋḃal lſm ar sé nár ḃura don luċt úd ar noiġriar ⁊ ar mbrſṫa dḟulang, inás toċt dia nairleaċ ⁊ dia muduccaḋ fo ċédóir diar saiġiḋ. Dia mbaoí forr na hiomráitiḃ sin ro ḋóirtriot daṁraiḋ cenel cconaill go dioġáir dáraċtaċ hi ccſnn slóiġ uí néill, nir ḃó feiċ orṫa lá hanraḋaiḃ í néill an ní sin uair báttar agá nſiosḃ aṁail as déine conrangattar ó do ruaċtatar soṁ eaḋ a ffairccsiona doiḃ. Bá fíoċḋa forgranna an féccaḋ forniata forgruamḋa do bſrt caċ for aroile díḃ dionnaiḃ a rosc sinnraḋarcaċ, do bſrtsat a ngáire caṫa os aird gur ḃó lór dḟurail time ⁊ teiċṁe for ḟiallaċ anbfann anarracta an coṁgáiriuccaḋ do rónsat ag roċtain hi ccſnn aroile dóiḃ. Ro gaḃsat for tuargain ⁊ for trénaṫċuma for maċtaḋ ⁊ for muduccaḋ aroile fri ré ḟoda co ro fasccḃaḋ fir hi faoinliġe ⁊ curaiḋ crechtnaiġte, ⁊ óicc aṫġaoíte, ⁊ laoiċ lſidmeaċa ar na ffiarlſoraḋ san arṁaċ ar ttrioll. Aċt ċſna ro ṁeaḃaiḋ for ċenel neoġain tré nſrt iomġona ⁊ iombualta gur ḃó hſiccſnn dóiḃ a laṫair caṫa dfolmuccaḋ, ⁊ saiġiḋ gus an cconair forr a ttudċattar gion gur ḃó sodaing dóiḃ a roċtain an tan sin ar ro líon an ṁuir isin ffſrsait tars a ttangattar a ttús laoí, co nár ḃó soḋula tairsi ioir, munḃaḋ tinnesnaiġi na tograma, dedlacht ⁊ dúire na druinge báttar ina ndiuid acc aiṫe a ndímiaḋa, a nanffalaḋ, ⁊ a naincriḋe ag forcongra forra a hionnsaiċċiḋ. Nír ḃó hailsſḋaċ ro cingriot gus an rianṁuir ar ni airisſd neaċ diḃ fria commbraṫair, ná fria ċoṁḟuiliḋe gion gur ḃó térnuḋ a gáḃaḋ nó a guasaċt dóiḃ Roċtain gus an imḃear oiccen duḃ doṁain baoí for a ccionn. Nír ḃó saiġiḋ tſra iar ffuaċt, na anacail iar nſiccſn an ionnsaiċċiḋ sin, ar ro báiḋeaḋ líon dírime for an lionnṁuir lan ndoṁain diḃ gér bó lainn lá cáċ uaḋaiḃ (andarleó) a legaḋ dia saiġiḋ. Ro

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[g] *The love of their protegees*, grad a neimiġ, i. e. the love of their wives and children, and of all others who looked to them for protection.

[h] *Venomous*, aṫarḋa, literally, "serpent-like." The writer of the *Battle of Magh Rath* uses toraṫarḋa to express "terrific," from toraṫair, a monster.

[i] *To sustain their onset*, literally, "this was not an onset of refusal with the soldiers of O'Neill." The verb obaḋ, which is sometimes

but the love of their protegees[g] and inheritances prevailed in their hearts over the love of body and life, and they marched back with unanimous courage, in a regularly arrayed small body, and in a venomous[h] phalanx, towards the camp of O'Neill. When O'Neill perceived them [moving] directly towards him, he became disturbed in spirit, and he said: "It is very wonderful and amazing to me that those people should not find it easier to make full concessions to us, and submit to our awards, than thus come forward to us to be immediately slaughtered and destroyed." While he was saying these words the troops of the Kinel-Connell rushed vehemently and boldly upon the army of O'Neill; nor did O'Neill's soldiers refuse to sustain their onset[i], for when they [the Kinel-Connell] had come within sight[k] of them, they began to accoutre themselves with all possible speed. Fierce and desperate were the grim and terrible looks that each cast at the other from their starlike eyes; they raised the battle cry aloud, and their united shouting, when rushing together, was sufficient to strike with dismay and turn to flight the feeble and the unwarlike. They proceeded [and continued] to strike, mangle, slaughter, and cut down one another for a long time, so that men were soon laid low, heroes wounded, youths slain, and robust heroes mangled in the slaughter. But, however, the Kinel-Owen were at length defeated by dint of slaughtering and fighting, and forced to abandon the field of battle, and retreat by the same road they had come by, though it was not easy for them to pass it at this time, for the sea [the tide] had flowed into the Fearsad, which they had crossed in the morning, so that to cross it would have been impracticable, were it not that the vehemence of the pursuit, the fierceness, bravery, and resoluteness of the people who were in pursuit of them, to be revenged on them for their [previous] insults, enmity, and animosity, compelled them to face it. They eagerly plunged into the swollen sea, and no one would wait for a brother or a relation, although it was no escape from danger or peril for them to have reached the dark, deep ocean estuary which was before them. This was not an approach to warmth after cold, or to protection after violence, for a countless number of them was drowned in the deep full tide, though it would be happy for them all, as they

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written oꞃaꝺ, means "to shun, or refuse," obaꝺ caꞇ̇a, the refusal of battle.

[k] *Within sight*, ó ꝺo ꞃuaċꞇaꞇaꞃ ꞅoṁ eaꝺ a ꝼꝼaıꞃccꞅıona, .ı. ꝼeaꝺ a ꞃaꝺaıꞃce, i. e. distance of their sight. This is the ancient Irish mode of saying "within view." In the modern lan-

faccbaitt soċaiḋe iomḋa etir ṁarḃaḋ ⁊ baḋaḋ do ṡluaġ uí neill isin maiġin sin. Báttar iad ba hairſġḋa dibside brian mac enri mic Sſain ı neill co na dearbraṫair, Mac doṁnaill gallócclaċ consapal í neill co ndruing moir do cloinn ndoṁnaill amaille fris, an duḃaltaċ ua donnġaile dearḃcoṁalta í néill (aoin ḟſr bá dile ⁊ bá toċa lais isin mbiṫ) co soċaiḋe móir dia ċineaḋ, ⁊ dréċta dearṁara do muintir ċoinne, ⁊ do muintir ágáin. Aċt ċſna arſḋ a ċumair, ro ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ ro báiḋſḋ tri ceḋ décc do ṡluacc í neill isin ccaiṫġleó sin, Atbearat araile liuḃair gur ḃó trí ṁile fſr co ttuilleaḋ earḃaiḋ ṡlóiġ í néill isin ló sin. Dála í néill tra térna side ar an maiḋm ísin, ⁊ bá fearr lais náċ térnafſḋ óir ro saoḃaḋ a ċiall, ⁊ a ċétfaḋa dia éis. Atlaí go hinċlſiṫe gan airiuccaḋ do neoċ la taoḃ na haḃann suas go rainicc tar áṫ ṫairsi hi ccoṁfoċraiḃ don Sgairḃ ṡolais lá heolas druinge do ṁuintir gallċuḃair (doireaċt ⁊ dríor muintir uí doṁnaill fſirin) ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ lais go ruaċt tré clioṫar diaṁair gaċa conaire go tír eogain, Nír ḃó hiomḋa dna tſġ no tſġḋais gan daṁna dér ⁊ fota fíorċaoíneaḋ ó ċairlinn go finn ⁊ go feaḃail. Bá haḋḃal, ⁊ bá dirim an ro fáccḃaḋ dedalaiḃ etir eachaiḃ, arm, ⁊ edſḋ ag cenel cconaill don ċur sin. An toċtmaḋ lá do ṁí Máii do ṡonnraḋ do sraoíneaḋ an maiḋm ísin.

Iar ndol dua neill ı ttir neoċċain aṁail remebertmar ní dearnaḋ sosraċt, nó saḋaile lais, ⁊ ní ro ċuil a ṡuantaṫaṁ go ro ċuir toġairm ⁊ tarraing ar cloinn tSemais mic alastrainntt mic eoin caṫanaiġ ṁeic ṁeic doṁnaill go halbain. bá tuar timdiḃi saoġail ⁊ bá haḋḃar oiḋſḋa dósoṁ innsin .i. clann aṅ ḟir do tuit lais feaċt riaṁ do ṫóċuireaḋ ċuicce. Tangattar side co tinnearnaċ coḃlaċ mór muiriḋe go ro gabsat port ag bun aḃann duine ı

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guage it would be expressed, "ó rángaḋarsan ı n-a raḋarc."

[l] *Dubhaltach.*—This name is sometimes anglicised Dwaltagh, and sometimes Dudley.

[m] *Muintir-Coinne*, i. e. of the family of O'Coinne. This is to be distinguished from O'Quin, *hibernicè* O'Cuinn.

[n] *Muintir-Again*, i. e. the family of O'Hagan.

[o] *Upwards* here means towards the source of the River Swilly. He therefore proceeded westwards.

[p] *Ath-thairsi.*—This name is now obsolete, but the ford is known and lies between Sgairbhsholais and the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

[q] *Sgairbh-sholais*, i. e. the shallow ford of the light, now Scarriffhollis, a ford which was defended by a castle, on the River Swilly, about two miles west of the town of Letterkenny. The site of the castle is still pointed out on the south side of the river; but its walls were nearly level with the earth in 1835, when the Editor visited this locality.

[r] *By retired and solitary ways*, literally, "by

thought, to be permitted to approach it. Great numbers of O'Neill's army were lost here, both by slaying and drowning; the most distinguished of whom were: Brian, the son of Henry, son of John O'Neill, and his brother; Mac Donnell Galloglagh, constable of O'Neill, with many of the Clann-Donnell besides; Dubhaltach[l] O'Donnelly, O'Neill's own foster-brother, and the person most faithful and dear to him in existence, with a great number of his tribe; also great numbers of Muintir-Coinne[m] and Muintir-Again[n]. In short, the total number of O'Neill's army that were slain and drowned in that battle was thirteen hundred; some books [however] state that O'Neill's loss in this battle was upwards of three thousand men. As for O'Neill, he escaped from this battle; but he would rather that he had not, for his reason and senses became deranged after it. He passed privately, unperceived by any one [of his enemies] upwards[o] along the river side towards its source, until he crossed Ath-thairsi[p], a ford which is in the vicinity of Sgairbh-sholais[q], under the guidance of a party of the O'Gallaghers, some of O'Donnell's own subjects and people; and he travelled on by retired and solitary ways[r] until he arrived in Tyrone. There were not many houses or families, from Cairlinn[s] to the River Finn and to the Foyle, who had not reason for weeping, and cause for lamentation. Great and innumerable were the spoils, comprising horses, arms, and armour, that were left behind to the Kinel-Connell on this occasion. This defeat of Fersad Swilly was given on the 8th day of May.

After O'Neill had arrived in Tyrone, as we have already stated, he did not take ease, nor did he enjoy sleep, until he had sent messengers to Scotland, to invite James, the son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell [to come to his assistance]. It was an omen of destruction of life, and the cause of his death, that he should invite to his assistance the sons of the man who had fallen by himself some time before. They came hastily with a great marine fleet, and landed at Bun-abhann-Duine[t], in Ulster, where they pitched their

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the solitary shelter of each passage."

[s] *Cairlinn*, now Carlingford bay, in the county of Louth.

[t] *Bun-abhann Duine*, i. e. the mouth of the River Dun, now Cushendun, in the barony of Glenarm, and county of Antrim. On an old map of Ulster, made in the reign of Elizabeth, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, and also on Norden's map, the place at which Shane O'Neill was murdered is called Bunondune, which is shown in the parallel of the present Cushendun, and at it is written on the face of the map: "Here Shane O'Neale was slaine."

nulltaiḃ. Ro suiḋiġſḋ longport saiḋḃir sraiḋlionṁar leó annsin. Od ċualaiḋ ó neill an trom ḋáṁ sin do ṫoċt fó a ṫuairiṁ ni ro ḟéċ dia ſsccairdſs friu gan dol ar ionchaiḃ na dáiṁe dorrḃa dioġaltaiġe ísin gan ċor gan ċomairce ar dáiġ a ainċriḋe ⁊ a ain inne do dioġail ⁊ daiṫe for cenél cconaill, ⁊ bá he fiaḋuccaḋ fuair uaṫa iar mbſiṫ athaiḋ ina ffoċair (iar ttuḃaḋ dóiḃriuṁ a neccraitis ⁊ a nanffolaiḋ fris) a lſoraḋ go lánaṫlaṁ ⁊ a ċloiḋṁſḋ gan coiccill go ffarccaiḃriot marḃ gan anmain.

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[u] *His enmity towards them.*—An English writer would say: "Forgetting the cause of enmity that subsisted between them and himself, he intrusted himself to their protection without guard or guarantee."

[w] *The reception.*—The word fiaḋuccaḋ is used in these Annals in the sense of "salutation or reception."—See it again used at the years 1587 and 1600.

[x] *Bereave him of life*, literally, "so that they left him dead without a soul." Camden describes this murder much better than the Four Masters, as follows:

"Ad hos præmisso eorum fratre Surleio Baio .i. Surleis Flaro, quem captivum diu detinuerat, ad gratiam redintegrandam, accessit, cum rapta O'Donelli" [mortui] "conjuge" [nunc conciliatâ].

"Illi in vindictam fratrum, et cognatorum quos occiderát, ex ardentes, simulata comitate exceperunt, et mox in tentorium admissum inter pocula ad jurgia prolapsi de probrosis Shani in eorum matrem verbis, strictis machæris aggrediuntur, ipsumque et è comitibus plerosque contrucidarunt. Hunc cruentum vitæ exitum habuit medio Iunio Shanus, qui patrem dominatu, fratrem nothum vita spoliaverat, homicidiis et adulteriis contaminatissimus, helluo maximus, ebrietate adeo insigni, ut ad corpus, vino et aqua vitæ immodice hausta inflammatum, refrigerandum, sæpius mento tenus terra conderetur. Liberos ex uxore reliquit Henricum et Shanum, ex O'Donelli uxore et concubinis plures. Possessione et bonis Parlamentaria regni Hiberniæ authoritate in fiscum redactis, Turloghus Lenigh ex O-Neali familia potentissimus vir sedato ingenio, Regina volente populari electione O'Neal salutatur. Hugo tamen Baro Dunganoni vulgo dictus Shani ex Matthæo fratre notho nepos, juveni tunc despectus, qui postea patriæ turbo, imo pestis, Reginæ in gratiam recipitur ut haberet quem Turloghs opponeret, si forte ab officio recederet."—*Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Annales regnante Elizabetha*, edition of 1639, A. D. 1567, pp. 127–130. See also Carve, A. D. 1567; Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1567; Hooker, p. 113; Cox, A. D. 1567; Leland's *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 1; and Stuart's *Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, pp. 258–261.

The celebrated Jesuit, Edmund Campion, who was in Ireland at the time, describes the particulars of his murder, and the causes that led to it, as follows:

"But the Lords of Vlster, and elsewhere, whom he yoked and spoiled at pleasure, abhorring his pride and extortion, craved assistance of the Deputy for redresse thereof: O'Neale advertised, increaseth his rage, disturbeth and driveth out Mac Gwire, the plaintiffe, burneth the Metropolitane Church of Ardmagh, because" [*recte*, in order that] "no English army might lodge therein, for which sacriledge the Primate accursed him, besiegeth Dundalke, practiseth to call strangers into the land for ayde, as appeareth by those letters which Sir

rich, many-tented camp. As soon as O'Neill heard of the arrival of that great host, he did not consider his enmity towards them[u]; he went under the protection of that fierce and vindictive host without surety or security, in order that [by their assistance] he might be able to wreak his vengeance upon the Kinel-Connell. And the reception[w] he got from them, after having been for some time in their company (after having shewn [the causes of] their enmity and animosity towards him), was to mangle him nimbly, and put him unsparingly to the sword, and bereave him of life[x]. Grievous to the race of Owen, son of

Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, intercepted, occupieth all the North of Ireland, being 100 myles broad, 120 long. Then addressed he plausible letters to the Potentates of Mounster, exhorting them to rebell, that the force of England at once might be dismembered. This message the Deputy prevented, stayed the Countrey, abridged him of that hope, and then proclaimed him Traytor. An Irish Iester standing by, and hearing O'Neale denounced with addition of a new name, traytor: Except (quoth he) traytor be a more honourable title than O'Neale, he shall never take it upon by my consent.

"While the Deputy was absent in England, the towne of Droghedagh was in hazard to be taken by the Rebels, which to preserve, at the motion of the Lady Sidney, then abiding in Droghedagh, came Master Sarsfield, then Major of Divelin, with a chosen band of goodly young men citizens, and brake the rage of the enemies. The Deputy returning made him knight, and finding it now high time utterly to weede and roote out the Traytor, he furnished a substantiall army, and with the readiness thereof hastened the Irish whome O'Neale had impoverished, cut off his adherents, and all accesse of succour, chased him and his into corners, spent him, cast him into such despaire, that he consulted with Secretary Neale Mac Connor to present himself unknowne and disguised to the Deputy, with an halter about his neck, begging his pardon. Ere you doe so (quoth his Clarke), let us prove an extreame shift, and there he perswaded him to joyne with the Scots, whom he had lately banished: of whom, should he be refused or finde inconvenience, at any time, submission to the Deputy might then be used when all faileth. Shane knew himselfe odious to the Scots, especially to them whom he thought to linck with the brother and kindred of Iames Mac Conill" [Mac Donnell], "yet in those hard oddes hee devised rather to assay their friendship then to grate upon mercy, which so oft and so intollerably he had abused.

"Mac Conill, whom Shane overthrew, left two brethren and a Sister, whereof one Suarly Torwy remained with O'Neale, entertayned" [as a prisoner] "after his brother's death. The other was Alexander Oge, who with 600 Scots incamped now in Claneboy. The woman was Agnes Ilye, whose husband Shane slew in the said discomfiture. Agnes had a sonne, Mac Gillye Aspucke, who betrayed O'Neale to avenge his father's and vncle's quarrell. At the first meeting (for thither he came accompanied with Torwy" [Sorley Boy], "and his Secretary, and 50 horsemen) the Captaines made great cheere, and fell to quaffing, but Aspucke, minding to enter into his purpose, there openly challenged his Secretary as the Author of a dishonourable report, that Mac Conil's wife did offer to forsake her country and friends, and to marry with Shané O'Neale her husband's destruction; Mary (quoth the Secretary), if thine Aunt were Queen

ba ꝺoılıġ ꝺo cenel eoccaın mıc neıll oıꝺſꝺ an ꞇı ꞇoꞃċaıꞃ ann ꞅın, aꞃ bá hé a cconċoḃaꞃ aꞃ cóıccſꝺaċaꞅ, a luġ laṁꝼ̇aꝺa aꞃ laoċꝺaċꞇ, ⁊ a nᵹꞃſıꝺ ᵹáıḋ ⁊ ᵹaıꞅcceaḋ an ꞇua neıll ꞅın .ı. Sſan conaḋ ꝺꝼoꞃaıꞇ̇mſꞇ a oıꝺſꝺa ꝺo ꞃaıḋſḋ.

Seċꞇ mblıaḋna Sſꞅccaꞇꞇ cúıcc céꝺ,
míle blıaḋaın ıꞅ ní bꞃécc,
co báꞅ ꞇꞅſaın mıc mıc cuınn
ó ꞇ̇oıḋeċꞇ cꞃıoꞅꞇ hı ccolaınn.

of Scotland, it might beseeme her full well, to seeke such a marriage. To this brawle O'Neale gave eare, upheld his man, advaunced his own degree. The comparison bred a fray betweene theire souldiours; Out sprang Aspucke, and beat O'Neale's man, and then suddainly brought his band upon them in the tent, where the souldiours, with their slaughter-knives, killed the Secretary and Shane O'Neale, mangled him cruelly, lapped him in an old Irish Shirte, and tumbled him into a pit, within an old Chappell hard by: whose head four dayes after Captaine Pierce cut off and met therewith the Deputy, who sent it before him staked on a pole to the castle of Divelin, where it now standeth. It is thought that Tirlagh, who now usurpeth the name of O'Neale, practised this devise with Agnes, Alexander, and Torwy, when he perceived Shane discouraged, and not able to hold out. Thus the wretched man ended, who might have lived like a prince had he not quenched the sparks of grace that appeared in him, with arrogancy and contempt against his prince."—*Historie of Ireland*, reprinted edition of 1809, pp. 189–192.

Ware adds that Captain Pierce received a thousand marks, which was the reward promised by proclamation to him who should bring up his head.

The Captain Pierce here referred to was William Piers, Esq., from whom Sir John Piers, of Tristernagh Abbey, in the county of Westmeath, is the ninth in descent. His son, Henry Piers, Esq., of Tristernagh, conformed to the Roman Catholic Church, and prevailed upon his sons to embrace the same faith, of whom Thomas, his third son, became a Franciscan friar. His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, was the author of *A Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath*, a work of great merit for the age which produced it. It was published in 1770, in the first volume of Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*. The family residence at Tristernagh is now in a frightful state of dilapidation, and the family estates much incumbered.

The Editor's late friend, Matthew O'Conor, Esq., of Mount Druid, has, in his *Recollections of Switzerland*, instituted a comparison between this remarkable Irishman and Arminius. His words are:

"Woe to the reputation of a people whose fame and character are at the mercy of conquerors. The Irish were subdued; the Germans ultimately triumphed. The Romans conquered Carthage, and Livy their historian has decried Annibal, the greatest general, statesman, and patriot of antiquity. The character of Shane O'Neal has been discoloured by the national prejudices of Camden. The noble mind of Tacitus disdained falsehood, and in his admiration of heroism, even in a foe, has erected a monument to Arminius, which will last longer than any which poetry, painting, or statuary could have raised. Shane O'Neal is represented as a glutton, a drunkard, an adulterer, and a murderer; yet this barbarian, by the natural vigour of his mind, raised

Niall, was the death of him who was there slain, for that O'Neill, i. e. John, had been their Conchobhar[y] in provincial dignity, their Lugh Longhanded[z] in heroism, and their champion[a] in [time of] danger and prowess. The following [quatrain] was composed to commemorate[b] his death:

Seven years, seventy, five hundred,
And a thousand years, it is no falsehood,
To the death of John, grandson of Con,
From the coming of Christ into a body.

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armies, erected forts, besieged fortified towns, defeated regular troops led on by experienced generals, and made a resolute stand against the first nation then in the world in riches, in arts, and in arms. He was often victorious and never vanquished. A generous historian would have beheld in him a second Arminius, the champion of the freedom of his native country: both were unconquered in war, both were opponents to mighty powers, both were treacherously slain by their own relatives, both were long famed among their respective nations, and their praises were transmitted to many successive generations in the songs of bards and shanchies; both were unknown to the polished nations of their ages, and both were deserving of the notice of posterity. Shane O'Neal slumbers in oblivion; Arminius will live for ever in the immortal pages of Tacitus."—pp. 46, 47.

Doctor Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 261, shews, from the public records, that the war with this O'Neill cost the Queen of England the sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and seven pounds three shillings and nine pence, independent of the cesses laid on the country for its support, and of the great damages sustained by her subjects; and that of her soldiers, three thousand five hundred were slain by Shane and his troops. Shane was attainted by Act of Parliament, passed on the 23rd of February, 1569, by which also the name O'Neill, with the ceremonies used at its inauguration, was abolished, and heavy penalties were enacted against any person who should assume that title; and Shane's lands were vested in the Crown for ever. It was, however, enacted that a portion of the country might be held by English tenure by Turlough Luineach O'Neill and his adherents. There are curious intercepted letters and other original materials for a life of this remarkable man in the Libraries of Lambeth and the British Museum, which, it is hoped, some one of our antiquaries will collect and give to the public.

[y] *Conchobhar*, i. e. he was another Conchobhar Mac Nessa in maintaining the rights and dignity of the province of Ulster. For some account of Conchobhar and his heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, see Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, pp. 370–405, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47, 48.

[z] *Lugh Longhanded.*—He was a King of the Tuatha De Dananns, A. M. 2764, and is much celebrated in ancient Irish historical tales.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 13.

[a] *Champion.*—The word ᵹꞃeıꝺ is also written ᵹꞃeıꞇ, which is explained ᵹaıꞅᵹeaꝺhaċ by Michael O'Clery: "ᵹꞃeıꞇ .ı. ᵹaıꞅᵹeaꝺhaċ, ba ᵹꞃeıꝺ ᵹ̇áıḋ .ı. ḃa ᵹaıꞅᵹeaꝺhaċ a nᵹaḃaḋ, i. e. he was a champion in [time of] danger."

[b] *To commemorate.*—"Foꞃaıꞇ̇ṁeaꝺ .ı. cuıṁnıuᵹ̇aḋ."—*O'Clery.*

O neill do ġairm do toirrḋealbaċ luineaċ mac neill conallaiġ iar marḃaḋ Shſain.

Iarla dſsṁuṁan do gabail las an iustis hi ccill moċeallócc ⁊ a brſiṫ lais go luimneaċ, assiḋe go gaillim go háṫ luain ⁊ co haṫ cliaṫ iaraṁ iar ffeil pattraicc do rónaḋ in gabáil sin, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ a ḃraṫair Sſan mac Semais fo ṡaṁain ar cciontt hi ccſnn gall dfiosrucċaḋ an iarla, ⁊ ro gabaḋ é fó cédóir. Ro cuireaḋ araon go saxaiḃ iad iaraṁ.

Mag Piarais décc .i. emann mac Semais mic emainn, fear einiġ ċoitċinn, ⁊ ṫiġe naoiḋſḋ, fſr foġlamṫa hi ttſngṫoiḃ ⁊ i mbearlaiḃ eiside, ⁊ a ṁac Semus doirdneaḋ ina ionad.

Sſan abúrc, mac Sſain, mic Sſain na bfiacal, mic uillicc ruaiḋ do ṁarḃaḋ lá handaoiniḃ, ⁊ lá mogaḋaiḃ misccneaċa do ṁuintir iarla cloinne riòcaird.

Mac uí ḃriain tuadmuṁan .i. tadcc, mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ. Mac iarla urmuṁan .i. Semas ócc mac Semais, mic Piarais

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[c] *Turlough Luineach.*—He was so called from having been fostered by O'Luinigh of Muintir-Luinigh in Tyrone.

[d] *The Earl of Desmond was taken prisoner at Kilmallock.*—The Lord Deputy soon after this capture went over to England, taking with him the Earl of Desmond, the Baron of Dungannon, O'Conor Sligo, and others. The Earl of Desmond and O'Conor Sligo were confined in the Tower of London; but O'Conor, by indenture, made his submission to the Queen, and was, therefore, set at liberty. The Earl made his submission on the 12th of July, 1568, when he was likewise enlarged. The Queen wrote the following letter in favour of O'Conor Sligo, in pursuance of which he afterwards received a patent for his estates, bearing date the 22nd of December, 1584:

"*Rot. Pat. anno* 10° *Eliz. Dorso.*

"Eliz. R. By the Queene.

"Trustie &c. Whereas Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Knyght, of the partes of Conagh, cummyng with our right trustie Sir Henry Sydney, Knyght, our Deputie of that our realme, hither to our Courte, to [ac]knowledge his loyall dutie to us his soveraigne Lady, hayth very humbly and voluntaryly submytted himselfe to our grace, and freelie surrendered to us all his possessions; whereupon wee have receyved hym into our protection, and have farther accorded to make unto hym and theyres males of his father, certayne Estates of Inheritaunce, as more at lardge may appeare by our letters patents, which he will showe youe: Wee have thought mete to recommend hym unto youe, as one whom wee certaynly trust will prove and continue a faythfull subject: and, therfor, wee will and chardge you readily to here souch complaynts as he hayth to make unto you, for the deteyning certain his castells from him, as he sayth, that is to say, the castells of Bondrowys by O'Donnell, and Bayleintochair [Ballintogher] by O'Warch [O'Rourke], & Ardnariach [Ardnarea] by Olyver Burghe's sons, & that you cause the s^{d} parties to appeare and make aunswer before yourselfes or souch other as youe shall thinke mete, to hear the complaynts of the said O'Conor

After the murder of John, Turlough Luineach[c], the son of Niall Conallagh, was styled O'Neill.

The Earl of Desmond[d] was taken prisoner at Kilmallock, by the Lord Justice, who conveyed him from thence to Limerick, and from thence to Galway, to Athlone, and afterwards to Dublin. This capture was made a short time after the festival of St. Patrick. And his kinsman, John, the son of James, went to the English to visit the Earl the ensuing Allhallowtide, and he was immediately taken prisoner. Both were afterwards sent to England.

Mac Pierce[e] died, i. e. Edmond, the son of James, son of Edmond. He was a man of general hospitality, who kept a free house of guests, a man learned in tongues and languages; and his son, James, was elected in his place.

John Burke, son of John, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal[f], son of Ulick Roe, was killed by [some] peasants and spiteful labourers belonging to the Earl of Clanrickard.

The son of O'Brien of Thomond, i. e. Teige, the son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough; the son of the Earl of Ormond, i. e. James Oge, the

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Slego, and to give direction for restitution to the said Sir Donald O'Conor, of that which shall be found due to hym by order of justice.—And furthermore wee will, that yf there hath bene any spoyles made of any his goods during his absence, in commyng hither & retourne thither, that upon his complaynt, order be gyven for the triall thereof, and restitution to be made to hym as the case shall requyre: Lastly, wee let youe to understande that upon his humble and reasonable request, wee are well contented that the howse of the Fryerie of Slego, whearin, he sayth the sepulture of his Auncestors hayth bene, shalbe so preserved, as the Friars thear being converted to secular prestes, the same Howse may remayne & contynue as well for the sepulture of his posteritie, as for the mayntenance of prayer and service of God. And yf in any outher reasonable thinge the said Sir Donald O'Conor Slego shall for the mayntenance of hymself, his tenants and possessions in our Peax, as shall belong to a good and faythfull subject, requyre your aide, wee will and chardge you to ayde & assist hym, in our name, to the best of your power, for so wee are disposed to shewe all favor to so good a servant & subject as wee take him to be; and by the experience, wee have sene of his behavior here, wee thinke assuredly he will contynue: And where he hayth required that he myght have the true copie of this our letter, wee are contented that youe shall delyver unto him a copie of the same, in souche sort as in lyke cases youe are accustomed, under our seale theare.—Yeven under our signet at our Palais of Westminster, the xxvth daie of January, 1567, the tenth year of our reign.

"To our trustie, the Justices of our realm of Ireland."

[e] *Mac Pierce.*—He was the head of a branch of the Butlers.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. viii. sect. 3, p. 59.

[f] *John-na-bhfiacal,* i. e. John of the teeth.

ruaidh, ⁊ Mac még carṫaiġ, eoġan mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic, mic taiḋcc do écc an bliaḋain si.

Maġnus mac emainn, mic maġnusa mic siṫiġ do ṁarḃaḋ lá mac muiris ciarraiġe .i. le tomas mac emainn mic tomais, ⁊ ní ḃaoí fear a aosa dia ċineaḋ bá fſrr ſnġnaṁ ⁊ eineaċ inás.

Droiċſt aṫa luain do ḋénaṁ lá iustis na hereann .i. Sir henry sidney.

AOIS CRIOST, 1568.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, Sſsca, a hoċt.

Contaois cloinne riocaird .i. Mairgrecc inġſn donnchaiḋ mic conċobair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, aon lán beóil fſr ṅereann, bſn coṫaiġṫe a carat, ⁊ a coṁġaoil décc.

Mac maṫġaṁna tiġearna ċorca baiscinn airṫearaiġe .i. brian ócc mac briain mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc décc, ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc do ġabail a ionaiḋ.

Mac suiḃne fanat doṁnall gorm mac doṁnaill óicc do ṁarḃaḋ hi ffiull lá drſim dia muintiri fſin .i. muintir sruiṫéin.

Caitilín inġſn ṁéguiḋir (cúconnaċt) bſn uí ḃaoiġill (toirrḋealḃaċ mac neill mic toirrḋealḃaiġ) an aoin ḃſn toíriġ bá fſrr i nulltaib décc an. 5. Ianuarí.

Sluaicċeaḋ la Samus mac muiris mic Sſain mic an iarla (im luġnasaḋ do ṡonnraḋ) ar mac muiris ciarraiġe .i. tomas mac emainn. Bá hé an Semus sin ro ba coḋnaċ ar ġearaltaċaiḃ a nionaḋ cloinne Semais mic Sſain baoí hillaiṁ hillondainn le bliaḋain roiṁe sin. Do hionḋraḋ ⁊ do hairccеaḋ, do loisccеaḋ ⁊ do loimċreachaḋ an tír go tinnſsnaċ le semus co na ṡlóċcaiḃ. Ro ṫeiċsiot urṁór an tíre, ⁊ rucsat an ro ḟéḋsatt dia ninnilíḃ leó go lic ṡnáṁa. Baoí diomatt ⁊ do líonṁaire ṡlóiġ Semais go ro suiḋiġeaḋ dá long-

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[g] *Sir Henry Sidney.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates .i. henri mor na beorac, "i. e. Big Henry of the Beer."

[h] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn.*—This territory is included in the present barony of Moyferta, or Moyarta, in the south-west of the county of Clare.

[i] *This James.*—O'Daly states, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvii., that the Earl of Desmond and his brother privately intimated to this James their anxious desire that he would take upon himself the leadership of the Geraldines, while

son of James, son of Pierce Roe; and the son of Mac Carthy, i. e. Owen, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige, died in this year.

Manus, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was slain by Mac Maurice (Fitzmaurice) of Kerry, i. e. by Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas. And there was not of his tribe a man of his years more distinguished for prowess and hospitality than he.

The bridge of Athlone was built by the Lord Justice of Ireland, i. e. Sir Henry Sidney[g].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1568.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred sixty-eight.

The Countess of Clanrickard, i. e. Margaret, daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, the most famous woman in Ireland, and the supporter of her friends and relations, died.

Mac Mahon, Lord of East Corca-Bhaiscinn[h], i. e. Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of Turlough, son of Teige, died; and Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough, son of Teige, took his place.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Donnell Gorm, the son of Donnell Oge) was treacherously slain by a party of his own people, i. e. by Muintir-Sruithen.

Catherine, the daughter of Maguire (Cuconnaught), and wife of O'Boyle (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough), the best chieftain's wife in Ulster, died on the 5th of January.

A hosting was made by James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, about Lammas, against Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. against Thomas, the son of Edmond. This James[i] was commander of the Geraldines in the stead of the sons of James, son of John, who had been kept in captivity in London for a year previous to that time. The country was soon plundered, devastated, burned, and totally ravaged by James and his forces. The greater part of the [inhabitants of the] country fled, carrying with them to Lec-Snamha[j] as much

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they should be detained in captivity.

[j] *Lec-Snamha*, i. e. the flag-stone of the swimming, now Lixnaw, a village on the River Brick, which is one of the tributaries of the Casan Ciarraighe, or Cashen river, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. Close to the village are to be seen the ruins of an old church, and the extensive remains of the castellated mansion of the Fitzmaurices, the Earls of Kerry, and a monument to the third Earl of Kerry.

port líonṁara lánaiḋble lais ar gaċ taoḃ don ḃaile. Ro ċuir ó concoḃair ciarraiġe, ⁊ clann tríthiġ co na ccóiriġtiḃ, ⁊ urrann duaisliḃ ⁊ daireaċaiḃ an tslóiġ amaille friú don taoḃ ṫoir don ḃaile. Do chuaiḋ fſin gus an luċt bá mſnmarc lais do ḃſiṫ ina ḟoċair don taoḃ tiar don ḃaile, ⁊ baoí mac muiris co na muintir hi ttſnnta móir ſtorra. Ro baoí ḃeós ro bruṫ aeóir tſr, ⁊ tiormaċ aḋḃal aṁail ro ba dú is in aimsir sin gur bó héigſn dá ndaoíníḃ, ⁊ dá naisnſis mſrráile na haḃann dól lé truime an tarta ⁊ lá roḃarta a ro iotan. Ar é bá consapal do mac muiris an tan sin emann mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic concoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ mic doṁnaill na maḋmann mec suiḃne, ⁊ ní ṫarla ina ḟoċair aċt bſcc ḃuiḋſn gallócclaċ dá luċt lſnaṁna co nár bó suaill go mbaoí ina ḟarraḋ ġénmoṫa aon ċaoccat fſr namá ar ccaitſṁ aimsire a naṁsaine. Ar a aoi nír bó miaḋ leó imṫeaċt ó mac muiris iar mbrſiṫ don ḟoirſiccſn sin fair, do baoí beós isin mbaile sin Sſan na Seoltaḋ mac domnaill uí ṁaille luċt luinge faide do ċairdiḃ coblaiġ Mheic muiris tanic do taḋall cuarta ina cſnd gan cor gan cſnnaċ, ⁊ nír bó mairi a ḟagḃáil don ċur sin. Do ċuaiḋ mac muiris dá coṁairliuccaḋ fris na maiṫiḃ sin dia ḟios créd do ġénaḋ. Frisgartsat dó, ⁊ atbertsat fris daiṫſrcc aoínḟir gur bó tanairi dia mbár a mbſta aṁail ro battar, ⁊ noċa caḃair do ġéḃam do ḋeóin an loċt a táid mar nacchaiḋ filſt i niomsuiḋe foirn, ⁊ ó náċ mſnmarc latsa giallaḋ do mac muiris mic an iarla arſḋ as dénta duit do ḟén ⁊ do ḟoḃartan do ċor i nuċt an toice ⁊ an ċonáiġ isin ló so aniú, ⁊ gaḃ ċugatt mar ċuid dſirinn go hoiḋċe ina mbia fo bonnaiḃ do bioḋḃaḋ, ⁊ ionnsaiġſm clann triṫhiġ uair is friú as mó ar ffſrcc ⁊ ar ffola. Iar ccinnſḋ ar an ccomairle sin dóiḃ do rónsat eirġe aṫlamh aoín ḟir, ⁊ tucc mac muiris inneall ⁊ orduccaḋ caṫa ar an moġall do ċrunnsluaġ ċairdſṁail tarla ina ḟarraḋ, ⁊ tuccadh toraċ lé hiombualaḋ do cloinn tsuiḃne. Ní baoí inṁe nó ardflaiṫſs (an dar leó) roḃ fſrr lé cloinn

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[k] *Cattle.*—"Innile, .i. airnéis."—*O'Clery.*

[l] *James.*—O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, does not describe the particular acts of this James while he was leader of the Geraldines; but he remarks, in general terms, that during the five years that he held this office, and carried on the war by permission of the Pope, he won many a glorious victory, and carried innumerable trophies; and that Queen Elizabeth, dreading his growing power, sent him an embassy to bring about a peace.

[n] *John-na-Seoltadh*, i. e. *Joannes velorum*, John of the sails. He was so called from the number of sails which he had manufactured, and perhaps from his skill in sailing. The O'Malleys are celebrated by the Irish poets, as the most ex-

of their cattle[k] as they were able. James[l] had so numerous an army that he pitched two very extensive camps on both sides of this town. He placed O'Conor Kerry and the Clann-Sheehy, with their battalions, and a proportionate number of the gentlemen and chiefs of the army along with them, at the eastern side of the town; and he himself went, with that portion of the army which he wished to accompany him, to the west side of the town, so that Mac Maurice and his people were in great jeopardy between them. Intense heat of the air, sultriness and parching drought, also prevailed (as was natural at that season), so that their people and cattle were obliged to drink the brackish water of the river, in consequence of the intensity of their drought and the oppressiveness of their thirst. Edmond, the son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-madhman Mac Sweeny, was constable to Mac Maurice at this time; and he had with him only a small party of gallowglasses of his followers, scarcely fifty men, the time of their service being expired. However, they did not think it honourable to depart from Mac Maurice, as this danger had overtaken him. There happened also to be in the town at this time one John-na-Seoltadh[ll], son of Donnell O'Malley, with the crew of a long ship, who, being friends to the fleet of Mac Maurice, had come to visit him without visitation or engagement, and did not think it becoming to desert him on that occasion. Mac Maurice consulted with those chieftains, to know what he should do. They answered and said unto him with one accord: "In our present situation our life is next to death, and it is not relief we shall receive by the consent of those who are opposed to us, and who are besieging us; and, as it is not thy wish to give hostages to the son of Maurice, the son of the Earl, what thou shouldst do is, to resign thy luck and prosperity to fate and fortune[m] this day, and take for thy portion of Ireland till night what shall be under the feet of thine enemies, and let us attack the Clann-Sheehy, for against them our enmity and indignation are greatest." This resolution being agreed to, they rose up quickly with one accord, and Mac Maurice placed in order and array of battle the small body of friendly forces that he had with him, and the Clann-Sweeny were placed in the van to make

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pert mariners in all Ireland.

[m] *To fate and fortune.*—The word toice certainly means fate or destiny here.—See the year 1559, note [p], where the word is used in the same sense thus: "Ar ann sin do ṫoiliġ an toice ⁊ do cſoaiġ an ċinnſṁain a ccur ar aon ṁaiġin,

tsíthig ⁊ lé a ttarla ina ttimċeall iná a ffaicsin dia nionnsaiccċiḋ ar an ordouccaḋ sin uair rob ferr leó a ccoscc díoḃ ar én laṫair inár ḃeiṫ ag iṫe grain glaiss désaicċ, ⁊ acc iḃe ḟuar uiscce ré a naccaiḋ amail ro ḃattar. Imṫusa ṁeic muiris ⁊ a muintire ní ro ġabsatt cor don ċonair ċoiṫcinn go rangattar hi ccend cloinne sitiġ, go ro féċaḋ leó fulang a ffaoḃair sleg, sed a ramṫaċ, coinġeall a ccloideṁ, ⁊ cruaiḋ a ccaṫbarr, leṫ ar leṫ, ⁊ iar ccaiṫemh ree aimsire dóiḃ acc an ccoṁṫuarccain sin ro sraoíneaḋ don ġlan ṡluaġ gearaltaċ ⁊ tuccsat acchaiḋ ar imṫeaċt, ⁊ cúl ré coṁḟorucċaḋ a ccaṫlaiṫreaċ. Ro diantinnesnaiġeḋ ina ndedhaiġ lá muintir meic muiris ċiarraiġe, ⁊ ro gaḃsat aga sraoiġleḋ ⁊ acca síorairleaċ co nár ḃurasa ríoṁ nó áireṁ gaċ ar faccbaḋ do gearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ do cloinn tsíthiġ isin sraoíneaḋ hí sin. Ro marḃaḋ éct mór ann sin .i. ó concoḃair ciarraiġe, concoḃar mac concoḃair, bá do ṁóir éctaiḃ cloinne Rudraiġe an tan sin an tí torċair ann sin, aoiḃeal beó a ċineaḋ, ⁊ a ċlannmaicne, sórar dia rainicc orlaṁas a aṫarda ar bélaiḃ sinnsear, uaiṫne fulaing dáṁ, ⁊ deóradh, ⁊ deġ aosa gaċa dána, sort coṫaiġṫe coccaiḋ, ⁊ cennairrce fri coṁarsanaiḃ ⁊ coiccríochaiḃ. Ro fáccbaḋ ann dna, emann ócc mac emainn mic síthiġ ard ċonsapal gearaltaċ, fer toicteaċ tromċonaiġ go lán ainm láiṁe ⁊ tiġe aoideḋ, ⁊ Murchaḋ balḃ mac magnusa, mic síthiġ, Tadcc ruaḋ o ceallaċain, Mac uí ḋuiḃidir, Mac an ridire ḟinn, Ḟáltaċ ḋuine maoilín, ⁊ Seón mac gearóid mic gearailt oidre leice béḃionn. Ro gaḃadh ann ruaidri mac maġnusa mic síthiġ, Ro marḃaḋ ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ socaiḋe ele cenmoṫát siḋe don ċur sin.

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i. e. it was there that fate, will, and destiny permitted to bring them to one place."

[n] *Subdue them.*—The style here is clumsy, or, at least, very artless. It could be easily improved by altering the construction and purifying the language, but this would not be fair in any translator. The whole story could be better told in fewer words thus: "The Clann-Sheehy, whose only food since they had encamped at Lixnaw was the green grain from the blade of corn, and whose only drink was the brackish water of the River Brick, rejoiced exceedingly at seeing Fitz Maurice's party come forth so soon to the engagement, for they felt confident that so small a number could be easily subdued."

[o] *The strength.*—"Seaḋ .i. láidir no láidireaċt."—*O'Clery.*

[p] *Clanna-Rury*, i. e. the descendants of Rudhraighe Mor, King of Ulster, A. M. 3845, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology. Duald Mac Firbis states, in his pedigrees of the Clanna-Rudhraighe, that O'Conor Kerry is the most illustrious chieftain he finds among them. He gives the pedigree of two branches of this family, namely, of John, the son of Conor, son of

the onset. No wealth or principality was, they thought, more agreeable to the Clann-Sheehy, and all those who were about them, than to see them approach in this order, for they had rather subdue them[n] on the spot [as they thought they could], than to remain awaiting them [any longer], eating, as they had been, the green grain from the blade of corn, and drinking cold water. As for Mac Maurice and his people, they deviated not from the common road until they came up with the Clann-Sheehy; and then it was that both parties made trial of the temper of their sharp spears, the strength[o] of their battle-axes, the keenness of their swords, and the hardness of their helmets; and after having thus fought for some time, the fine army of the Geraldines were worsted, and took to flight, and turned their backs from maintaining the field of battle. They were vehemently and swiftly pursued by the people of Mac Maurice of Kerry, who proceeded to wound and slaughter them; so that it would not be easy to reckon or enumerate all of the Geraldines and of the Clann-Sheehy that fell in this defeat. There was one in particular slain there whose fall was a cause of great grief, namely, O'Conor Kerry (Conor, the son of Conor); his death was one of the mournful losses of the Clanna-Rury[p] at this time; the lively brand of his tribe and race; a junior, to whom devolved the chieftainship of his native territory, in preference to his seniors; a sustaining prop of the learned, the distressed, and the professors of the arts; a pillar of support in war and contest against his neighbours and against foreigners. There also fell Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, chief constable to the Geraldines, a wealthy and affluent man, famed for his dexterity of hand and house of hospitality; also Murrough Balbh, the son of Manus Mac Sheehy; Teige Roe O'Callaghan; the son of O'Dwyer; the son of the White Knight; Faltach of Dun-Maoilin[q]; and John, the son of Garrett Fitzgerald, heir to Lec-Beibhionn[r]. There Rory, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, was taken prisoner; and many others besides these were slain or taken prisoners.

Conor, son of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Conor, son of Dermot O'Conor Kerry, who was the fifty-eighth in descent from Rudhraighe, and of an older branch, who would appear to have been extinct in the writer's time, namely, of Conor, son of John, son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the fifty-fifth in descent from the same Rudhraighe.

[q] *Dun-maoilin*, i. e. Maoilin's fort, now Dunmoylin, near the village of Ardagh, in the barony of Lower Conillo, and county of Limerick.

[r] *Lec-Beibhionn*, now Lickbevune castle, built on a cliff over the sea, in the parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

AOIS CRIOST, 1570.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc ced, Sſċtmogat.

Mac suibne fánat .i. toirrḋealḃaċ ócc, mac toirrḋealḃaig, mic maolmuire, ⁊ a ḃraṫair aoḋ buiḋe ruaḋ, ⁊ Mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ, Murchaḋ mall mac eocċain óicc do ṁarḃaḋ i nDún na long hi ffiull hi ffiaḋnaisi í neill (toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ) lá cloinn nDoṁnaill gallócclaċ ⁊ rob oilḃſim aḋbal dſineaċ ⁊ dſngnaṁ, do ṫreóir, ⁊ do ṫairptiġṫe do ċosnaṁ, ⁊ do ċoṫuccaḋ tuaisceirt ereann tuitim an trír ísin, ⁊ rob eċt mór fſr dib sin gér ḃó maiṫ an dias naile .i. Murchaḋ mall cnú ós croḃaing, grisbeó gan ḃáḋaḋ, err ġaiscciḋ gaoiḋel, rinn iomarḃaġa fear nulaḋ i nacchaiḋ fear nereann, uaiṫne brirte berne baoġail, foḋailteaċ séd ⁊ saor ṁaoíneaḋ síl suibne an murchaḋ sin. A ḃraṫair eocċan ócc do gaḃail a ionaiḋ, ⁊ a ḃraṫair doṁnall dóirdneaḋ i nionadh Mheic suiḃne fánat.

Eiccneaċan mac aoda buiḋe uí ḋoṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ hi ffiull ag tionntuḋ ó sluaġ uí ḋoṁnaill lá fſrdorċa mac uí ġallċuḃair co na ṁuintir ⁊ lá druing ele do ṡlioċt donnchaiḋ uí ġallċuḃair.

Mac conmara, Sſan, mac síoda, mic meiccon, mic Síoda, mic taidcc mic loċlainn tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫoir do cloinn ċoiléin do écc duine miaḋaċ mór-

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Tirrelagh M^c. I Brene Arra, & his Heires males of his body begotten and to be gotten, to have and enjoy the full benefit of her Majestie's said gracious Letters, according the tenor of the said Letters, as yf the same were duely & formally done & executed by Letters Patentes under the great Seall. All whiche is fully mente to be to hym past by Letters Patentes with all conveņyent spede. Hereof we eftsones will & commaunde you not to faile, as you will aunswer to the contrarie. Yeoven at Dublin the third daie of November 1569.

"Robert Weston, Canc. P. Carewe.
T. Armachan. H. Draycourt.
Adam Dublin. Frances Agard.
John Chaloner."

[*Rot. Pat. de Anno* 12° *Eliz. d.*]

[m] *Dun-na-long*, i. e. the fort of the ships, now Dunnalong, on the Foyle, in the north-west of the barony of Strabane, in the county of Tyrone, and about five miles to the south of Londonderry.

[n] *Without extinction.*—The Four Masters should have written: "A champion who was a glowing furnace in military ardour, till he was extinguished by the Clann-Donnell on this occasion."

[o] *Champion.*—"Earr no err .i. gaisgeadhaċ."—*O'Clery.*

[p] *The star of conflict.*—The Irish word rinn signifies a star, and also the point of a weapon. Either meaning could be figuratively applied to a distinguished warrior.

[q] *Pass of danger*, literally, "the pillar of breaking the gap of danger." The word tu-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1570.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy.

Mac Sweeny Fanad (Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry), the brother of Hugh Boy Roe and Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath (Murrough Mall, the son of Owen Oge) were treacherously slain at Dun-na-long[m] in the presence of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh. The fall of these three was a great blow to the hospitality and prowess, to the power and pomp, to the protection and support of the north of Ireland, but [the death of] one of them was more particularly a cause of great lamentation, though the other two were truly good, namely, Murrough Mall, who was renowned above heroes, a burning brand without extinction[n], the champion[o] of the valour of the Gaels, the star of the conflict[p] of the men of Ulster against the men of Ireland, a mighty champion at forcing his way through the Pass of Danger[q], the distributor of the jewels and noble wealth of the Clann-Sweeny. His kinsman[r], Owen Oge, took his [Murrough's] place; and his kinsman, Donnell, was elected in the place of Mac Sweeny Fanad.

Egneghan, the son of Hugh Boy O'Donnell, was treacherously slain, on his return from O'Donnell's army, by Ferdoragh, the son of O'Gallagher, and his people, and by others of the descendants of Donough O'Gallagher.

Mac Namara (John, the son of Sida, son of Maccon, son of Sida[s], son of Teige, son of Loughlin), Lord of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen[t], died. He

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airgne would be better here than uaiṫne. The bearna baoġail, i. e. gap of danger, was a perilous pass, where the chief usually placed guards to prevent his enemies from making an irruption into his territory. For a beautiful description of a pass of this kind the reader is referred to Sir Walter Scott's Waverley, vol. i. c. 15.

[r] *His kinsman.*—The construction of the original is here very careless. It should run thus: "Mac Sweeny-na-dtuath was succeeded by his kinsman, Owen Oge Mac Sweeny, and Mac Sweeny Fanad was succeeded by his relative, Donnell Mac Sweeny."

[s] *Sida.*—This name is still common amongst the family of Mac Namara, and usually anglicised Sheedy, but sometimes translated Silk.

[t] *Clann-Coilen.*—According to a Description of the County of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the territory of the eastern Mac Namara, who was otherwise called Mac Namara Finn, comprised the following parishes in the east of the county of Clare, viz., Killaloe, Aglish, Killurin, Kilkedy, Kilroony, Tullagh, Moynoe, Kilnoe, Killokennedy, Kiltinanelea, Feakle, Kilfinaghty, and Inishcaltragh. According to this list, the O'Gradys, who were

airle. Do raḋ a ḃailte for láiṁ iarla urṁuṁan .i. cluain raṁḟada an clár mór, ⁊ bunraite, ⁊ ro léicceaḋ doṁnall ó briain, ⁊ maiṫe ḃraiġdeḋ tuaḋmuṁan báttar hilláiṁ ag an iarla amaċ, ⁊ braiġde an presidens mar cceḋna. Ro ġab iaraṁ aiṫreaċus, ⁊ attuirsi an tiarla fá na bailtiḃ, ⁊ fá na braiġdiḃ do ṫabairt uaḋa, uair ní raiḃe dá longṗortaiḃ aicce aċt maġ ó mbracáin aṁáin, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃ bardaḋa buantairisi ann, ⁊ así coṁairle do rinne gan dol fó ḋliġeḋ ná fó ġrásaiḃ coṁairle na hereann coiḋċe, ⁊ rucc do roġain gur ḃó ferr lais beiṫ ar faoindeal ⁊ ar foġra, ⁊ cúl do ċur ré a ḋúthaiġ ⁊ ré a ḋeġaṫarḋa inás dol dia saiġiḋ. Baoí iaraṁ lé hathaiḋ go hincleiṫe hi ccloinn Mhuiris, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ as sin a ttimċeall na fele Eóin don ḟrainc, ⁊ bái sé hed ann sin, ⁊ ticc iaraṁ go Saxoibh, ⁊ fuair grasa, pardún, ⁊ onóir ó ḃanrioġain tsaxan, ⁊ do raḋ litireaċa lais dionnsaiġiḋ coṁairle na hEreann dia aiṫne dioḃ an tiarla donoruccaḋ ⁊ tainicc i ngeiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna céḋna tar a ais go ḣérinn.

An president céḋna, ⁊ iarla cloinne riocaird .i. Riocard mac uillicc na ccenn mic riocaird mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ do ṡuiḋe lé hacchaiḋ Sruṫra hi saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so. Báttar for an sluaiġeaḋ sin hi ffoċair an ṗresidens forgla toísreaċ, ⁊ trénṁileaḋ láṫgaile ⁊ gairsciḋ uaċtair ċonnaċt ó maġ aoi go heċtge, ⁊ o ġaillim go haṫluain. Báttar fós hi ffoslongport an ṗresidens drong ṁór do caiptiniḃ có na saiġdiuiriḃ amaille friú, ⁊ dá córuccaḋ nó a trí do ġiománċoiḃ gaoiḋealcoiḃ. Baoí ann ḃeós an calḃaċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic eóin ċarraiġ, mic mec doṁnaill co na ḋias mac, ⁊ co na

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[a] *Clar-mor*, i. e. the town of Clare, from which the county of Clare took its name.

[b] *Magh O-mBracain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan, now Moymore, in the parish of Kilfarboy, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare, and about three miles to the north of Milltown Malbay. Small portions of the north and south walls of this castle still remain.

[c] *A wanderer*, literally, "wandering and proclaimed."

[d] *Among them*, literally, "to them," "usque ad eos."

[e] *Clanmaurice*, a barony in the county of Kerry, belonging at this period to a branch of the Fitzgeralds, who took the name of Mac Maurice, or Fitz Maurice.

[f] *Sruthair*, now Shrule, a well-known village situated on the boundary of the counties of Mayo and Galway.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

[g] *Upper Connaught*, i. e. the southern part of Connaught.

[h] *Magh-Aoi*, a plain in the county of Roscommon, already often referred to.

[i] *Echtge*, now Sliabh Eachtaighe, *anglice* Slieve Aughty; and incorrectly Sliebaughta, on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical map of Ireland, a mountain

and the bidding of the Council. He gave up his towns, namely, Clonroad, Clar-mor[a], and Bunratty, into the hands of the Earl of Ormond; and Donnell O'Brien and the other chieftains of Thomond, whom the Earl had as prisoners, were set at liberty, and likewise the President's prisoners. The Earl was afterwards seized with sorrow and regret for having given up his towns and prisoners, for he now retained only one of all his fortresses, namely, Magh O-mBracain[b]; and in this he left ever faithful warders; and he resolved that he never would submit himself to the law, or the mercy of the Council of Ireland, choosing rather to be a wanderer[c] and an outlaw, and even to abandon his estates and goodly patrimony, than to go among them[d]. He afterwards remained for some time concealed in Clanmaurice[e], from whence he passed, about the festival of St. John, into France, where he stopped for some time. He afterwards went to England, and received favour, pardon, and honour, from the Queen of England, who sent by him letters to the Council of Ireland, commanding them to honour the Earl; and he returned to Ireland in the winter of the same year.

The same President and the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh) laid siege to Sruthair[f] in the summer of this year [21st June]. On this expedition, along with the President, were most of the chieftains and mighty champions of valour and prowess of Upper Connaught[g], from Magh-Aoi[h] to Echtge[i], and from Galway to Athlone. There were also in the President's camp a great number of captains, with their soldiers along with them, and two or three battalions of Irish hireling soldiers. There were in it also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, son of Mac Donnell[j], and his two sons, with their forces; also

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on the confines of the counties of Clare and Galway.—See it before referred to at the year 1263.

[j] *Calvagh, the son of Turlough, &c.*—He was chief of one of the septs of the Mac Donnells of Leinster. He was seated at Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County, where he possessed a considerable territory, as appears from various authorities, and where the keep of his castle still remains in tolerable preservation. The pedigree of this branch of the Mac Donells is given by O'Farrell, in his *Linea Antiqua*, and by Duald Mac Firbis, in his genealogical work, under the name of Clann Doṁnaıll Laıġean, ꞅlıoċꞇ Toıꞃḋealḃaıġ óıᵹ, i.e. the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, the posterity of Turlough Oge. They descend from that most powerful of all the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, the Lords of the Isles, and through Marcus, according to these writers, a younger son of Aengus Oge, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles* (see note F

soċraide, ⁊ dream do slioċt doṁnaill, mic eóin, mic eocċain na laṫaiġe, mic suiḃne .i. aoḋ mac eocċain mic doṁnaill oicc, ⁊ doṁnall mac murchaiḋ mic

to that poem), who had married a daughter of O'Kane. The eldest brother of this Marcus was John, who died in 1387, who, by a first alliance, is ancestor of the chieftains of Clann-Raghnaill, or Clanronald, and Glengarry; and by his subsequent marriage with the princess Margaret of Scotland, daughter of King Robert II., had issue, 1st, Donnell, or Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, in 1411, at the head of ten thousand vassals, convulsed the kingdom of Scotland, and fought the famous battle of Harlaw, in defence of his right to the Earldom of Ross, the heiress of which he had married; 2nd, John More, who espoused the heiress of Bissett, or Mac Eoin Bissett of the Glinns of Antrim, and became ancestor of the powerful family, which, in right of that marriage, on the partial subjugation of the Highland clans in the time of James IV. and V. of Scotland, settled in the north of the county of Antrim, in the sixteenth century, and founded the Earldom of Antrim; 3rd, Alexander, said to be the ancestor of Keppoch.

Marcus, the ancestor of the Leinster branch, was slain, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 1397. The death of his son, Turlough, is recorded in the same annals at the year 1435. This Turlough had a son, Turlough Oge, in whose time the family appear to have settled in Leinster. The annals of Dudley Firbisse state that, in 1466, "John, son to Mac Donell, the best captaine of the English," was slain in a skirmish in Ofaly; and the Annals of Kilronan record that a son of Turlough Oge Mac Donnell was slain in Leix [in the Queen's County] in 1504. About this period the Mac Donnells of Leinster formed three septs, of whom two were seated in the now Queen's County, and the third in the present barony of Talbotstown, in the county of Wicklow, where their possessions, stretched along the foot of the mountain range, upon the marches of the Pale, bore the name of "the Clandonnell's countrie," as late at least as 1641: see MSS. Depositions, Kildare and Wicklow, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 4. and 6. As early as 1524, "Alexander, filius Terentii, filii Meilmore Mac Donnell de Balliranan, Generosus," granted five townlands in this district to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, with an annual rent of three marks for ever. —(Inquisition, Rolls' Office.) His son, Tirlagh, or Turlough Oge mac Alexander, appears as chieftain of one of "the three septs of Gallowglasses of the Clandonnells," whose curious indenture of composition with the Lord Deputy Sidney, dated 7th May, 1578 (which see under that year), is inrolled in the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin. The two other chiefs at that time were Mulmurry mac Edmond and Hugh Boy mac Callogh [or Calvagh], the former of Rahin, and the latter of Tenekille, in the Queen's County.

It appears from a memorial presented to the Earl of Essex in 1599, by the Irish Council, and printed by Fynes Moryson, that the then chief of the Wicklow sept was in arms with the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles in the mountains of the county of Dublin, and that the head of the Queen's County branch was in rebellion with the O'Mores.

On the 26th of December, 1606, their chiefs had each a grant of sixteen shillings, Irish, per diem for life.—(See Erck's Repert. Chan. Enroll.)

Several Inquisitions in the Rolls and Chief Remembrancer's Offices ascertain the estates and succession of the line given by the Irish genealogists, with which, as well as with the notices in these Annals, they perfectly accord. The *Inquisitio post mortem* of the Calvagh Mac Donnell, a party of the descendants of Donnell, the son of John, son of Owen-na-Lathaighe[jj] Mac Sweeny, namely, Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell Oge;

mentioned above in the text, finds him possessed of the town and castle of Tenekill, &c., and bound, among other services, "to keepe and mainteyne twelve able galloglas, on said castel and lands, sufficiently armed for the better inhabiting and preserving of the premises;" upon sufficient warning to attend upon the Governor of Ireland, or his deputy, and "to go upon any Irishman bordering upon the foresaid countie" [of Leix]. The jurors find that his death took place on the 18th of June, 1570, which accords with the notice in the text. He left two sons, Hugh Boy and Alexander; the former was then of age, being born in 1546, and succeeded to the estate; the latter was slain in the year 1577, *q. v. infra.* Hugh Boy died on the 31st of August, 1618, lord of the manor of Tenekill and Ballycrassel, &c., and was succeeded by his son and heir, Fergus, born 1575. Fergus died in 1637, lord of the manor of Tenekill, and was succeeded by his son and heir, James, born 1617, and then aged twenty years and married. This James made a conspicuous figure in the Queen's County in 1641, when, at the age of twenty-four, he was a colonel of the confederate Catholics. On the 8th of February in that year the Lords Justices proclaimed a reward of four hundred pounds, and a free pardon, for his head. His possessions were then confiscated. It appears by an Inquisition taken in 1679, that his widow was allowed dower, but the estate was never restored. This James had a cousin, James, son of Edmond Mac Donnell, who also lived at Tinnakill, and was a captain of the confederate Catholics in 1641.

The Mac Donnells made a considerable figure in Wicklow also during the wars of 1641, and some of them are distinguished by the Parliamentarians, as "notorious commanders of Rebells."—See MSS. Depositions in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dub. Of these was Alexander Mac Donnell of Wicklow, gentleman, called in these Depositions, "the constable of Wicklow," by which is meant, according to the usage of the Irish at this period, the commander of the gallowglasses.

At the Revolution many of the Mac Donnells of Leinster enrolled themselves under the banner of James II. In a roll of his officers, in 1690, preserved in MS. in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, several of the name are mentioned as belonging to the regiments levied in that province. In that of Colonel John Grace of Moyelly, occurs the name of Lieutenant Francis Mac Donnell, who was evidently of this family, and probably the same who afterwards captured Marshal Villeroy, and shed such a light upon Irish honour, at the memorable storming of Cremona in 1702.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 138–140; and *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, p. 248. At the same period Charles Mac Donnell, likewise evidently of this race, was lieutenant in Sir Gregory Byrne's company in King James's foot guards; and in Colonel Francis Toole's regiment of foot, in the same service, was Lieutenant Brian Mac Donnell, fourth in descent from whom is Alexander Mac Donnell, Esq., J. P., of Bonabrougha, in the county of Wicklow, who married Marcella, heiress of Charles O'Hanlon, Esq. of Ballynorran, in the same county, one of the lineal representatives of the ancient chiefs or Reguli of Orior, hereditary royal standard bearers north of the Boyne, whose territory now forms two baronies in the county of Armagh, and was forfeited, for the most part, in the reign of James I. By her he has issue: Charles P. O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, M. R. I. A.; 2nd,

Ruaiḋri ṁóir go ccóirigṫiḃ glan toġṫa gallocclaċ amaille friu, ⁊ córuġaḋ gallóglaċ ele do cloinn nDubġaill, ordanás ⁊ eirġe amaċ on ngaillim. Baoí ann ḃeos garraḋ do ṁarcsluaġ mſrda tri ċéd a líon féin go lúireachaiḃ, ⁊ go nſidſodaiḃ plát.

Do ċualaiḋ mac uilliam búrc Sſan mac oiluerais, mic Sſain, an toiċſrtail slóiġ lán ṁóir sin do bſiṫ acc an president ⁊ ag an iarla a ttimċell srutra bá craḋ croiḋe, ⁊ bá mſsccaḋ mſnman lais an ní sin, ⁊ ro ṫionoil ċuicce fó ċédóir búrcaiġ ioċtaraċa, ⁊ sliocṫ maoilir a búrc, clann nDoṁnaill gallócclach ⁊ Murchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ, mic ruaiḋri uí flaiṫbſrtaiġ. Tangattar siḋe dna gus an líon as lia ro ḟédsat dfagḃail leó dalbanċoiḃ, ⁊ deirſnnċoiḃ daṁsaiḃ ⁊ dócclaċaiḃ, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó go ruaċtattar ar cnoc baoí a ffoccar do longṗort an ṗresident ⁊ an iarla, ⁊ battar accá ċomairliuccaḋ ſtorra buḋéin cionnus do ḃerdaoís dluiġe nó dianſccaoíleaḋ ar na dſġsluaccaiḃ diocoirsce battar ag forrán forra ima ttír ⁊ imá nDúṫhaiġ. Ro cindeaḋ leó céṫus troiġṫiġ do dénaṁ dá marcsluaġ, ⁊ do ċóiḋsiot iaraṁ i ninneall ⁊ i nordúccaḋ, ⁊ ro ṫingeallsat dia roile gan sccaoileaḋ no sccaindreaḋ ar an innell sin diá maḋ forra nó rſmpa ba raen. Ro herḟuagraḋ leo ḃeós dia marḃṫa mac nó braṫair neiċ ḋioḃ ar a ḃelaiḃ gan anṁuin occa aċṫ dol tairis fó ċédóir aṁail ba naṁa anaiṫniḋ, ⁊ ro ċinnsiot fón tóiċim sin do saiġiḋ na slóġ naile. Dála an ṗresidens ⁊ an iarla ro suiḋiġsiot a nordanas, a saiġdiuiri, ⁊ a luċṫ halabard, ⁊ a luċṫ éideaḋ plata dia ccois ar na bſrnaḋaiḃ bélċuṁgaiḃ in ro ba dóiġ leó an luċṫ ele dia saiġiḋ, ⁊ ro ċuirsiot lá a ttaoiḃ siḋe clann truiḃne, clann nDoṁnaill, clann nDubġaill, ⁊ coirigṫe an tslóiġ arċſna. Do ċódar fſin ⁊ an ṁſr ġarraḋ marcslóiġ tarla ina ffarraḋ hi lſṫursain na troda don

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John O'Hanlon Mac Donnell; 3rd, Alexander James O'Hanlon Mac Donnell, an officer of the fifth (Lichtenstein) Chevaux Legers, in the Imperial Service, and several other children. The Rev. J. Mac Daniel, of the Queen's County, is thought to be descended from the house of Rahine; but the Editor is not aware whether there is any proof of this further than his having been born in the neighbourhood of Rahine. There are various persons of the name Mac Donnell, or Mac Daniel, in the Queen's County, and other parts of Leinster, many of whom are, no doubt, of the race of Turlough Oge; but the Editor has not been able to discover any others who have not fallen into obscurity, and the Wicklow family above mentioned appear to be the chief representatives of that warlike race.

[jj] *Owen-na-Lathaighe*, i. e. Owen, or Eugene, of the slough or quagmire.

[k] *Clann-Dowell*, called by the Scotch Clann-

and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, with five chosen battalions of gallowglasses, and also a battalion of gallowglasses of the Clann-Dowell[k]; the ordnance and forces of Galway. There were also a troop of vigorous cavalry, to the number of three hundred, in armour and coats of mail.

When Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver, son of John) heard that the President and the Earl had this great army assembled around Sruthair, it grieved his heart[l] and disturbed his mind; and he called forthwith to his assistance the Lower Burkes[m] and the descendants of Meyler Burke, also the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh, and Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty. These came, attended by as many as they had been able to procure of Scots and Irish, hired soldiers and youths; and they never halted until they reached a hill which was nigh to the camp of the President and the Earl; and here they held consultation, to consider in what way they could disperse or scatter those choice and irresistible forces, who had invaded them for their territory and patrimony. They resolved first to convert their cavalry into infantry, and [having done so] they formed into order and array; and they promised one another that they would not disperse or depart from that order, whether they should route the enemy[n] or be routed by them. They all resolved that if the son or kinsman of one of them should be slain in his [the survivor's] presence, they would not stop with him, but pass over him at once, as though they were enemies and strangers[o]. In such state they advanced towards the other army. As for the President and the Earl, they placed their ordnance, their soldiers[p] [gunners], their halberdiers, and their men in armour on foot, in the perilous narrow defiles through which they supposed that the other party would advance upon them, and placed by their side the Clann-Sweeny, the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Dowell, and all the other infantry of their army; while they themselves, and the body of vigorous cavalry they had with them, stood on one side in reserve, to support the fight

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Dugald.

[l] *It grieved his heart*, literally, "that thing was vexation of heart and confusion of mind to him."

[m] *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes seated in the county of Mayo, of whom he himself was the chief.

[n] *Rout the enemy*, literally, "whether the routing should be *upon* them, or *before* them," which is an idiom of common occurrence in old Irish writings.

[o] *Enemies and strangers*, literally, unknown enemies, i. e. enemies with whom they had no personal acquaintance.

[p] *Soldiers*, or sagittarii, archers.

taoíḃ ele. Ro ba dáil lé docair, ⁊ dob aghaiḋ ar éttualang doccḃaiḋ iarṫair ⁊ ioċtair ċonnaċt cor doċum na conaire conġáirige sin. Ara aoi ro arccnasat for a naghaiḋ, ⁊ nír ḃó cian do ċódar an tan fuarattar a ttaoiḃ do ṫollaḋ, ⁊ a ccuirp do ċréċtnuccaḋ lar an céd ḟrais do léicceaḋ fóṫa a gonnaḋaiḃ grán aoíḃleaċa ⁊ á boḋaḋaiḃ blaiṫ riġne, ní sgſinm nó sccaṫ, ní mertſn nó mioḋlaċus ro gaḃsat soṁ riar na créċtoiuḃraicṫiḃ sin aċt dol gan ċoiccill for a ccſrtacchaiḋ go ro ḟéċsat siṫfulang a samṫaċ cruas a ccloiḋſṁ, ⁊ troma a ttuagh ar ċloigniḃ, ⁊ ar ċſnmullaiġiḃ a cceleaḋ coṁlainn. Nír bó fada ro fuilngſḋ na fſḋmanna sin lar an ffoirinn tarla for a ccionn an tan ro ḃrúċtḃris dianṁáiḋm dáraċtaċ diḃ for cculaiḃ go ro ḃſn an trénḃuiḋſn tainicc dia saiġiḋ iomlaoid ionaid ⁊ malairt áite díoḃ. Ro gaḃsat siḋe iaraṁ ag díoṫlaiṫriuccaḋ na druinge tarla rſmpo ag lſnṁain an luaṫmaḋma ag tſndaḋ na toraiġeaċta, ag drutt ⁊ ag dinge i ndſghaiḋ na ndrongbuiḋſn ar fſḋ dá ṁíle on ffoslongport. Ro sleaċtaḋ, ⁊ ro sraoíġleaḋ soċaiḋe díoḃ leó an airſḋ sin. Iar ndol do ṁuintir meic uilliam búrc tar an marcsluaġ baoí dia lſṫtaoḃ, tuccsat na díormanna marcsluaġ amus for ḋeireaḋ na nóccbaiḋ riar a mbaoí an boirbḃriseaḋ co ro díṫaiġit dréċta dia ndrongbuiḋniḃ leó, ⁊ ro muḋaiġfe ní ba mó munbaḋ dluiṫe ⁊ daingne a n innill ⁊ a n ordaiġṫe tuccsat forra a ttúr an laoi. Do ḋeaċatar iaraṁ for ccúlaiḃ iar mbuaiḋ ccoscair ⁊ ccoṁmaoiḋme ⁊ iar sraoíneaḋ for a mbioḋḃaḋhaiḃ, aċt aṁáin bá sſḋ a ndearnsat do dearmat congantа (o ro folṁaiġſḋ an ċaṫlaṫair leó, iar mbriseaḋ for a mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ) gan anṁain isin ffoslongṗort in oiḋċe sin, uair dá nandois ní ḃiaḋ ffrſsaḃra friú im ainm ⁊ im oirḋearcus an ṁaḋma do bſiṫ forra. Dála an ṗresident, ⁊ iarla cloinne riocaird do ansat siḋe, ⁊ slioċt doṁnaill mec suiḃne (ná ro ḟágaiḃaid a mbonn dá mbioḋḃaḋaiḃ an lá sin) ⁊ drong dia saiġdiúiriḃ is in ffoslongṗort in oiḋċe sin. Báttar iaraṁ ag aiṫne, ⁊ ag aḋnacal a ccaoṁ ⁊ a ccarat, ⁊ ag faḋḃaḋ na ffſr ngonta seaċnón an árṁaiġ. Do rónaḋ éċt mór ann sin ó ġallaiḃ .i. pattraiccin ciuṁsócc, Ro marḃaḋ ann ḃeós an calḃaċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic eóin ċarraiġ, ⁊ soċaiḋe

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[q] *Volley*, frais.—This is a very old Irish word denoting "a shower," and frasaċ, an adjective formed from it, denotes "showery."

[r] *They cut down*, literally, "great numbers of them were cut down and scourged by them." The verb sleaċtaḋ is applied in the early portion of these Annals, and the best Irish manuscripts, to the felling or cutting down of woods

[at the proper time]. It was grappling with difficulty, and facing impossibility, for the youths of West and Lower Connaught to attack this well-defended position; nevertheless, they marched onward, but they had not advanced far before their sides were pierced, and their bodies wounded, by the first volley[q] of fiery shot discharged at them from the guns, and [of arrows] from the beautiful elastic bows. It was not, however, terror or fear, cowardliness or dastardliness, that these wounding volleys produced in them, but [a magnanimous determination] to advance directly forward; so that they tried the force of their lances, the temper of their swords, and the heaviness of their battle-axes, on the skulls and crests of their antagonists. Their opponents did not long withstand these vigorous onslaughts, before a numerous body of them gave way, and retreated precipitately; upon which the powerful party who came up took their places and position, and then proceeded to exterminate those who stood before them, and, following up the route, they pressed closely and vehemently after the flying troops for the distance of two miles from the camp, during which pursuit they cut down[r] and lacerated great numbers. When the people of Mac William Burke, in following up the pursuit, had passed by the cavalry, they were attacked in the rear by that numerous body which had been kept on one side [in reserve], and numbers of their troops were slain by them; and a greater number would have been cut off, but for the closeness and firmness of the battle-array and order which they had formed that morning. They afterwards returned home in triumph, after having defeated their enemies. They had, however, committed one great mistake: when they had cleared the field of battle, by putting their enemies to flight, not to have remained that night in the camp; for, had they done so, there could not have been any dispute as to their having the name and renown of having gained the victory. As for the President and the Earl of Clanrickard, they and the descendants of Donnell Mac Sweeny (who had not fled from their enemies on that day), with a party of their soldiers, remained in the camp that night. They afterwards stopped to search for and inter their slain relatives and friends, and to relieve the wounded throughout the field of slaughter. Little Patrick Cusack was slain in this battle on the side of the English, and his death was generally lamented;

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or forests. The noun ꞅꞃaoıġıl signifies "a scourge," and ꞅꞃaoıġleaḋ, which is a verbal noun formed from it, denotes, to flog, scourge, or beat severely.

ele náċ airiṁṫir. Ro fáccbaḋ ann don lſiṫ ele uáter mac Sſain mic maoilir a búrc dia ngoirṫi cluas le doininn, ⁊ Raġnall mac meic doṁnaill gallócclaiġ, ⁊ dá mac eóin Eireannaiġ dá ċonsapal do ċloinn ndoṁnaill na halban. Do fáccbad ann líon díríṁe amaille riú sin derennchaiḃ dalbanċoiḃ, do cloinn ndoṁnaill, do cloin truiḃne, ⁊ do luċt lſnaṁna búrcaċ. An dar lár an slóġ síos lár ro sraoíneaḋ ina mbaoí rſmpa, ⁊ fris nár coṫaicċeaḋ an caṫlaṫair ar aca fſin baoí buaiḋ na tſccṁala, ⁊ dar lár na tiġearnaḋaiḃ ro an is in ffoslongport in oiḋċe sin ar forra féin ro ba dir clú an ṁaḋma do ḃeiṫ.

Slóicċeaḋ lá hiarla urṁuṁan hi ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so .i. lá tomas mac Semais mic piarais ruaiḋ tar siúir siar do ċliú máil mic ucchġaine i nuiḃ conaill gaḃra, ⁊ do ciarraiġe luaċra, ní ro airis gur ġaḃ ⁊ gur ḃris dún lóiċ ós lſṁain i ndſirsceart cóicciḋ conraí mic dáire. Fuair braiġde ⁊ édala ioṁḋa don turus sin, ⁊ do ḟill hi ffriṫing na conaire céḋna gan troid gan taċar, ⁊ bá sſḋ fó deara dósoṁ sin, clann iarla dearṁuṁan do ḃſiṫ hilláiṁ hillonndain, ⁊ Semus mac muiris ina aon dḟine i nacchaiḋ gall ⁊ gearaltaċ, ⁊ an tír uile ag cur ina aghaiḋ, ⁊ fáṫ ele ar naċ ffuair an tiarla tſccṁáil ar baoí congnaṁ slóiġ na banríoġna aicce ar an turus sin.

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[s] *Cluas-le-doininn*, i. e. ear to the tempest.

[t] *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ugaine*, i. e. the division of Mal, son of Ugaine More, Monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3619.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 38. This was the name of a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and situated between the hill of Knockany and the mountain of Slieve Reagh.—See note on Beal-atha-na-nDeise, under the year 1579, where it is shewn that the ford of Athneasy, on the Morning Star River, near the village of Elton, in the barony of Coshlea, is in the very centre of this river. See also note [d], under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra*.

[u] *Dun-Loich*, now Dunlow Castle, on the River Leamhain, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note [y], under the year 1215, p. 188, *supra*, and the Ordnance map of Kerry, sheets 65.

[v] *The province of Curoi, the son of Daire.*—This was a name for Desmond, or South Munster, extending, according to Keating, from Bealach Chonglais, close to Cork, to Luimneach, and to the western coast of Ireland.—See Haliday's edition of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 135.

[w] In this year the following Irish chieftains made their submissions by indenture, namely, Brian, son of Cahir, son of Art Kavanagh of Ballyanne, in the county of Wexford; Mac Vaddock of the same county, who was head of a sept of the Mac Murroughs; Mac Edmond Duff, of the same county; Mac Damore, or Mac David More, of the same county, head of another sept of the Mac Murroughs, seated in the barony of Gorey; and O'Farrell Bane and O'Farrell Boy, of the county of Longford. The following documents, never before published, will shew the nature of their submission:

"This Indenture, made the 15th day of Marche, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^tie

and also Calvagh, the son of Turlough, son of John Carragh, and many others not enumerated. On the side of the Irish were slain Walter, the son of John, son of Meyler Burke, who was called Cluas-le-doininn[s], and Randal, the son of Mac Donnell Galloglagh; also the two sons of John Ereanagh, two constables of the Clann-Donnell of Scotland. There were also left [slain] here countless numbers of Irish and Scots of the Clann-Donnell, the Clann-Sweeny, and of the adherents of the Burkes. The Lower [northern] army, who had routed such of the forces as had given way, but who had not maintained the field, believed that in this rencounter the victory was theirs; while those lords who remained during the night in the camp considered that they alone were entitled to the fame of that victory.

A hosting was made in the autumn of this year by the Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, [and he marched] westwards across the Suir, by Cliu-Máil-mhic-Ugaine[t], into Hy-Connell-Gaura, and to Kerry Luachra; (and) he never halted until he took and demolished Dun-Loich[u], on the River Leamhain, in the south of the province of Curoi, the son of Daire[v]. On this expedition he obtained hostages and spoils; and he returned home by the same road without receiving battle or opposition. The reason that he received none was, that the sons of the Earl of Desmond were [then] in prison in London; and James Mac Maurice, the only person of his tribe who was opposed to the English and to the Geraldines, was [himself] opposed by the whole country. Another reason why the Earl met no resistance was, that he had the assistance of the Queen's army on this expedition[w].

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of thone parte,-and Bryane M^c Cahir M^c Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slaght Dirmod Lawdarage, for and on behalfe of himselfe and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said Baronies of Ballyan, S^t Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh Slew boye, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaghe, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Bryane M^c Cahir, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lord Deputie, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie, the same to be given back by letters patents to be held by them and their heires for ever, at the yearly rent to be reserved in the said patents, but to be free from the bonaghte accustomed to be paid to the Queen's Galloglasses in discharge of which they are to pay 52 markes yearly."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June,

AOIS CRIOST, 1571.

Aoís Criost, mile, cúicc céd, Seċtmogat, ahaon.

Mac Conmara tadcc mac conmeaḋa, mic conmara, mic Sſain, sóḋ a rainn ⁊ a ċarad do ċoṫucċaḋ, ⁊ a naṁad dfolṁucċaḋ ⁊ dfárucċaḋ décc, ⁊ a ṁac (Sſan) do ġabáil a ionaiḋ.

1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidny, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^tie^, of thone parte; and Theobald M^c^ Morish M^c^Vadick of Ballinecoill, in the countrey called Kensele, in the county of Wexford; Gerold M^c^ Theobald M^c^ Vadick, of Bally Carrowell; Gillepatrick Oge M^c^ Donyll Moile of the Cowill Ishill; Edmond M^c^ Donill Moile of Monynecrosse; Tirreloghe M^c^ Morighe of Ballinemone; Moriertagh buy M^c^ Fheilim of the Mengane; Shane Sharvey of the Cowill Ishill; Cahire M^c^ Morish of Ballynemolle; Donyll Rowe M^c^ Gerrald buy of Rossnenocke; Ffargananym M^c^Vadick of Ballybyne; Donyll M^c^ Gillepatrick of Ballaghedoroghe; Morighe M^c^ Gillepatrick of Ballagheclare; Thomas Eiree of Ballehedick; Owingarive of Clougheilleke; Edmond M^c^ Donyll Moill; Cahire M^c^ Geralde buy; Teige Ewillane; James M^c^ Donogh Ronoe; Morish M^c^ Ffallen; Donogh Riough; Cahire M^c^ Teige Oge; Owen M^c^ Shane; Moriertagh M^c^ Hughe; Cahire Row M^c^ Edmond; Henry Begge and Donogh Morighe, of the other parte.—Witnesseth that the said Theobald, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, & all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kensele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes payable to her Ma^tie^, heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxte Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^tie^, of thone parte; and Dermot M^c^ Edmund Duff of the Newtowne, in the countrey called Kensell, in the county of Wexford, and other the freeholders of the said contrey, of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Dermot M^c^ Edmund, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters patents given back, to be held at and under the yearly rent of six score markes, payable to her Ma^tie^, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 26th day of June, 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^tie^ of thone parte, and Phelim M^c^ Damore of Molliallesterne, in the country called Kinseele, in the county of Wexford; Cahire Madden of Killegrine; Morighane Piperre of the Parke;

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1571.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-one.

Mac Namara (Teige, the son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, who was son of John), supporter of his adherents and friends, and exterminator and destroyer of his enemies, died; and his son, John, took his place.

Donyll O'Dorane of Ballygerale; Rick fitz Symons of Ballyduff; Thom More of Roisse; Moriertaghe Meirregagh of Ballenskertane; Moriertagh Duff M^{c} Cahire of Collineculbu; Donyll duff M^{c} Teige rioughe of Bellynegame; Murrough buy of Ballyedane; Melaghlyn M^{c}. Tirrelagh of Kilbride; Edmond Riough of the O'Moklaghe; Conoghor M^{c} Walter of Monencle; Redmond M^{c} Lucas of Killone; Manus M^{c} Davyd of Ballyvadage; Caher M^{c} Art of Ballycamclone; Anthony Peppard of Ballinomenge; Cahire O Doran of Monanecholane; Edm. M^{c} Donel moyle of the Gurtine; Teige Riough of Ballyenacgerode; M^{c} Dallow of Ballycahill; Hugh M^{c} Art of Carranebrede, and Edm M^{c} Shane of Cloneredmounde, ffreehoulders, of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Phelim M^{c} Damore, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputie to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castles, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Kinseele. The same to be given back by letters patents, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 40 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 11th day of Feb. 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputie of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone part; and Ffaghnie O'Ferrall, otherwise called O'Ferrall bane of Tullie, in the county of Longford, somtyme called the countrye of the Annellie; William ffitz Donell O'Ferrall of the Molt; John O'Fferrall of the Glane, Captayne of Williame's sept; Donell O'Fferrall of the Reene, now M^{c} Moroghe in tliewe; Moylaghlin O'Fferrall of Molenlegan, called M^{c} Hy og of Moythra; Ffellym boy O'Qwyne of the Brewne, called O'Coyne; Donill O'Fferrall of Kilgref, capten of Gillernewes sept, in the said countie, gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queen's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents free of bonnaght, to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes, payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors. And for lacke of money the same to be paid in Kyne, as the same Kyne shall be worth and sold in the markets of Athboy and Navan."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

"This Indenture, made the 10th day of Feb., 1570, betwyxt the Right Honorable Sir Henrie Sidney, Knt. lord Deputye of Ireland, for and on behalfe of the Queene's most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Faghnie O'Ferrall, other-

An cioṁsóccaċ Tomas mac Sẜain cẜnd coṁairle gall Ereann fear ro ḃaoí fo ṫrí ina ḟior ionaid riġ i nErinn décc.

Mag gormain Maoíleaċlainn mac tomáis mic maoíleaċlainn duiḃ tógḃálaiġ tróġ, ⁊ tiġe naoíḋeaḋ décc.

Semus mac Muiris do ġabail ċille moceallócc, ⁊ ní dáilġẜs a hionnṁais, nó a hiolṁaoíne gér ḃó hiolarḋa a hedála aċt fó bíṫ bá hionaḋ oireaċtais, ⁊ ba tulaċ turleime do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do ġẜraltaċaiḃ lé hacchaiḋ Shemais do ġrés. Do radaḋ uarḋúrsccaḋ náṁat for an luċt báttar go sóinṁeaċ suan ċodaltaċ in urṫosaċ oiḋċe lá mẜrġarraḋ cloinne Suiḃne ⁊ cloinne síthiġ báttar hi ccaoíṁṫeaċt Semais mic muiris ria nuair tẜrte ar a ḃarac go mbáttar ag roinn óir, airgit ⁊ iolṁaoíne, ⁊ séd soṁaoíneaċ, ná haidéṁaḋ an taṫair dia eiḋre, nó an ṁaṫair dia hinġin an lá riaṁ. Ro bás dna leó fri hẜḋ trí lá ⁊ teora noiḋċe ag cos gaċ earnaile ionnṁusa ⁊ uasail earraḋ, ċuaċ, ⁊ ċorn ccuṁdaiġṫe for grẜgaiḃ, ⁊ eoċaiḃ fó ċoilltiḃ ⁊ fó ḟẜḋaiḃ eaṫarlaċ, ⁊ araill ele go hincleiṫe do ṡaicchiḋ a ccarat, ⁊ a ccoiccele. Do bẜrtsat iaram troimnéll teineaḋ ⁊ dlúṫḃrat doḃarḋa duiḃċiaċ dars an mbaile iaram iar mbrisẜḋ ⁊ iar mblaiḋrébaḋ a cuṁdaiġẜḋ cloċ ⁊ claraḋ

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wise called O'Ferrall of the Pallice, in the county of Longford, some time called the country of the Annalie; Kedagh O'Fferrall of Raharewy; Fargus O'Ferrall of the Bawne; Edmond O'Ferrall of Crieduff; Iriel O'Ferrall, son to the said O'Ferrall of the Mornyne; Teige Duffe Mc Cormucke of the Killincriebote; Cormock Mc Rory O'Ferrall of the Camace; Bryan Mc Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge; Shane Mc Gerrote O'Ferrall of the Cargin; Tirrelage O'Bardan of Dromhishen; William O'Bardan of the same; Rory Mc Rosse O'Ferrall of Killmacshane; Gerold Mc Owen O'Ferrall of Durey; Teige boy O'Ferrall of Tirlyken; Irriell Mc William O'Ferrall of Ballerohan; Brian Mc Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge; Murrough Mc Donnell O'Ferrall of Athey-donell; Rosse Mc Donnell O'Ferrall of Ballywringham; Murroughe Mc Teige O'Ferrall Bealclare, called Mc Hebbard O'Ferrall of Dwelyne; Murugh Mc Connycke O'Ferrall of Corilaghan; Rowry Mc Gerrott O'Ferrall of Clonfowre; Teige duf O'Ferrall of the same; Conall Mc Shane O'Fferrall of Dromed; Gillarnew Mc Ffaughnie O Ferrall of Raclyne; Cowle Mc Hebbard O Fferrall of Belalyene; Ffelem Mc Donell O'Fferrall of Keraunkeyll; Concor Mc Rosse O Ferrall of Cassellbage; Hibbard Mc Rosse O Fferrall of Ffurbeill; Teige Mc Moriartye O'Ferrall of Carryll; Jeffery oge O'Ferrall of Cerownagerake; Moriaughtaughe Mc Edmond O'Fferrall of Lynery; Howe Mc Dontay O'Fferrall of Carigwyn; Shane Mc Donell O'Fferrall of the Corcy; Felim Owyn of the Brewn; Breyn Queyn of Acwranake; Jeffery Qwyn of Heasdowffe; William Mc Donkaye O'Fferrall of Dermore; Donell Mc Calle of Croilaght in said county gent. of the other partie.—Witnesseth that the said Faghnie O'Ferrall, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree and condescend to and with the said lorde

Cusack[x] (Thomas, son of John), head of the counsel of the English of Ireland, who had been thrice Viceroy of Ireland, died.

Mac Gorman (Melaghlin, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv), supporter of the indigent and of a house of hospitality, died.

James Mac Maurice[y] took Kilmallock[z], not from a desire of [obtaining] its riches and various treasures, though its riches were immense, but because it had always been the rendezvous and sally-port of the English and Geraldines [in their contests] against him[a]. Before sunrise[b] in the morning those who had gone to sleep happily and comfortably were aroused from their slumber by a furious attack made by the warlike troops of the Clann-Sweeny and Clann-Sheehy, who were along with James Mac Maurice; and they proceeded to divide among themselves its gold, silver, various riches, and valuable jewels, which the father would not have acknowledged to his heir, or the mother to her daughter, on the day before. They were engaged for the space of three days and nights in carrying away the several kinds of riches and precious goods, as cups and ornamented goblets, upon their horses and steeds, to the woods and forests of Etharlach[c], and sending others of them privately to their friends and companions. They then set fire to the town, and raised a dense, heavy cloud, and a black, thick, and gloomy shroud of smoke about it, after they had torn down and demolished its houses of stone and wood; so that Kilmallock

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Deputy to surrender and give up in the Queene's most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called the Annalie. The same to be given back by letters patents to be held at and under the yearly rent of 200 markes payable to her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successors, but to be free of bonnaght."

"(Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.)"

[x] *Cusack.*—See note [y], under the year 1552, p. 1526, *supra.*

[y] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[z] *Kilmallock.*—See note [c], under the year 1412, p. 809, *supra.* This town is called the Balbec of Ireland by some enthusiastic, but ignorant or dishonest, popular writers; but the remains of the castles, houses, walls, &c., shew that there is no building there older than the thirteenth century (many of them still more modern), except, perhaps, a part of one round tower, which may be as old as the eleventh century.

[a] *Him.*—In the original it is "James," which is cumbersome and not to be imitated.

[b] *Before sunrise,* ria nuair teirte.—The word teirt is explained "sunrise" by O'Reilly; and in Cormac's Glossary it is explained "*tertia hora.*"

[c] *Etharlach,* now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a beautiful valley situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, and about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

gur bó haitte ⁊ gur ḃó haḋḃa do ċonaiḃ allta aill moċeallócc iar gaċ náinſr baoí innte gó sin.

Presidēnt Saxanaċ do ṫeaċt ór cſnd dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan i nearraċ na bliaḋna so, Sir Seon Parroit a ainm. Báttar lais iomat long ⁊ laoiḋſng, céd, ⁊ cairtínſḋ. Ro ġaḃsat urraḋa, ⁊ uasal ċoḋnaċ, tiġſrna, ⁊ toíseaċ an tíre fó céḋóir lais, geiḃitt dna aṁais ⁊ earurraḋa luċt tuillme, ⁊ tuarusdail an tire lá Semas gion go mbaoí dia dún ararsaiḃ aicce aċt caislén na mainge namá. Ro ḟóccair an Presidēnt for fearaiḃ muṁan teaċt go líonṁar lérṫionoilte ina dóċum co na lóintiḃ fſin leó lé haġaiḋ caisléin na mainge im ḟéil eóin ar cciond. Do rónaḋ fairrioṁ sin, ⁊ ro gabsat ag iomsuiḋe an ḃaile ó ḟéil eóin go mſḋón foġaṁair, ⁊ ní ro ċarmnaiġ ní dóiḃ ar ní ro ġabsat an baile an bliaḋain sin. Téit an Presidēnt co corcaiġ, ⁊ ro sgaoilsiot fir muṁan dia ttiġiḃ.

Ro fógraḋ cúirt fri hſḋ oċt lá ndécc lá Presidēnt ċúicciḋ connaċt Sir eduard Phitun hi mainistir innsi do ċſrtuccaḋ, ⁊ do ċſndsuccaḋ dál ccais, ⁊ uaċtair ċonnaċt fó ḟéil Patraicc na bliaḋna so. Tánaicc trá an Presidēnt go marcsluaġ mſrḋa ⁊ go saiġdiuiriḃ soineaṁlaiḃ, uair ro ba cuiṁneaċ lais an eiccſndail i mbaoí lá dál ccais an bliaḋain roiṁe, ⁊ baoí gaċ laoí re hſḋ na noċt lá ndécc reṁráite ag coiccſrt reċt ⁊ riaġla, ⁊ ag ionnarbaḋ éccora ⁊ indlicchiḋ. Do beart iarla tuaḋmuṁan concoḃar mac donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain a duthaiġ ⁊ a ṫiġearnas don Presidēnt i níc an indlicchiḋ do róine sair feaċt riamh ⁊ ó na baoí occa ar a ċomus dia ḃailtiḃ aċt an maġ ó mbrſcáin do rad dó é ḃeós go mbaoí an maġ, bunraite, an clár mór ⁊ cluain raṁada ar láiṁ an Phresidēnt ag fáġḃáil an tíre dó, ⁊ rucc braiġde gaċa hurraiḋ dá mbaoí hi ttuaḋmuṁain lais go haṫ luain. Níor ḃó hurusa

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[d] *Wolves*, literally "wild dogs, or dogs of the wood." Wolves were very numerous in Ireland at this period, and for more than a century later. Philip O'Sullevan mentions, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, that, after the battle of Kinsale, the hungry wolves sallied from the woods to attack the men who were weak with hunger. There was a native Irish wolf killed at Waringstown, in the county of Down, in the year 1700; and about the same year a Cormac O'Neill is said by tradition to have shot the last of the wolves of Glenshane, in the townland of Sheskinnamaddy, parish of Dungiven, and county of Londonderry. The last native wolf of Ireland was seen in the mountains of Kerry, in the year 1720.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 450.

[e] *James.*—He was the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl of Des-

became the receptacle and abode of wolves[d], in addition to all the other misfortunes up to that time.

In the spring of this year an English President, Sir John Perrott, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster. He had many ships and barques, companies and captains. The chiefs, noble rulers, lords, and dynasts of the country joined him at once; but the soldiers, insurgents, the mercenaries and retained troops of the country sided with James[e], though, of (all) his fortified residences, he retained Caislen-na-Mainge[f] only. The President commanded the men of Munster to muster all their forces, and, providing their own provisions, to come to him on the ensuing festival of St. John, for the purpose of besieging Caislen-na-Mainge. They did so at his command, and continued besieging the castle from the festival of St. John to the middle of autumn; but their efforts proved fruitless, for they did not take the castle that year. The President (upon this) went to Cork, and the men of Munster departed for their respective homes.

On the festival of St. Patrick in this year, the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, issued a proclamation for holding a court during eighteen days in the monastery of Ennis[g], [to devise measures] to set to rights and reduce the Dal-Cais and [the inhabitants of] Upper Connaught[h]. The President, mindful of the perilous position in which he had been placed in the preceding year by the Dal-Cais, went attended by a strong body of cavalry and stout soldiers; and he was occupied for the eighteen days before mentioned in establishing laws and regulations, and abolishing injustice and lawlessness. The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien) gave up his country and his lordship to the President, as an atonement for the lawless act which he had formerly committed against him, and gave up to him Magh O'mBreacain[i], the only one of his (former) towns then in his possession; so that the towns of Magh [O'mBreacain], Bunratty, Claremore, and Clonroad, were in the possession of the President, on his leaving the territory; and he carried hostages from every chieftain in Thomond along with him to Athlone.

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mond, and was at this period the chief leader of the disaffected Geraldines of Desmond.

Caislen-na-Mainge, i. e. the castle of the River Mang, now Castlemaine, in the county of Kerry.

[g] *Ennis*, a town in the county of Clare, which the English made at this period a part of the province of Connaught.

[h] *Upper Connaught*, i. e. South Connaught, i. e. the Earl of Clanrickard and his adherents.

[i] *Magh O'mBreacain*, i. e. the plain of Ibrickan,

a ríoṁ an do radaḋ dó do ċédaiḃ bó ó ṫuaḋṁuṁain ré hſḋ an dá ḃliaḋan baoí na President occa.

Sſan mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic diarmada baoí na ua seaċnasaiġ o ḃás a aṫar gus an mbliaḋain si, Ro bſnaḋ an tainm sin ⁊ gort innsi guaire de la dearḃraṫair a aṫar .i. diarmaid riaḃach mac diarmada ar bá heisiḋe bá sinnsear ann iar ffír.

AOIS CRIOST, 1572.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, Seaċtmoġatt, adó.

Airdesscop tuama Criostoir boidicin décc, ⁊ a aḋlacaḋ i ngaillim.

Espucc cille fionnaḃraċ, Sſan ócc mac Sſain mic aṁlaoiḃ uí niallain fſr foircſtail brſiṫre dé décc, ⁊ a aḋnacal hi ccill ḟionnaḃraċ budein.

Mairgreg ingſn conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain bſn lán dfélé dionnracus, do ċonnla, do ċrabaḋ, do ġloine, ⁊ do gſnmnaiġeċt décc.

Tiġearna déiseaċ .i. Muiris mac gearailt, mic Sſain mic gearoit mic Semuis mic gearóid iarla décc, ⁊ a braṫair .i. Semus doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Sſan mac tomais mic Riocaird oicc, mic uillicc ruaiḋ, mic uillicc an ḟíona do ḃaḋaḋ isin suca.

henrí ó craiḋen cſndaiġe saiḋḃir soconaiġ dioċtar connaċt déġ.

Eoġan ruaḋ mac fearġail mic doṁnaill ruaiḋ mic an ḃaird, Muiris ballaċ mac concoicccriċe mic diarmada uí ċléiriġ, ⁊ Mac uí Mhóirin do ċrochaḋ lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan concoḃar mac donnchaiḋ, ⁊ robdar saoite hi sſnċus, ⁊ i ndán an muiris ⁊ an teoġan remraite, ⁊ ro ba daṁna aoire, ⁊ easċcaoíne don iarla an feillġnioṁ ísin.

Eoin mac colla, mic doṁnaill, mic eocċain mic doṁnaill décc.

Fóccra ċuirte do ṫaḃairt la President ċúiccid ċonnaċt Sir édnard Phitun im ḟel Patraicc i ngaillim dá raiḃe fo ċuṁaċtaiḃ na bainrioġna

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now Moigh, or Moymore, a townland situated near Milltown Malbay, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.

[k] *John, son of Gilla-Duv.*—He was John, the son of Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach,* pp. 377, 378.

[l] *Gort-Insi-Guaire,* i. e. the field or enclosure of Guaire's holm, or island, now the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

It would not be easy to enumerate all the hundreds of kine that were given to the President during the two years that he remained in Thomond.

John, son of Gilla-Duv[k], son of Dermot, who had been the O'Shaughnessy from [the time of] the death of his father to this year, was deprived of that title, and also of Gort-Insi-Guaire[l], by his father's brother, Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, for he was the senior in reality.

PERMANENT

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1572.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-two.

The Archbishop of Tuam, Christopher Bodkin, died, and was interred at Galway.

The Bishop of Kilfenora (John Oge, the son of John, son of Auliffe O'Niallain[m]), teacher of the Word of God, died, and was interred in Kilfenora itself.

Margaret, daughter of Conor, the son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, a woman full of hospitality, integrity, piety, purity, and chastity, died.

The Lord Desies, i. e. Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John, who was son of Garrett, who was son of James, who was son of Garrett the Earl[n], died; and his brother, James, was appointed to his place.

John, the son of Thomas, son of Richard Oge, son of Ulick Roe, son of Ulick of the Wine, was drowned in the [River] Suck.

Henry O'Craidhen[o], a rich and affluent merchant of Lower Connaught, died.

Owen Roe, the son of Farrell, son of Donnell Roe Mac Ward; Maurice Ballagh, the son of Cucogry, son of Dermot O'Clery; and the son of O'Moirin, were hanged by the Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough). The Maurice and Owen aforesaid were learned in history and poetry; and this treacherous act was the cause of satire and malediction to the Earl.

John, the son of Colla, son of Donnell, son of Owen Mac Donnell, died.

A proclamation was issued by the President of the province of Connaught, Sir Edward Phiton, about the festival of St. Patrick, respecting a court to be

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[m] *O'Niallain*, now *anglice* Nealan, or Neylan.

[n] *The Earl*, i. e. of Desmond.

[o] *O'Craidhen*, now *anglice* Crean. Andrew Crean Lynch, Esq., of the county of Mayo, is the present head of this family. His paternal name is Crean, not Lynch.

ó luimneaċ go sligeaċ. Tangattar fon togairm sin iarla cloinne Riocaird co na ċloinn .i. uilleacc ⁊ Sſan go maiṫiḃ a muintire ⁊ Slioċt Riocaird óicc a búrc, ⁊ Mac uilliam ioċtair .i. Sſan aburc mac oiluerais mic Sſain go mbúrcaċaiḃ ioċtaraċaiḃ hi maille fris ⁊ dálccais co na ccoiṁtionol. Iar ttoċt dóiḃ i ccſnd an ṗresident go gailliṁ, ad ċualattar dá mac iarla cloinne Riocaird uillſcc ⁊ Sſan forccaḋ sccéoill eiccin tres ro oṁnuiġriot an President ⁊ ro élaiḋsſt co hinċlſṫe ar an mbaile. Aṁail at ċualaiḋ an Presidens an ní sin ro gaḃaḋ maiṫe cloinne riocaird lais, ⁊ ro ḟaccaiḃ illaiṁ isin mbaile iad, ⁊ luiḋ fſin ⁊ an tiarla (aṫair na cloinne sin) fo rest lais go háṫluain, ⁊ as siḋe go haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃ an ṫiarla ann, ⁊ soais fein do riḋisi go haṫluain. Od ċualattar clann an iarla an ní sin tuccattar esḟuaccra daṁsaiḃ ⁊ daor tuarasdail na coiccríoċ ccoṁḟoccas toċt gan ċairde ina ndoċum. Ro fregraḋ go nſiṁlſscc lá cloinn truibne uaċtair ⁊ ioċtair ċonnaċt ⁊ la cloinn ndoṁnaill gallócclaċ (go nil ċédaiḃ albanaċ araon riú) an togairm ísin Ria siú ráinicc leósiḋe tionol go haon ṁaiġin. Rucc an President a ḋiorma slóiġ ⁊ saiġdiúiriḋe lais go gailliṁ, ⁊ rucc ordanás ⁊ eirġe amaċ na gaillṁe lais go hachaḋ na niuḃar .i. baile cloinne doṁnaill uí flaiṫbſrtaiġ, ⁊ bá he Murchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc uí ḟlaiṫḃſrtaiġ baoí agá ṫarraing ar an turus sin. Ro fáccbaḋ dias do slioċt doṁnaill uí ḟlaiṫbſrtaiġ i ttimċeall an ḃaile, Ro lſiṫ brisſḋ ⁊ ro lán gaḃaḋ an baile lar an PResident iar sin, ⁊ ro ḟágaiḃ an ṁéid baoí slán de ar láiṁ Murchaiḋ na ttuaġ uí ḟlaiṫbſrtaiġ. Do ḟill an President tra go gailliṁ tré cloinn Riocaird, ⁊ tre uiḃ maine gan troid gan taċar go rainicc co háṫ luain.

Iar ttionol na soċraiḋe réṁraiṫe do ṡaiġiḋ cloinne an iarla ar gaċ aird ro cſngailriot, ⁊ ro ḋaingniġriot féin, ⁊ Mac uilliam búrc re roile .i. Sſan mac oiluerais, ⁊ bá hé céd ní do rónsat iar sin a bſiṫ acc brisſḋ tor ttaoḃ-

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[p] *Of all those.*—An English writer would say it thus: "The President of Connaught, Sir Edward Fitton, issued a proclamation about the festival of St. Patrick, commanding all those who were submissive to the Queen, in the region extending from Limerick to Sligo, to attend a court at Galway."

[q] *Who were under the authority*, literally, "under the power." The meaning is, all who were obedient to the laws of the Queen.

[r] *The Lower Burkes*, i. e. the northern Burkes, seated in the county of Mayo.

[s] *Achadh-na-n-iubhar*, i. e. the field of the yews, now Aughnanure, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilcummin, barony of Moycullen, and county of Gal-

held at Galway of all those[p] who were under the authority[q] of the Queen, from Limerick to Sligo. At this summons came the Earl of Clanrickard and his sons, Ulick and John, with the chiefs of their people; the descendants of Richard Oge Burke; the Lower Mac William, i. e. John Burke, the son of Oliver, son of John, together with the Lower Burkes[r]; and the Dal-Cais, with their adherents. Upon their arrival before the President in Galway, the two sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, heard some rumour, on account of which they dreaded the President, and privily fled from the town. When the President heard of this fact, he made prisoners of the chieftains of Clanrickard, and left them in durance in the town; and he himself, with the Earl (the father of the two already referred to, whom he had arrested), proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Dublin, where he left the Earl, and (then) he himself returned again to Athlone. As soon as the sons of the Earl heard of that affair, they ordered the soldiers and mercenaries of the neighbouring territories to repair to them without delay. That summons was promptly responded to by the Clann-Sweeny of Upper and Lower Connaught, and by the Clann-Donnell Galloglagh (who had many hundreds of Scots along with them). Before [however] they had time to assemble together, the President took his forces and soldiers with him to Galway, and carried with him the ordnance and rising-out of that town to Achadh-na-n-iubhar[s], the castle of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty; and it was Murrough-na-dtuagh, the son of Teige O'Flaherty, that induced him to go on this expedition. Two of the sons of Donnell O'Flaherty were left about [i. e. in care of] the castle. The President, after having half destroyed the castle, took complete possession of it, and left such part of it as remained undestroyed to Murrough-na-dtuagh O'Flaherty. He then returned to Galway, and passed through Clanrickard and Hy-Many to Athlone, without receiving battle or opposition.

After the aforesaid forces had gathered from all quarters to the sons of the Earl, they and Mac William Burke (John, the son of Oliver) entered into and confirmed a league with each other; and the first thing that they did after that was to set about demolishing the white-sided towers and the strong castles of

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way. For an interesting description of this castle by Mr. Petrie, see the *Irish P. Journal*, Dublin, 1841, page 1; see also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman, page 54, note [g].

ġeal, ⁊ caislén ccomdaingſn cloinne riocaird go ro brisid bailte an tire ó ṡionainn go boirinn leó genmota uathaḋ. Ro hairccead leó iar sin etir Shuca ⁊ Sionann ⁊ na fſda, ⁊ gaċ aon agá mbaoí báiḋ no rann lé gallaiḃ go dorus aṫa luain. Areaḋ do ḋeaċattar iaraṁ laiṁḋſs ré sionainn soir gaċ ndíreaċ go sliaḃ baġna na ttuaṫ, ⁊ anonn do ċalaḋ na hangaile go ro loiscciot áṫ liacc. Ro gaḃsat ag dóḋ ⁊ acc díoláiṫriuccaḋ ag ionḋraḋ, ⁊ acc orccain gaċa baile go rangattar i niarṫar miḋe. Roba dioḃsiḋe an Muilſnd cſrr ⁊ ar siḋe go dorus aṫa luain go ro loiscciot a mbaoí ó ḋroiċſt anonn don ḃaile. Arreaḋ lottar iaraṁ don taoḃ ṫall go dealḃna megcoċláin, ⁊ tar a nais go síol nanmchaḋa, ⁊ ní ro ḟáccaiḃsiot toíseaċ tuaiṫe ó eaċtġe go droḃaoís nar ċuirsiot a naon rann coccaiḋ friú don ċur sin. Ro briseaḋ leo ballaḋa baile aṫa an ríoġ, ⁊ a ṫiġe cloċ, ⁊ a ċaistiall ⁊ ro ṁursat an baile co nár ḃó hurusa a aiṫḋénaṁ go haimsir imċſn dia nſs. Do cuas leó fó ḋí i niarṫar ċonnaċt daimḋeóin muintire na gaillṁe, ⁊ na Saiġdiuiriḋe Saxanaċ ro ḟáccaiḃ an President ag congnaṁ bardaċta an ḃaile, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ leó caiptin na saiġdiúir saxanaċ sin ag an doras iarṫaraċ don ḃaile, ⁊ bá daiṁḋeoin muintire flaiṫbſrtaiġ ḃeos do ḋeaċattar an dá uair sin don tír ⁊ ní ḃaoí conair aca acc dol ⁊ ag teaċt aċt tré áṫ tíre hoiléin namá, ⁊ do rónsat creaċa ⁊ oirccne aiḋḃle ar Murchaḋ ó flaiṫḃeartaiġ gaċ uair aca sin. Ḃáttar tra clánn an iarla aṁlaiḋ sin ó ḋeireaḋ earraiġ go mſḋon foġamair ag coṁlot na ccſndaḋaċ, ⁊ ag milleaḋ gaċ nſiṫ ro ḟéḋsat im ġallaiḃ, ⁊ imo ranntoiḃ gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal arċſna. Areaḋ ro ċinnsiot comairle aṫa cliaṫ, ⁊ maiṫe gall an tiarla do léccaḋ amaċ fó ṡíḋ, ⁊ ċairdine ós cionn a criċe ⁊ a ḟſrainn, ⁊ do ċſndruccaḋ a ċloinde, ⁊ táinicc dna dia ṫír hi ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so ro ċſndraiġ a ċland, ⁊ ro léiccsiot scaoíleaḋ dá naṁsaiḃ ar níc a ttuillṁę ⁊ a ttuarastail friú. Ḃaí din Semus mac muiris mic an iarla máraon lé cloinn iarla cloinne riocaird ar na himṫeaċtaiḃ sin ag

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[t] *Towns*, i. e. castles.

[u] *The Feadha*, i. e. Feadha Atha luain, O'Naghtan's territory, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, containing thirty quarters of land.—See note [o], under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra*.

[v] *Eastwards*, *recte*, north-eastwards.

[w] *Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath*, now Slieve Baun, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note [h], and the map to the same work on which the position of the mountain is shewn.

[x] *Caladh na h-Anghaile*, i. e. Callow of Annaly, a well-known district in the barony of Rathcline, and county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1411 and 1486.

Clanrickard; so that they destroyed the towns[t] of the territory, from the Shannon to Burren, except a few. Next, they plundered [the district lying] between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, and also the Feadha[u]; and pillaged every person who was on friendly terms, or in league with the English, as far as the gates of Athlone. They afterwards proceeded eastwards[v], keeping the Shannon on the right, directly to Sliabh-Baghna-na-dTuath[w], crossed over to Caladh-na-h-Anghaile[x], and burned Athliag[y]. They proceeded to burn, lay waste, plunder, and ravage every town, until they came to Westmeath. Among those was Mullingar, from whence they proceeded to the gate of Athlone, and burned that part of the town from the bridge outwards. Thence they proceeded to the other side [of the Shannon], into Delvin-Mac-Coghlan, and back to Sil-Anmchadha; and there was no chieftain of any district, from Slieve Echtge to Drobhaois, whom they did not induce to become their confederate of war. They destroyed the walls of the town of Athenry, and also its stone houses and its castle; and they so damaged the town that it was not easy to repair it for a long time after them. They passed twice into West Connaught, in despite of the people of Galway, and of the English soldiers left there by the President to assist in defending the town. And it was also against the will of the O'Flahertys that they went on these two occasions into the territory; and they had no road to pass through, when going or returning, excepting Ath-Tire-oilein[z]; and on each occasion they committed great plunders and depredations upon Murrough O'Flaherty. The sons of the Earl continued from the end of spring to the middle of autumn thus injuring the merchants, and destroying whatever they were able upon the English, and upon all their English and Irish adherents. The Council of Dublin and the chiefs of the English at last resolved to set the Earl at liberty, on terms of peace and friendliness, over his territory and lands, [on condition] that he should pacify his sons. The Earl accordingly returned to his country in the autumn of this year, and pacified his sons, who dismissed their hired soldiers, after having paid them their stipend and wages. During these enterprises, James, the son of Maurice, son of the

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[y] *Athliag*, now Baile-Atha-liag, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough.

[z] *Ath-Tire-Oilein*, i. e. the ford of Terryland, on the river Gaillimh, near the town of Galway.—See note [p], under the year 1560, p. 1582, *supra*.

iomḟuireaċ lé halbanċaiḃ do br̄iṫ lais i ngearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ as diairn̄íḋ a ffuair an Sémus sin do ġaibṫiḃ ⁊ do ġérguasaċtaiḃ dearbaiḋ bíḋ ⁊ codalta ar uathaḋ sluaiġ ⁊ ar b̄g mbuiḋne ó gallaiḃ ⁊ ó gaoiḋealaiḃ dá cuicciḋ muṁan an ḃliaḋain si.

Presidens dá ċóicciḋ muṁan do suiḋe lé haghaiḋ caislén na mainge isin samraḋ do ṡonnraḋ, ⁊ slóiġ da ċóicciḋ muṁan etir gallaiḃ ⁊ gaoiḋealaiḃ, ⁊ bailtiḃ móraiḃ, co na nordanas, co na brúdar, ⁊ co na luaiḋe. Báttar tra tionól sleaċta eoġain ṁóir uile isin ffoslongport sin. Baí ann mac muiris ciarraiġe .i. tomas mac emainn, battar ann dna barraiġ ⁊ róisdiġ, baoí an troċraide sin uile ré h̄ḋ ráiṫe hi fforbais imon mbaile, ⁊ ro gabaḋ leo hé fo ḋeóiḋ do díṫ bíḋ, ⁊ nír ḃó dearbaiḋ cosanta itir, ⁊ bá ar ḋáiġ fóirithne albanaċ do br̄iṫ gus an mbaile baí Semus hi ffoċair cloinne an iarla amail reṁebertmar.

Mortlaḋ ṁór ar ḋaoiniḃ ⁊ ar c̄ṫraiḃ an bliaḋain si.

AOIS CRIOST, 1573.

Aois Criost, míle, cuicc céd, Seċtmoġat, a trí.

Doṁnaċ initte, ⁊ fél bríġde for aon lo an bliaḋain si, Sanais iar ccáiscc ⁊ deasgabail in earraċ, ⁊ bá Maċtnaḋ mór lá cáċ inn sin.

Mac ailin .i. giolla espcoip mac giolla espcoip an taon mac gaoiḋil as luġa do bolc i nalbain décc.

Mag craiṫ uilliam mac aenġais ollaṁ dal ccais lé dán saoí suaḋaṁail i nealaḋain, ⁊ hi mbruġaċus décc.

Donnchaḋ riaḃaċ mac taiḋcc uí ċeallaiġ do écc.

Iarla saxanaċ do ṫeaċt os c̄nd ċóicciḋ ulaḋ hi ffoġmar na bliaḋna so .i. iarla óf esex a ċoṁainm, ⁊ a ḋol do ċoṁnaiḋe go carraicc feargusa, ⁊

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[a] *Caislen-na-Mainge*, i. e. Castlemaine, on the River Maine, or Mang, in the county of Kerry.

[b] *Race of Eoghan Mor*, i. e. the race of Eoghan Mor, the eldest son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster in the second century. The chief of these were the Mac Carthys, O'Sullivans, O'Callaghans, O'Keeffes, O'Mahonys, O'Donovans, O'Donohoes, &c. &c.

[c] *The festival of St. Bridget*, i. e. the 1st day of February.

[d] *Mac Allen*, i. e. the head of the Campbells, who is still called Mac Allen More by the Highlanders.

[e] *The Earl of Essex*. He was Walter Devereux

Earl [of Desmond], was along with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, awaiting to bring the Scots with him into the territory of the Geraldines; and it is impossible to relate all the perils and great dangers, for want of food and sleep, which this James encountered (he having but few troops and forces), from the English and Irish of the two provinces of Munster in this year.

The President of the two provinces of Munster laid siege to Caislen-na-Mainge[a] in the summer of this year, having with him the forces of the two provinces of Munster, both English and Irish, and of the large towns, with their powder and lead. In this encampment were the muster of all the race of Eoghan-Mor[b], also Mac Maurice of Kerry, i. e. Thomas, the son of Edmond; also the Barrys and the Roches. This whole army continued besieging the castle for the space of three months, and finally took it, through the want of provisions, not at all for want of defence; and it was for the purpose of bringing Scottish auxiliaries to relieve the town that James was along with the sons of the Earl [of Clanrickard], as we have before stated.

There was a great mortality of men and cattle in this year.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1573.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-three.

Shrove-Sunday and the festival of St. Bridget[c] fell on the same day in this year. The day of the Annunciation occurred after Easter, and Ascension-day in the spring, which was a great wonder to all.

Mac Allen[d] (Gilla-Easpuig, the son of Gilla-Easpuig), by no means the least distinguished of the Gaels of Scotland, died.

Magrath (William, the son of Aengus), Ollav of Dal-Cais in poetry, a learned man, distinguished for his knowledge of the sciences and agriculture, died.

Donough Reagh, the son of Teige O'Kelly, died.

An English Earl, the Earl of Essex[e] by name, came [to Ireland] as President over the province of Ulster in the autumn of this year, and went to reside in

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who had been not long before made Earl of Essex. On the 9th of July this year the queen granted him, "si rebelles submoveret," the moiety of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Ferney, &c., in as unlimited a manner as if the O'Neills or Mac Mahons had no claim to these territories.

go cloinn aoḋa buiḋe. Brian mac feilim bacaiġ í neill na coḋnaċ ar trian congail, ⁊ ar cloinn aoḋa buiḋe an tan sin. Creaċa, ⁊ coinġlēca iomḋa do ṫēccṁail etir brian ⁊ an tiarla go feil Pattraicc ar cciontt.

Murchaḋ mac diarmada mic Murchaiḋ uí ḃriain do ṁarḃaḋ lá huillecc a búrc mac Riocaird mic uillic na ccēnd, ⁊ lá hua seaċnasaiġ .i. diarmaid riabhach mac diarmada mic uilliam, mic Sēain ḃuiḋe, ⁊ bá hé ua seaċnasaiġ ro imir laṁa fair. Gort innsi guaire do ḃuain dua ṡeaċnasaicc lá Sēan a burc a ndiogail ṁarbṫa a ḋearḃraṫar.

Semus mac muiris do ḃēiṫ acc coccaḋ ⁊ ag coingleic fri gallaiḃ an ḃliáḋain si co ro snaḋmaḋ siḋ etir essiuṁ ⁊ President dá ċúiccid muṁan san earraċ do ṡonnraḋ, ⁊ tánaic do ṁírḃuiliḃ dé, ⁊ do biṫin tremais, Iarla dēsmuṁan (gearoid mac Semais mic Sēain, ⁊ a braṫar .i. Sēan báttar illaiṁ i lonndain lé sé bliaḋna roiṁe sin) do léiccēn amaċ do ċēd ċomairle Shaxan, ⁊ a ṫeaċt hi ccuan aṫa cliaṫ. Ro gaḃaḋ an tiarla iaraṁ ⁊ ro congbaḋ fó riast isin mbaile hé, ⁊ ro léicceaḋ Sēan dḟéċain ḟásaigh ḟionnmuṁan, ⁊ dḟios a aṫarḋa, ⁊ na méide do ṁair dá luċt lēnaṁna.

President dá cuiccid muṁan co ḋol co saxaiḃ hi ttós in ḟoġṁair ar ccind iar ttecṫaḋ, ⁊ iar ttēndġabail an tíre, ⁊ iar bḟágḃáil maor, coṁairleaċ, ⁊ caiptíneaḋ uaḋa fēin os cēnd a stiúrṫa ⁊ a ḟḟollaṁnaiġṫe aṁail ro ba mian lé a ṁēnmain baḋéin. Rocaoíneaḋ an ceileabraḋ sin an President acc boċtaiḃ ag baintreabṫachaiḃ, ⁊ ag aos anffand anarraċta an tíre.

Fuair iaraṁ iarla desmuṁan elang ar eluḋ im ḟéil martain iar sin do nēṁṫoil na coṁairle gan ḟios gan airiucċaḋ dóiḃ go rainicc do siuḃal tri noiḋċe ó aṫ cliaṫ (go nuathaḋ ina ḟoċair) go gléṁēdon gēraltaċ. Ro fáilticċeaḋ fris an ttorċar flaṫa tánaic ann sin. Ar gar uair gur bó cédaċ conġaireaċ an tí tánaic ina uathaḋ don tír an tan sin. Ro hionnarbaḋ

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[f] *Trian-Chongail.*—This was the old name of Clannaboy, and, therefore, it is incorrect to connect the two names by an agus. It should be nó, or.

[g] *Who laid hands upon him*, i. e. who gave him his death-blow.

[h] *Gort-innsi-Guaire*, i. e. the holm, strath, or island of Guaire, a man's name, now Gort, a small town in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[i] *Precisely.*—This word is unnecessarily employed here. "At two o'clock precisely" is correct language, but "precisely in the spring" borders on the ludicrous. "Sometime in the spring of this year" is what is intended to be expressed.

Carrickfergus and in Clannaboy. At this time Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, was chief of Trian-Chongail[f] and Clannaboy; and many plundering attacks and conflicts took place between Brian and the Earl [from this time] to the festival of St. Patrick following.

Murrough, the son of Dermot, son of Murrough O'Brien, was slain by Ulick Burke, the son of Rickard, who was son of Ulick-na-gCeann, and O'Shaughnessy, i. e. Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, who was son of William, son of John Boy. O'Shaughnessy was the man who laid hands on him[g]. John Burke deprived O'Shaughnessy of Gort-insi-Guaire[h], in revenge of the killing of his kinsman.

James Mac Maurice continued warring and contending with the English in this year; but a peace was at last confirmed between him and the President of the province of Munster, precisely[i] in the spring; and it happened, through the miracles of God and the exertions of James, that the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and his brother, John[j], who had been in captivity in London for six years, were set at liberty by consent of the English Council; and they arrived in the harbour of Dublin. The Earl was taken, and put under arrest in the town; and John was permitted to visit the wilds of fair Munster, and to visit his patrimony and the surviving remnant of his followers.

The President of the two provinces of Munster went to England in the commencement of the following autumn, after having reconciled and subdued the country, and having left such superintendents, counsellors, and captains of his own people to direct and govern it, as were pleasing to his own mind. The departure of the President was lamented by the poor, the widows, the feeble, and the unwarlike of the country.

The Earl of Desmond found an opportunity of making his escape on the festival of St. Patrick following, against the will of the Council, and without their knowledge or notice; and he arrived, by three nights' walking (accompanied by a few), in the very midst of the Geraldines. The distinguished chief who had there arrived was made welcome; and he, who had arrived in the territory with only a few attendants, was soon surrounded by hundreds of troops.

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[j] *John.*—In this year Mr. John Tremain was sent over to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to make several inquiries, and, among others, "To know what is intended to be done with Desmond and his brother John, and how their creditors in England shall be paid."—See Cox's *Hib. Anglicana.*

lais fó ċſnd aon ṁíosa iaraṁ buannaḋa, ⁊ bardaḋa Saxanaċa báttar i ndúintibh ⁊ i ndaġbailtiḃ fſr muṁan uair bá ag an President co na saxancoiḃ baoí caonraiġe co na ccaislénaiḃ, baile na martra, ⁊ caislén na mainge. Ro gabaḋ iadsuiḋe co na mbardaiḃ las an iarla co nár ḟágaiḃ urra aitiġṫe aon baile fſrainn ó ċumar tri nuisce co bealaċ conglais, ⁊ ó ḃealaċ conglais co luimneaċ nár ċſnnsaiġ, ⁊ nár ċuir fó ḃſiṫ a ḃuannaḋ, ⁊ a ṁaor fó ċſnd na haon ṁíosa réṁraiṫe. Ro ḟócair a ccaḋas féin deacclais ⁊ dealaḋain, ⁊ ro ċuir na huird ina mionaḋaiḃ fſin do rſir dlicceaḋ an ṗapa aṁail ro ba dír.

Coccaḋ etir dal ccais baḋéin. Ba hiad báttar do ṫaoḃ don ċoccaḋ sin .i. doṁnall mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain. Clann donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain don leiṫ ele .i. an tiarla ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ aċt ní ḃaoí an tiarla fſin isin tír don ċur sin. Ro ḟás imrſsain etir ṫaḋcc mac conċoḃair, ⁊ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ baoí i naon rann gó sin ag congnamh lá doṁnall mac conċoḃair i nacchaid cloinne donnchaiḋ go ro sgarsat fria roile, ⁊ bá fri taḋcc mac conċoḃair do ronaḋ foṫa na himrſsna, ⁊ do ċóiḋ i rann a earccaratt .i. clann donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain i naghaiḋ a dearḃraṫar ḋoṁnaill mic conċoḃair, ⁊ taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ, ⁊ uaċtair tuaḋṁuṁan. Ro tionóileaḋ iaraṁ lá taḋcc mac conċoḃair (a ndíoġail a ḋíoṁḃa for taḋcc mac murchaiḋ) aṁsa ⁊ díḃeasccaiġ do ġallócclaċaiḃ gſraltaċ tar sionainn, ⁊ do bſrt lais iad do ċongnaṁ lá cloinn donnċaiḋ uí ḃriain go mbattar soċaiḋe ioṁḋa ina ḃfoċair do buitilerchaiḃ, ⁊ do cloinn tsuiḃne an tíre fſin .i. sliocht doṁnaill mic eóin meic suiḃne go soċraiḋe an iarla amaille le a ḋſrbraṫair lé toirrḋealḃaċ mac donnċaiḋ. Ar ann tangattar an troċraiḋe sin uile hi cſnn

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[k] *Caenraighe*, i. e. Kenry, a barony in the north of the county of Limerick.

[l] *Baile-na-martra*, now Castlemartyr, in the county of Cork.

[m] *As was right.*—See the History of the Geraldines by O'Daly, cc. 16, 17, 18. Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, that the Earl of Desmond, having promised upon his oath to be faithful to Her Majesty, was by the Lord Deputy put into the hands of the then Mayor of Dublin, with orders to provide him good accommodation, and to permit him to go abroad, upon his parole to return at noon and night; which, after having kept for about a fortnight, one day he told the Mayor that he desired to divert himself by hunting, and that he would see him at night; but that as soon as the Earl had got as far as Grange-Gorman, he changed his course, and so escaped, and retired to his own territories; that he was thereupon proclaimed a traitor, with a promise of one thousand pounds, sterling, and forty pounds pension, to any one who should bring him in alive, and five hundred pounds, sterling, and twenty pounds pension, to him that should

In the course of one month afterwards he expelled the English hirelings and warders who had been [stationed] in the fortresses and towns of the men of Munster, for the President and his Englishmen had possession of Caenraighe[k], with its castles, Baile-na-Martra[l], and Caislen-na-Mainge [Castlemaine]. These castles, with their warders, were taken by the Earl, so that by the end of the month he had not left a proprietor of a single townland, from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Bealach-Chonglais, and from Bealach-Chonglais to Limerick, whom he did not subdue and bring under the control of his bonaghtmen and stewards. He ordained that the Church and the men of science should be restored to the possession of their privileges; and he re-established the [religious] orders in their own respective places, according to the law of the Pope, as was right[m].

A war [broke out] among the Dalcassians themselves. On the one side, in this war, were Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough O'Brien, i. e. the Earl and Turlough; but the Earl himself was not in the country on that occasion. A contention arose between Teige, the son of Conor, and Teige, the son of Murrough, who had been till then united in assisting Donnell, the son of Conor, against the sons of Donough, so that they separated; and Teige, the son of Conor, who had given occasion to this quarrel, went over to the side of his enemies, namely, the sons of Donough O'Brien, in opposition to his own brother, Donnell, the son of Conor; Teige, the son of Murrough; and [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond. After this, Teige, the son of Conor (to wreak his vengeance upon Teige, the son of Murrough), gathered the soldiers and disaffected gallowglasses of the Geraldines, and brought them with him across the Shannon, to assist the sons of Donough O'Brien; and these were joined by numbers of the Butlers and of the Mac Sweenys of the territory, namely, the descendants of Donnell, the son of John Mac Sweeny, and by the forces of the Earl, with his brother, Turlough, the son of Donough. All these forces

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bring in his head. O'Daly, in his History of the Geraldines, c. 18, asserts, that the Earl of Desmond, on his arrival in the city of Dublin, was informed by a member of the Council, that a plot was laid for the ruin of the Geraldines, and that thereupon the Earl sent word to John and James, cautioning them on no terms to leave their territories; and that, having despatched this message, he himself soon after escaped from Dublin.

aroile acc ard na ccabócc bail a ttſid forgus isin muir. Ro ġluaiseadar iaraṁ do ḋioġail a nanffolaḋ for uaċtar tuaḋṁuṁan tre oirṫear ó ccormaic, ⁊ tré imliḃ ó ffſrmaic. Bá hé slad ⁊ ṡíreiġſṁ ⁊ iaċtaḋ na nanffann boí ag cur rabaḋ reampa in gaċ maiġin in ro ġabsat. Lottar iaraṁ tré cloċ ród coraḋ finne, ⁊ lá dorus innsi í ċuinn, ⁊ do ḃóṫar na mac ríoġ, ⁊ ruccsat drong dia ndaoínib faiḋḃ ⁊ édala a cill ingine baoíṫ, ⁊ nír ḃó hairrḋe buaḋa nó corccair do ḋál ccais sáruccaḋ na bannaoiṁe. Aseaḋ do ċuattar iaraṁ siar ttuaiḋ tré coiccriċ corcamruaḋ ⁊ bóirne. Ro léiccsiott scceimelta sccaoílte ar fud an tíre uaṫa gó ro teacclamaḋ leó creaċa an tíre uile ria nadhaiḋ go haon ṁaiġin. Ro ġabsat longport iaraṁ, ⁊ nír ḃó hionaḋ ċuṁsanta essiḋe lá hiaċtaḋ ⁊ lá hſiġmiḃ ban, ⁊ baintreabṫaċ ag accaoíne a nimneaḋ a ndeadhaiġ a ndíoġḃala. Od ċualaiḋ doṁnall mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ tadcc mac murchaiḋ an trom sluaġ sin do ṫoċt tairsiḃ ro ṫſcclaimsiot an líon as lia ro ḟédsad do sluaġ fo ċedóir, ⁊ rangattar a ccoṁḋáil araile co carn mic táil. Atiaḋ battar ina ffoċair ann sin

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[n] *Ard-na-gcabog*, i. e. the height or hill of the clowns. This name is not on the Ordnance Map, but the Editor has been informed, that it was and is still the name of a hill in the parish of Clare-Abbey, on the west side of the River Fergus, where it expands itself into a wide estuary.

[o] *Forgas*, now the Fergus, which mingles with the Lower Shannon near the town of Clare. The River Shannon is very wide here, which induced the writer of this article to call it the sea.

[p] *Hy-Cormaic.*—According to the tradition in the country, this territory, which was the patrimony of the O'Hehirs, is coextensive with the parish of Kilmaley, in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare. The name is still applied to this parish, but it can be proved from various authorities, that the adjoining parish of Drumcliff is also a part of it, and that it originally comprised the entire of the barony of Islands, except the parish of Clondagad, which was a part of East Corco-Vaskin. It extended from the mountain of Sliabh Callain to the estuary of the River Fergus, and was bounded on the north by the territory of Kinel-Fearmaic, on the east by the River Fergus, which divided it from Hy-Caisin and Tradry, on the south and west by East Corca-Vaskin, and on the north-west by Kinel-Fearmaic, which it meets at the mountain of Sliabh Callain. O'Hehir, the chief of this territory was not of the Dal-Cais, but of the race of Daire Cearba, the ancestor of the Hy-Figeinte, who were seated at the other side of the Shannon, but no account has been discovered of when or by what means his ancestor settled here.

[q] *Hy-Fearmaic*, otherwise Kinel-Fearmaic.—This was the tribe name of the O'Deas, and it also became the name of their territory, which is now included in the barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare. This territory is often called the Upper Triocha Ced, or Cantred of Dal-Cais, and the inhabitants, Aes-iar-Forgas, i. e. the people west of the Fergus.

[r] *Coradh-Finne*, i. e. the weir of Finnia, a woman's name, now Corofin, a small town in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare,

met together at a place called Ard-na-gcabog[n], where the River Forgas[o] mingles with the sea. From thence they marched, to wreak their vengeance upon [the inhabitants of] the upper part of Thomond, through the eastern part of the territory of Hy-Cormaic[p], and the confines of Hy-Fearmaic[q]; and the cries and shrieks of the unfortunate people whom they plundered gave warning of their march in every place through which they passed. They proceeded onwards over the stone road of Coradh-Finne[r], by the gate [of the castle] of Inchiquin, [and] by Bothar-na-mac-Riogh[s]; and some of their people carried utensils and spoils out of the church of Cill-inghine-Baoith[t]; but this profanation of the church of that saint boded no triumph or success to the Dal-Cais. They then proceeded north-west, by the confines of Corcomroe and Burren, and dispatched through the country marauding parties, who collected to one place all the spoils of the country before night. They afterwards pitched a camp, but it was not a place [adapted] for rest, on account of the crying and wailings of women and widows, [who were] bewailing their wrongs, after being plundered. When Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Teige, the son of Murrough, heard of the coming of this great army to oppose them, they immediately mustered all the forces they could, and met together at Carn-mic-Tail[u]. These were they

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seven miles to the north-west of Ennis.

[s] *Bothar-na-mac-riogh*, i. e. the road of the kings' sons. This name is still preserved, and is applied to the road leading from Corofin to Kilnaboy, meeting the gateway of Inchiquin about midway between them. The following reference to this road in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, at the year 1317, will shew its exact position:

"Dermot O'Brien set out with his forces from Ruadhan" [Ruane] "to march into Burren, and he passed through Bearna-an-chaillin, by Leacht-inghine-Ui-Lochlainn, leaving Tully O'Dea on the left, by Loch Beasgnatan, over Caradh-mhic-Boirinn, to the opening of Bothar-na-mac-riogh, and over Mullach-Gaoidheal."

[t] *Cill-Inghine-Baoith*, i. e. the church of the daughter of Baeth, or Boethius, now Killinaboy, or Kilnaboy, an old church at which is a part of a round tower, near Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. The patroness of this church is still held in great veneration in the counties of Clare and Limerick, where there are several churches and holy wells dedicated to her. Her name is now corrupted to Innywee in the country. Her father, Boeth, was of the royal line of Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais.

[u] *Carn-mhic-Tail*, i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Mactalius, the son of Broc, the eleventh in descent from Modhruadh, the progenitor of the O'Conors of Corcomroe, and their correlatives. This is undoubtedly the great carn now called Carn-Connachtach, situated in the townland of Ballygeely, parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. It is of a conical shape, measuring one hundred paces in diameter at the base, and about

clann emainn mic síṫiġ go nglan ṁogal gallóccláċ tánaic trí hoiḋċe riar an tan sin tar sionainn, ⁊ óccḃaiḋ sleaċta an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic concoḃair mic donnchaiḋ mic domnaill na maḋmann mic suiḃne. Baí ann uilleacc mic Riocaird Shaxanaiġ mic uillicc mic Riocaird a búrc tánaic an lá roiṁe sin dfiorsuccaḋ a ḃráṫar, Taḋcc mac murchaiḋ uí ḃriain. Ro ċinnsiot ann sin a haon comairle an slóġ do lẜnṁain, ⁊ ro ġaḃ domnall mac concoḃair uí ḃriain occa ngrẜsaċt im ċalma do ḋénaṁ, ⁊ asbẜrt friú, a ḋẜġmuintir ar sé ro ċualaḋusa lá sẜnaiḃ ⁊ lá sẜnċaḋaiḃ náċ lé líon sluaġ nó sochaiḋe bẜsar buaiḋ, ⁊ náċ bfuil brẜiṫẜṁ ar fíre [ar fíor re] caṫrae, Do rónsat an lucht úd fairbricċ, ⁊ iomarcraḋ foirn .i. ar nionnsaiccíḋ gor ccriċ ndilis baḋẜin go ro ċreaċsat, ⁊ go ro oirccsẜt ar muinteara. Ní ḟuil isin lucht úd giḋ líonṁar ḋóiḃ aċt cumasccaċ slóiġ a hionaḋaiḃ eccsaṁlaiḃ, ⁊ ní bá lainne leó tairisioṁ oldás teiċeaṁ diamaḋ deiṁin leó roċtain a nanmann ar an maiġin hi ccoindrecfam. Ro gaḃ greim tra an greasaċt sin do bert domnall for a ṁuintir, ⁊ ro ṫinġeallsat dó gomaḋ báiḋ braṫairsi nó ḃiaḋ aċa uile i naghaiḋ a naṁat, ⁊ ro ċinnsiot lucht braṫa ⁊ taisccélaḋ do ċor uaṫa for an fforlongport an oiḋċe sin. Baoí taḋcc mac concoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ mac donnchaiḋ í ḃriain co na soċraiḋe go feiṫmeaċ fuireaċair lá taoḃ a longpuirt an oiḋċe sin co solus traṫ eirġe do ló ar ná ḃaraċ. Ro ascnattar rẜmpa lá hẜirġe na gréine do sliaḃ na ngroiġẜḋ, ⁊ láiṁ clé lé bél aṫa an ġoḃann, ⁊ báttar slóiġ an tíre ag maillċeimniuccaḋ lá a ttaoḃ do ṫeaccṁail friú, ⁊ ro noċtsat a mẜirgeaḋa ẜiteaċa esrleaḃra lẜṫ ar lẜṫ, ar a aoi ro ċinnsiot go céim diogainn dfearsait cille maincin do ṡaiġiḋ beóil an ċip gaċ ndíreaċ. Ro gaḃ taḋcc mac murchaiḋ, ⁊ an sluaġ arċẜna ag sris imḋẜrccaḋ domnaill í ḃriain ar a ḟod leó báttar gan ionnsaiġiḋ an tslóiġ

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twenty-five feet in perpendicular height. It was probably the place where the Chief of Corcomroe was inaugurated before Burren was separated from Corcomroe, and while the entire diocese of Kilfenora was under the jurisdiction of the head of this tribe.

[w] *Stand or fly*, literally, "and not more desirable to them is staying than flying, if they were sure to bring their lives from the place where we shall meet."

[x] *Sliabh-na-ngroigheadh*, i. e. the mountain of the horses, now *Anglice* Slievenagry, in the parish of Kilfenora, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare. There is a small bridge of two arches on the boundary between the parishes of Kilmoon and Kilshanny, called Droiċeaḋ Sleiḃe na ngroiġeaḋ, from its contiguity to this mountain.

[y] *Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann*, i. e. the mouth of the smith's ford. This place is called Baile Eoin Gabhann, i. e. the town of John the Smith, by the Four Masters at the year 1600. It is

who were along with them there: the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, with a select body of gallowglasses, who had, three nights before, come across the Shannon; and also youths of the descendants of Gilla-Duv, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann Mac Sweeny. There also was Ulick, the son of Richard Saxonagh, son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, who had come the day before to visit his kinsman, Teige, the son of Murrough O'Brien. These then resolved with one accord to pursue the army [of the enemy]; and Donnell, the son of Conor O'Brien, began to excite them to valour; and he spoke as follows: "Good people," said he, "I have heard from the old and the historians that it is not by the multitude of men or forces that a victory is gained, and that no person is a judge [of the issue of] a field of battle. These people have been guilty of wrongs and excesses towards us, for they have made an irruption into our own lawful territory, and plundered and pillaged our people. Their army [however], though numerous, is only a medley of different people from different places, who care not whether they stand or fly[w], so they can but escape with their lives from the field whereon we shall meet." This exhortation from Donnell to his people produced its intended effect; and they promised that they would all unite in brotherly affection against their enemies; and thereupon they resolved to send out people to spy and reconnoitre the camp that night. Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Donough O'Brien, and their forces, remained all that night, until daybreak the next morning, stationed by the side of their camp, vigilantly and warily. At sunrise they marched forwards by Sliabh-na-ngroigh-eadh[x], keeping Bel-atha-an-Ghobhann[y] on the left hand; and the forces of the country were marching slowly along side of them, to come to an engagement; and they displayed on both sides their winged and broad-tailed standards, but marched with steady step by the Pass of Cill-Mainchin[z], directly towards Bel-an-chip[a]. Teige, the son of Murrough, and the army in general, began to reproach Donnell O'Brien for the length of time they were without engaging

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now called Ballygowan, otherwise Smithstown, and is situated in the parish of Kilshanny, barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

[z] *Cill-Mainchin*, i. e. St. Munchin's church, now Kilmanaheen, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

[a] *Bel-an-chip:* mouth of the ford of the stock or trunk of a tree, now Cnoc-a-chip, on the sea shore, in the parish of Kilmanaheen, two miles to the west of Lahinch, in the barony of Corcomroe, and county of Clare.

naile uair báttar acc coiṁimṫeaċt ard i naird fria roile ó ḃaile aṫa an ġoḃann go sin. Ráinicc taḋcc mac conċoḃair ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ ua briain co na soċraiḋe ar mullaċ ċnuic beoil an ċip ina ninneall iombualta aṁail ro ba lainn leó badéin. Báttar an sluaġ naile ⁊ luċt na tíre agá ttograim i nacchaiḋ na leargan airde aggairḃe baí dia saiġiḋ aṁail ar déine conrangattar, ⁊ ria ndol eaḋ diuḃraicṫe dóiḃ ro gaḃ sgeinm ⁊ sccáṫ éttroma ⁊ aerḋaċt, claonaḋ, ⁊ corraiḋe conrapail taiḋcc ⁊ toirrḋealḃaiġ gor ġaḃsat ruaccaḋ fó ċéḋóir ċuca. Ro gaḃaḋ aga nairleaċ, ⁊ agá naṫċuma, aga sleaċtaḋ ⁊ accá slaiḋe na ffictiḃ, ⁊ na ttrioċtaiḃ na nḋſiriḃ, ⁊ na ttriaraiḃ assin co bſinn formala. Nír ḃó haon ċonair ro gaḃsat na buiḋne sin uair do gaḃsat an marcsluaġ láiṁ ḋſr le fairrcce siar ⁊ na coiriġṫe soirḋear gaċ ndíreaċ. Ar a aoí ro lſnaḋ go lán urlaṁ gaċ drong ḋíḃ. Ro laccsat an marcsluaġ a naraḋna dia neachaiḃ aṁail ar déine ro ḟéḋsat, ⁊ do ḋechaiḋ toirrḋealḃaċ ó briain ar dá marcaċ décc dia luċt lſnaṁna do ṫoraḋ a nſiriomail, ⁊ do luas a neach go caṫáir ruis. Do gaḃaḋ ⁊ do gonaḋ drong ele dá ṁuintir. Ro gaḃaḋ ann dna taḋcc mac conċḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ a mac toirrḋealḃaċ uair do ansat side for an ccnoc ísin uair bá dóiġ leó go ffosaiġfeaḋ cáċ ina ffarraḋ. Ro gaḃaḋ tra drong nár saoíleaḋ danacal dḟíor ṁuintir an iarla, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ dronga ioṁḋa ele. Ro ba glóraċ baḋḃa, ⁊ braineóin, ⁊ eaṫaiḋiḋe aér, ⁊ faolċoin na fiodḃaiḋi for sſṫnachaiḃ saorclann fó ḋáiġ imairecc in aon laoí sin. Bá fſirde uaċtar tuaḋṁuṁan go cſnn athaiḋ dia eiri an ro fáccḃaḋ do ḃraiġdiḃ deaċaiḃ, ⁊ déidſḋ darm, dordanas, ⁊ beós dia ccſṫraiḃ, ⁊ dia ninnilib fſin aca an lá sin.

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[b] *The hill of Bell-an-chip.*—Now called Cnoc-a-chip.

[c] *Within shot*, literally, within shot-distance.

[d] *Trepidation, horror, &c.*—This is the eloquent Irish mode of expressing that they were seized with a sudden panic at the sight of the enemy.

[e] *Beann-Formala*, now Binn-Formaoile, a mountain situated about a mile and a half to the south-west of the Roman Catholic chapel of Inagh, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. It is about six miles to the south-east of Bel-an-chip, whence they fled.

[f] *South-east*, i. e. in the direction of Beann Formaoile.

[g] *Cathair Ruis*, i. e. the stone fort of Ros, now Caherush, a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the west of the parish of Kilmurry, barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 30.

[h] *Who, it was thought.*—This intimates that their lives were spared.

[i] *Ravenous birds*, eaṫaiḋiḋe aer.—See note [i], under the year 1462, p. 1022, *supra*.

[k] *Slain in the battle on that day*, literally, "on account of the battle of that one day." The style could be easily improved by omitting the

the other army; and the two armies had been moving opposite each other from Baile-atha-an-Ghobhann to that place. Teige, the son of Conor, and Turlough O'Brien arrived with their forces on the summit of the hill of Bel-an-Chip[b], [and formed themselves] into such array for fighting as they themselves considered proper. The other army and the inhabitants of the country were pursuing them up the steep and rugged side of the hill on which they were; but before they could come within shot[c] of them, the constables of Teige and Turlough were seized with trepidation, horror[d], light-headedness, giddiness, and unsteadiness, so that they immediately took to flight. The others proceeded to mutilate, hack, and slaughter them by twenties and thirties, by twos and threes, [in the route], from thence to Beann-Formala[e]. It was not in the same direction these [defeated] troops passed, for the cavalry moved westwards, keeping the sea on their right, and their infantry passed on directly south-east[f]. Both parties, however, were expertly pursued. They gave loose reins to their horses, [and ran] with all the speed they could exert; and Turlough O'Brien and twelve horsemen of his followers made their way, by force of bravery and the swiftness of their steeds, to Cathair-Ruis[g]. Others of his people were wounded and taken prisoners; and among the rest were Teige, the son of Conor O'Brien, and his son, Turlough, for these had remained on the hill, expecting that the rest would remain along with them. Some of the Earl's faithful people were (also) taken prisoners, who, it was thought[h], would get no quarter; and many others of them were slain. Noisy were the ravens and carrion-crows, and [other] ravenous birds[i] of the air, and the wolves of the forest, over the bodies of the nobles slain in the battle on that day[k]. The upper part of Thomond[l] was the better for some time afterwards of all the prisoners, horses, armour, and ordnance, and also of the number of their own herds and flocks, left to them on that day.

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words foḋaiġ and aon, thus: Robdar glóraiċ baḋḃa, braineoin ⁊ eaṫaideaḋa aile aieoir, ⁊ faolċoin na fioḋḃuiḋi for sc̄ēnaċaiḃ saor-ċlann ro marḃaḋ i n-imaireacc in laoí sin.

[l] *The upper part of Thomond.*—It should be here remarked, that *upper*, in the county of Clare, means northern, and, *lower*, southern. They say up to Burren (suas go Ḃoirinn), and down to Limerick (síos go Luimneaċ). This arises from the belief that the land inclines from Burren and Slieve Aughty to the Lower Shannon. In Connaught and Ulster, *up* means to the north, and *down* to the south. And so much does this custom prevail in Connaught, that to go *down* the Shannon means to go against its current!"

Muiris mac an ġiollariaḃaiġ (.i. ó cléiriġ) uí ċléiriġ, saoí hi Senċas, ⁊ hi leiġionn fer soimm soċonáiġ décc hi muintir eolais, ⁊ a aḋnacal i ffioḋnaċ maiġe réin i necclais caillín.

AOIS CRIOST, 1574.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuicc ced, Seaċtṁoccat, a ceatair.

Conn mac an ċalḃaiġ, mic Maġnusa uí ḋoṁnaill do gaḃail hi piull la hiarla óu erex hi fforlongport an iarla badéin, ⁊ a ċor iaraṁ co haṫ cliat.

Iarla desmuṁan do ḃeiṫ ag foġail, ⁊ ag inġreim a esccarat i nerraċ na bliaḋna so, ⁊ briseaḋ dó ar mág carṫaiġ mór .i. domnall, mac corbmaic laḋraiġ ⁊ Mac fingin (Donnchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic fingin) do ṁarḃaḋ lá muintir an iarla, ⁊ ro ba daṁna dobróin, i ndesmuṁain eiside. Ro marḃaḋ leó dna ócc consapal duairliḃ cloinne suiḃne .i. clann donnchaiḋ bacaiġ mic maolmuire mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic eoċain, mic Maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ go soċaiḋiḃ do daġḋaoíniḃ oile genmoṫát.

Tárraiḋ tra mac iarla desmuṁan (Seaan mac Semais) eitim ngabala ar daġḃaile daingen do trian ċluana meala diar ḃó hainm doire an láir, ⁊ ro ċuir bárda tairisi dia muintir diomcoiṁéd an baile hísin. Od ċualaiḋ Iustis na hEreann (Sir uilliam fitzuilliam) ⁊ iarla urmuṁan (tomas mac Semais mic Piarais Ruaiḋ) an ní sin ro aṫnuaḋaiġ gaḃail an baile sin a nua ḟola, ⁊ a sen ḟola re cloinn iarla desmuṁan, ⁊ ro ḟógairset dferaiḃ miḋe, ⁊ breġ, do buitléraċaiḃ, ⁊ dfine ġall arċena dul do ḋiaṁilleaḋ leiṫe moḋa, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ leó gur ro saiḋit a bpuiple ⁊ a bpailliúin i ttimċeall doire an láir co ro gaḃaḋ é leó fo ḋeóiḋ, ⁊ ro dícennait an ḃarda uile las

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[m] *Fenagh.*—See note [y], under the year 1244, p. 310, *supra.* The original manuscript from which the copy of the MS. referred to in that note was made, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11. Cotton, 115.

[n] *Doire-an-lair*, i. e. the middle or central oak wood, now Derrinlare, a townland containing the ruins of a very strong castle, in the parish of Killaloan, barony of Uachtar-tire, or Upper-third, and county of Waterford. This castle stood on level ground, about three hundred paces to the south of the River Suir. It was a quadrangular fabric, measuring forty-eight feet from east to west, and thirty feet from north to south, and had a round tower at each corner. Of these towers three are still traceable, but that which stood at the south-west corner has totally disappeared. About one-half of the north-east

Maurice, the son of Gilla-Riagh O'Clery (i. e. the O'Clery), a man learned in history and literature, and a man of esteem and affluence, died in Muintir-Eolais, and was interred in Fenagh[m] of Moy-Rein, in the church of St. Caillin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1574.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-four.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus O'Donnell, was treacherously taken prisoner by the Earl of Essex, in the Earl's own camp, and sent to Dublin.

The Earl of Desmond was plundering and harassing his enemies in the spring of this year. He defeated Mac Carthy More (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach). Mac Fineen (Donough, son of Donnell, son of Fineen) was slain by the Earl's people; and his death was a cause of great grief in Desmond. A young constable of the gentlemen of Clann-Sweeny, namely, one of the sons of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Owen, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, and many other distinguished persons besides, were slain by them.

The son of the Earl of Desmond (John, the son of James) took by surprise a good and strong castle, called Doire-an-lair[n], and placed in it trustworthy warders of his own people to guard it. When the Lord Justice of Ireland (Sir William Fitzwilliam) and the Earl of Ormond (Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe) had heard of this castle, it renewed their recent and old animosity against the sons of the Earl of Desmond; and they summoned the men of Meath and Bregia, the Butlers, and all the inhabitants of the English Pale, to proceed to devastate Leath-Mhodha. [The summons was obeyed], and they marched, without halting, until they had pitched their tents and pavilions around Doire-an-lair, which they finally took; and the Lord Justice beheaded all the

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tower remains, to the height of about sixty feet, but the south-east one only to the height of ten feet. These towers were eighteen feet in diameter on the inside, and their walls, which were well grouted, are eleven feet in thickness. The side walls of the square are also grouted, and are eight feet four inches in thickness. Tradition ascribes the erection of this fortress to the Butlers.—See it mentioned, under the name of Dorenlare, in the *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. i. p. 78, in a letter from James Galdie Butler to the Lord President, in which he complains that his "eldest brother's castle of Dorenlare" had been bestowed upon Richard Power.

an lustis. Batar a ḋaoíne, ⁊ a luċt conganta ag tréccaḋ iarla dẝsmuṁan an oirẝt sin gur bó hi coṁairle ro ċinn toċt hi ccẝnd an lustis, ⁊ a ḃẝiṫ dia óiġréir, ⁊ robẝiccẝn dó caislén na mainge, dun garḃáin, ⁊ caonraiġe do tabairt dó, ⁊ maiṫẝṁ ar gaċ ní ro milleaḋ eatorra ar gaċ taoḃ go sin.

Síoh codaċ ⁊ caradraḋ do coiṁcẝngal etir ḃrian mac feilim bacaiġ uí neill ⁊ iarla óu esex, ⁊ turccnaṁ fẝiḋe do ḋénaṁ iarttain la brian ⁊ an lustis co maiṫiḃ a ṁuintire do ṫoċuireaḋ dia ḟaiċċiḋ, ⁊ robtar subaċ soiṁẝnmnaċ frí ré ṫeóra noiḋċe co na láiḃ i ffarraḋ aroile. An tan bá háine dóiḃ occ ól ⁊ occ aoíbnẝs, hi ccẝnn na rée hí sin Ro gabaḋ brian co na braṫair ⁊ co na ṁnaoí las an iarla, ⁊ ro cloiḋṁeaḋ gan ċoiccill a muintir uile, fiora, mná maca, ⁊ inġẝna ina ḟiaḋnaisi badéin. Ro cuireaḋ brian iarttain, a ḃẝn, ⁊ a braṫair go háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ do rónaḋ cẝṫraṁna coṁroinnte díoḃ ann conaḋ aṁlaiḋ sin do ċuaiḋ críoċ a ccuireaḋ ḋóiḃ. Ro ba lór dfoṫa aḋuaṫa, ⁊ urgráine derennċoiḃ an oiḋeaḋ anabaiḋ, ⁊ an míḋiaċ malarta, ⁊ mímberta sin tuccaḋ for tiġẝrna cloinne aoḋa buiḋe uí néill, uaċtarán,

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[o] *Dungarvan*, Dún Garḃáin, i. e. Garvan's dun, or fort, now Dungarvan, a seaport town in the south of the county of Waterford. It is situated on a point of land formed by the estuaries of the Rivers Bricky and Calligan. There are considerable remains of the walls of this town still remaining, as also of the principal castle, which is situated in the centre of the town, and is still occupied as a military post.

[p] *Kenry*, Caonraiġe.—This is the name of a barony in the north of the county of Limerick, the principal castle of which is now called Pailís Caonraiġe, *Anglice* Palliskenry. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, about nine miles west of the city of Limerick.

[q] *Were seized upon.*—Camden mentions this capture of Brian O'Neill, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1574, but makes no allusion to the *treachery*, and is followed by Cox. Camden says that, as soon as Essex landed at Carrickfergus, Brian Mac Phelimy waited on him, and in the most submissive manner tendered his duty to the Queen and his service to Essex, but that he soon after became disaffected, and joined Turlough Luineach in the rebellion. It is but fair here to remark, that when Essex landed, Brian thought that he had come over simply as Marshal of Ireland; but that when he discovered that the Earl had come over to seize upon all Clannaboy to his own and the Queen's use, it was reasonable to expect that Brian should oppose him and the Queen also. Camden asserts that Brian usurped Clannaboy; but this, which is a mere fiction of the English law, is not true, for his ancestors had possession of it for at least two centuries, and Brian was the true heir. Dr. Leland, who was a far more candid investigator than either Camden or Cox, though sufficiently primed with prejudices against the Irish, so as not to be carried away by any national predilections, has the following note on the proceedings of the Earl of Essex, who had obtained a grant of the seigniories of Clannaboy, Farney, &c., in order to oust the Irish, and settle English colonies therein:

"The Irish manuscript annals of this reign

warders. His people and auxiliaries were so much abandoning the Earl of Desmond, that he resolved upon repairing to the Lord Justice, and making unconditional submission to him: [this he did], and he was obliged to deliver up to the Lord Justice Castlemain, Dungarvan[o], and Kenry[p]; and [thereupon] whatever wrongs had been committed on either side up to that time should be forgiven.

Peace, sociality, and friendship, were established between Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex; and a feast was afterwards prepared by Brian, to which the Lord Justice and the chiefs of his people were invited; and they passed three nights and days together pleasantly and cheerfully. At the expiration of this time, however, as they were agreeably drinking and making merry, Brian, his brother, and his wife, were seized upon[q] by the Earl, and all his people put unsparingly to the sword[r], men, women, youths, and maidens, in Brian's own presence. Brian was afterwards sent to Dublin, together with his wife and brother, where they were cut in quarters. Such was the end of their feast. This unexpected massacre, this wicked[s] and treacherous murder of the lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill[t], the head and the senior

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mention a very dishonorable transaction of this lord on his return to Ulster. It is here given in a literal translation from the Irish, with which the author was favored by Mr. O'Conor. *Anno* 1574: 'A solemn peace and concord was made between the Earl of Essex and Felim O'Nial. However, at a feast wherein the Earl entertained that chieftain' [*recte*, at a feast wherein the chieftain entertained that Earl], 'and at the end of their good cheer, O'Nial with his wife were seized; their friends who attended were put to the sword before their faces. Felim, together with his wife and brother, were conveyed to Dublin, where they were cut up in quarters. This execution gave universal discontent and horrour.'

"In like manner these annals assure us that a few years after the Irish chieftains of the King's and Queen's County were invited by the English to a treaty of accommodation. But when they arrived at the place of conference, they were instantly surrounded by troops, and all butchered on the spot. Such relations would be more suspicious if these annals in general expressed great virulence against the English and their government. But they do not appear to differ essentially from the printed histories, except in the minuteness with which they record the local transactions and adventures of the Irish; and sometimes they expressly condemn their countrymen for their rebellions against their prince."—Book iv. c. 2.

[r] *To the sword.*—Camden, in his annals, A. D. 1574, states that Essex slew two hundred of the Irish, and took Brian, Rory Oge, his brother, and Brian's wife.

[s] *Wicked*, malarta.—See note [x], under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*.

[t] *Lord of the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Chief of Clannaboy. Camden states, in his An-

⁊ sinnsear sleċta eoġain mic neill naoíġiallaiġ ⁊ ġaoideal ereann durṁor cén mo ṫa uaṫaḋ.

Clann Iarla cloinne Riocaird .i. uilliam, ⁊ Sſan do brisḋ brſiṫre, ⁊ braiṫreara for aroile, ⁊ aṁra mór dalbanchaiḃ ⁊ déirennchaiḃ do ḟorḋaḋ lá Sſan a búrc. Fuair iarla urmuṁan iároṁ protexion dó, ⁊ do raḋ braiġde ré coṁall don ḃainríoġain ar laiṁ an iarla.

Cioṫ cloiċsnſċta do ffearṫain hi callainn Maii na bliaḋna so, bá hexaṁail iongnaṫ fearṫain an ċſta ísin, uair bátar dronga i nerinn na ro ṁaċtnaiḋ é aċt aṁail naċ cioṫ naile, ḃatar drong naile ó ro tógbait tige trebar ḋaingne, ⁊ o ro báidit cſṫra, ⁊ innile. Na guirt gſṁair ro ḃaoí ar na síolaḋ ráiṫe no lſiṫbliaḋain rias an tan sin ro ḟáccaiḃ an cioṫ sin ina lſrgaiḃ loma gan ioṫ gan ḟeór iad. Ro ḟagḃaiḋ an cioṫ céḋna ḃeós cudroma gaċ cloiċe dá ccuireaḋ do ṁioll ṁaoṫġuirm for na luirgniḃ fris a mbſnaḋ.

nals of the reign of Elizabeth, that "this Brian possessed thirty thousand cows, besides sheep and hogs." To give Essex possession of these, and of the lands which supported them, by a proscriptive grant from the Queen, was nearly as arbitrary as the Pope granting the kingdom of Ireland, forfeited by the heresy of Queen Elizabeth, to his faithful son in Christ, Philip II.

This Brian is the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill of Shanescastle, and of Mr. Hugh O'Neill of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a respectable farmer on the Marquis of Downshire's estate. The pedigree of this family, as printed by Burke in his Peerage, is very incorrect; and the Editor thinks it his duty to lay before the reader, in this place, the true line of descent, as proved from original documents, as he was led astray, by relying on Mr. Burke's authority, in giving it in the *Circuit of Muircheartach*, p. 63:

I. Brian mac Felim O'Neill, chief of Clannaboy, and senior of the Kinel-Owen. He married, first, a daughter of Sir Arthur Magennis, Viscount Iveagh; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Brian Carragh O'Neill; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. John, who died in 1619, leaving five sons, namely, 1, Sir Henry, who married Martha Stafford, by whom he had five daughters, of whom four were idiots, and Rose, who was *compos*, and married to Randal, Marquis of Antrim; 2, Arthur, who married Grace O'Hara, by whom he had two sons, Cormac and John, who were both Colonels in the service of Charles II., and died without issue; 3, Felim Duv, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, of whom presently; 4, Hugh; and 5, John Oge, the ancestor of Mr. Hugh O'Neill, of Ballymoney, a farmer.

III. Felim Duv. He was a captain in the service of Charles II., and died in 1677. He married Sheela O'Hara, who died in 1690, by whom he had,

IV. Brian. He married Eleanor Magennis, who died in 1705, by whom he who had two sons: 1, John, commonly called French John, a card-maker in Paris, who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his relative, Colonel Charles O'Nell, in 1736; 2, Henry, ob. s. p.

V. John. He had three sons, Henry, who died without issue; Charles, of whom presently;

of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and of all the Gaels, a few only excepted, was a sufficient cause of hatred and disgust [of the English] to the Irish.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, William and John, violated their [pledged] word and brotherly friendship; and John Burke took many Scotch and Irish mercenaries into his service. The Earl of Ormond afterwards obtained protection for him; and he delivered up hostages into the hands of the Earl, to be kept for the Queen.

On the calends of May this year a shower of hail fell, after a strange and wonderful manner, for some saw nothing in it but what belonged to such showers in general; while there were others whose good strong houses it swept away, and whose flocks and herds it smothered. The fields of green corn, which had been sown a quarter or half a year before, were left by this shower bare and barren plains, without corn or blade. The same shower left upon the shins of those on whom it fell lumps the exact size of one of the hail-stones.

and Clotworthy, who died without issue.

VI. **Charles.** He marrried, in 1736, Alice, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Broderic of Middleton, by whom he had two sons, John, of whom presently, and St. John, who died without issue. He died in 1769, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII. **John.** He represented the county of Antrim for several years in Parliament, and was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland on the 30th of November, 1793, as Baron O'Neill of Shanescastle, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount O'Neill on the 6th of October, 1795. He married, on the 15th of October, 1777, Henrietta, only child of Charles (Boyle) Lord Dungarvan, and grand-daughter of Charles, fifth Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whom he had issue: 1, Charles Henry St. John, who was born in 1779, and was created Earl O'Neill in 1800, and died without issue in 1841; and, 2, John Bruce, the present Viscount O'Neill, who was born December 30, 1780, and who is still unmarried. Let us now return to

III. **John Oge**, the youngest son of John, the son of Brian. He had one son,

IV. **Henry**, who had two sons, John, No. V., and Donnell, of whose descendants (if he had such) no account is preserved.

V. **John.** He had three sons: 1, Ambrose, who had five daughters, the third of whom, Henrietta, married Daniel O'Rourke of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, by whom she had a son, Ambrose, who was the father of Daniel, who was father of Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, in the county of Antrim; 2, Henry, who died without issue; and, 3, Daniel, No. VI.

VI. **Daniel.**

VII. **John** of Ballymoney.

VIII. **Arthur.**

IX. **John.**

X. **Hugh O'Neill** of Ballymoney, in the county of Down, a farmer, who, if he survive the Viscount O'Neill, will be the senior representative of Brian Mac Felim, and of all the Kinel-Owen.

Mac taiḋcc mic taiḋcc uí Ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ lá cuid do luċt lenaṁna na breifne ar faiṫċe droma da etiar.

AOIS CRIOST, 1575.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc ced, Seċtṁoġatt, a cúicc.

Rudhraiġe mac Aoḋa (.i. ua doṁnaill), mic Maġnusa, ṁic Aoḋa duiḃ ui doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ i neoġaire i ndún na ngall la Caṫaoir, mac Eóin, mic tuaṫail uí ġallcuḃair, ⁊ noċar laind laissiumh indsin.

Roḃarta ro ṫesbaiġ, ⁊ eallscoṫ aintiormaiġ i saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so co ná fríth le aon uaire do ló nó doiḋċe do ḟleochaḋ ó bealtaine co luġnasaḋ. Ro ḟás esláinte urġranna ⁊ teiḋm turbróiḋ don tesbaċ hísin .i. an pláiġ. Baoí tra an teiḋm sin co hanffóill for Shaxanċaiḃ, ⁊ for éireandachaiḃ i mbaile aṫa cliaṫ ind nás laiġen, i mbaile aṫa ḟirḋiaḋ, isin Muilenn cerr, ⁊ i mbaile aṫa buiḋe. Rob iomḋa dna etorra siḋe, caislén gan ċoiṁéd, innile gan aoġaire, ⁊ uasal ċorp gan aḋnacal tria biṫin an teḋma ísin.

Iustis nua do ṫoċt i nerinn .i. Sir hénri Sidnei, isin ffoġṁar do ṡonnraḋ, ⁊ hi ccóicceaḋ ulaḋ ro gab port cetus, ⁊ bá haṁlaiḋ baoí ére for a ċiontt na hén tuinn ċoccaiḋ ⁊ ċenndairrce, ⁊ ro naiḋm síḋ, caradraḋ, ⁊ carṫanaċt etir cenel cconaill ⁊ eocċain, ⁊ coicceaḋ ulaḋ arċena fo bit bá haca táinicc hi ttír hi ttosaċ, ⁊ ro ḋíoċuir an iustís sin co saxaiḃ an tiarla lé a ndearnaḋ an gaḃaltas for ultoiḃ, ⁊ ro ḟeall for ċonn mac an ċalḃaiġ, ⁊ for ḃrian mac feilim bacaiġ .i. iarla ou esex. Conn mac an ċalḃaiġ uí ḋoṁnaill dna, ⁊ conn mac néill óicc uí néill báttar illáiṁ in áṫ cliaṫ do elúḋ ré linn an Iustis do ṫoċt in nErinn, ⁊ Conn ua domnaill do ḃeiṫ hi foiṫriḃ ⁊ hi ḟásaiġiḃ a ḋúiṫċe badéin gur ċuir an Iustis a ṗardún

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[u] *From Bealtaine to Lammas*, i. e. from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

[w] *Invaded Ulster.*—The Four Masters do not appear to have known the exact nature of this invasion, because the Earl was not a mere adventurer, but was bound by indenture to go thither before Michaelmas, 1573; for on the 9th of July, that year, the Queen had granted him the moiety of the seigniory of Clannaboy, Farney, &c.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1573. Camden's words are as follows:

"In Ultonia Brianus Mac Phelimus, qui magnam partem regionis Clandeboiœ usurpaverat, oppidum Knockfergus, i. e. Fergusii Rupem, incendit; et alii eo tractu tumultuari coeperunt. Contra hos Walterus Devereux (quem Elizabetha nuper Essexiæ Comitem crearat) expeditionem

The son of Teige, son of Teige O'Rourke, was slain by some of the inhabitants of Breifny, on the Green of Dromahaire.

PERMANENT

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1575.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-five.

Rury, the son of Hugh (i. e. the O'Donnell), son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv O'Donnell, was, while quelling a riot at Donegal, [unintentionally] slain by Cahir, the son of John, son of Tuathal O'Gallagher, a thing which he wished not to do.

Intense heat and extreme drought [prevailed] in the summer of this year; there was no rain for one hour, by night or day, from Bealtaine to Lammas[u]. A loathsome disease and a dreadful malady arose from this heat, namely, the plague. This malady raged virulently among the Irish and English in Dublin, in Naas of Leinster, Ardee, Mullingar, and Athboy. Between those places many a castle was left without a guard, many a flock without a shepherd, and many a noble corpse without burial, in consequence of this distemper.

In the autumn of this year a new Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, namely, Sir Henry Sidney. He landed in Ulster, and found Ireland one scene of warfare and intestine commotion. He (however) established peace, friendship, and charity between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, and throughout every part of Ulster, the province in which he first landed; and this Lord Justice banished to England the Earl of Essex, who had invaded Ulster[w], and acted treacherously towards Con, the son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], and Brian, the son of Felim Bacagh [O'Neill]. About the time that this Lord Justice arrived in Ireland, Con, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, and Con, the son of Niall Oge O'Neill, who had been in prison in Dublin, made their escape; and Con O'Donnell remained concealed in the forests and wilds of his native territory, until the Lord Justice sent him his pardon. In the beginning of winter the Lord

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postulat; illis usus consultoribus qui eum longius abesse, et in pericula, specie honoris, præcipitare primis votis habuerunt. Quod illum haudquaquam latuit. Verum vir impiger, et qui animum ab ineunte ætate bellicis studiis imbuerat, propositi tenax cum Regina transigit, ut, quibusdam cautionibus pars altera Clandeboiæ, si rebelles submoveret, sibi et suis commilitionibus cederet: ad quam tuendam equites cc, pedites cccc, suis sumptibus aleret: et in belli

ċuicce. An lustis iaroṁ do ḋul hi ttosaċ an ġēimreaḋ seaċnon ṁaiġe breaġ ⁊ ṁiḋe, aissiḋe hi fortuaṫaiḃ Laiġean, go ro ṡíodhaiġ goill ⁊ gaoiḋil airtir muṁan ⁊ miḋe, ⁊ síol Rossa failgi, ⁊ clanna conaill cērnaicch fri aroile. Luiḋ iarttain siarḋēr gaċ ndíreaċ go Portloairge, co heoċoill, ⁊ co corcaiġ im notlaicc. Bá díríṁ in ro mudhaiġ do ṁeirleachaiḃ, ⁊ in ro dícēnd do droċḋaoíniḃ is na tíriḃ sin trias a ttuḋchaiḋ gó sin.

Coccaḋ eittir ṡíol mbriain an bliaḋain si. Clann ċonċoḃair uí ḃriain ⁊ clann murchaiḋ uí briain do lēṫ don coccaḋ sin. Clann donnchaiḋ don lēiṫ oile .i. an tiarla ⁊ toirrḋealbaċ. Ro creachaḋ ⁊ ro coṁloiscceaḋ (dḟoġail aon oiḋċe) tuaṫ ua mbuilc ⁊ tuaṫ na fērna eitir indiliḃ, arḃar, ⁊ foirgneaṁ eitir ṫuaiṫ ⁊ ṫearmann uile lár an iarla.

Semus mac muiris mic Sēain mic an iarla co na ṁnaoí ⁊ co na cloinn do ḋul dēgla gall don frainc is in earraċ do ṡonnraḋ, iar ndenaṁ sioṫċana don iarla ⁊ do Shēan lá gallaiḃ.

Aodh mac baoṫġalaiġ ṁéġ flannchaḋa oide foircētail hi ffēineaċus ⁊ hi filiḋeaċt, cēnnaiġe fíona ar luccha dob olc do ḃrēiṫēṁnaiḃ tuaiṫe in erinn décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1576.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc céd, Seaċtmogatt, asé.

Mag cartaiġ riaḃaċ, donnchaḋ mac doṁnaill mic fínġin do écc aḋḃar éccaoíne doireachaiḃ, ⁊ tóirsi do ṫreaḃṫachaiḃ, ⁊ bróin do ḃruġaḋaiḃ a ḋuiṫċe baḋéin, fēr do dērsccaiġ da ṡinnsear ⁊ dá nar dērsccaiġ a ṡoirsēr, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noṫarliġe a aṫar ⁊ a ṡēnaṫar i tiġ Molaga, ⁊ a ḃraṫair eoġan mág carṫaiġ do oirdnēḋ ina ionaḋ.

Uaiṫne mac aoḋa uí ḋiomasaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i fiull ina baile fēin i ccluain na ngaṁan.

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apparatum decem millia librarum monetæ Anglicæ a Regina, prediis in Essexia oppigneratis, mutuo sumit."

[x] *Magh Breagh*, i. e. the plain of Bregia, a part of East Meath containing five cantreds, or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda.

[y] *Fortuatha of Leinster.*—This territory comprised the Glen of Imaile, Glendalough, and other parts of the county of Wicklow.

[z] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors of Offaly, and their correlatives.

[a] *Tuath-Ua-mBuilc*, i. e. the territory of the Ui-Builc, or O'Bolgs, a district in the barony of Islands, in the county of Clare. The castle of Dangan-Moybuilk, corruptly Dangan Moy-

Justice proceeded through Magh Breagh[x] and Meath, and from thence through the Fortuatha of Leinster[y], and reconciled with each other the English and Irish of East Munster and Meath, as also the race of Rossa Failghe[z], and the descendants of Conall Cearnach. He afterwards, about Christmas, proceeded in a south-westerly direction, respectively visiting Waterford, Youghal, and Cork, and suppressed countless numbers of rebels, and beheaded great numbers of bad men in these districts, as he passed along.

A war [broke out] among the O'Briens in this year. On one side were the sons of Conor O'Brien, and the sons of Murrough O'Brien; on the other were the sons of Donough, namely, the Earl and Turlough; and Tuath-Ua-mBuilc[a] and Tuath-na-Fearna[b], including cattle, corn, and buildings, and both temporal and spiritual possessions, were burned (in one night's marauding) by the Earl.

In the spring of this year James, the son of Maurice, son of John, son of the Earl, went to France, with his wife and children, through fear of the English, with whom the Earl [of Desmond] and John had made peace.

Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy, Professor of the Feineachas[c] and of poetry, and a purchaser of wine, by no means the least distinguished of the lay Brehons of Ireland, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1576.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-six.

Mac Carthy Reagh (Donough, the son of Donnell, son of Fineen) died, a cause of lamentation to the chiefs, of sadness to the husbandmen, and of sorrow to the farmers of his own territory; a man who outshone his seniors, and who was not excelled by his juniors. He was interred in the burial-place of his father and grandfather, at Timoleague[d]; and his brother, Owen Mac Carthy, was inaugurated as his successor.

Owny, the son of Hugh O'Dempsey, was treacherously slain in his own residence of Cluain-na-nGamhan[e].

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burke, was in it.

[b] *Tuath-na-Fearna*, i. e. the district of the alder trees. This name is still well known, and is applied to a district in the barony of Islands, and county of Clare.

[c] *Feineachas*, i. e. the Brehon law.

[d] *Timoleague.*—See note [w], under the year 1240, p. 301, *supra.*

[e] *Cluain-na-nGamhan*, i. e. the lawn, meadow, or pasturage of the calves, now Cloneygowan, a

Colla, mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic conċoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ, mic doṁnaill na maḋmann, mic eoġain, mic eoin na lathaiġe meic suiḃne, fear go sén troda ⁊ toċair, ⁊ tiġe naoiḋeaḋ consapal dál ccais do écc.

Baoṫġalaċ ócc, mac baoṫġalaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ ṁeg flannchaḋa ollaṁ dál ccais lé breiṫeaṁnas, ⁊ fear tiġe naoiḋeaḋ coiṫċinn do écc.

Uilliam ócc mac an baird, mac corbmaic ollaṁ uí doṁnaill lé dán, oide sccol, saoí dearsccaiġṫe hi ffoġlaim ⁊ i naiṫne, port congḃala ⁊ coṫaiġṫe daos foġlama ⁊ frioċnaṁa do écc í ndruim mór an. 22. februari.

Toirrḋealbaċ mac tuaṫail bailḃ uí gallcuḃair saoí duine oireacta do ṁarḃaḋ la connaċtaiḃ an. 16. do nouember.

INġean uí baoiġill, Siuḃan ócc, ingean toirrḋealbaiġ, mic néill do ḃáṫaḋ la .S. Sém ag foġlaim snaṁa ar aḃainn an tsraṫa buiḋe.

Eoin modarḋa mac meic Suiḃne bóġainiġ do écc lá cáscc macaomh ócc aoiḋeaḋaċ ro ba mó do sgél dia ċineaḋ féin an tan sin.

Conċoḃar ócc mac donnchaiḋ meguiḋir, ⁊ drong duaisliḃ fear luircc do ṁarḃaḋ isin triucha.

Doṁnall, mac diarmada, mic maoíleaċlainn ṁé gormain décc isin earraċ éinḟear gráḋa ro bḟearr teist, ⁊ tuarasccḃáil láiṁe ⁊ einiġ baoí dia ċineaḋ ina coṁaimsir.

Mainistir ṁór an ċaḃáin, ⁊ an caḃán féin uile ón ċaislén mór anuas go haḃainn do losccaḋ lé hingin tomáis, mic an ḃarúin tre éd, ⁊ nir milleaḋ in én ḃaile eidir ġaoiḋealaiḃ oireaḋ in ro milleaḋ isin mbaile sin.

Creaċa móra do ḋénaṁ lá brian ua Ruairc isin anġaile an ḃliaḋain si.

An Iustis réṁraite Sir henri Sidnei, Ridire ar ainm, ar uaisle ar ġníoṁ, ar ġairsceaḋ an iustis hísin, toċt dó im ḟél bríġde ó ċorcaiġ co luimneaċ ⁊

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small village near Portarlington, in the King's County.

[f] *Druim-mor*, i. e. *dorsum magnum.* There are ten places of this name in Donegal, but the place referred to in the text is probably the townland of Dromore, in the parish of Drumhome, and barony of Tirhugh.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 103.

[g] *Srath-buidhe*, i. e. the yellow strath or holm, now Straboy, a townland in the parish of Inis-keel, barony of Boylagh, Donegal.

[h] *Fir-Luirg*, i. e. the men or inhabitants of Lurg, a barony in the north of Fermanagh.

[i] *Triucha*, i. e. the barony of Trough, the country of the Mac Kennas, in the north of the county of Monaghan.

[k] *Mac Gorman.*—He was seated in the barony of Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The chief of this family was hereditary marshal of O'Brien's forces.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 432.

[l] *The great castle*, i. e. the castle of Tullymon-

Colla, son of Gilla-Duv, son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann, son of Owen, son of John na Lathaighe Mac Sweeny, a man who had been successful in battle and conflict, who kept a house of hospitality, and who had been Constable to the Dal-Cais, died.

Boethius Oge, the son of Boethius, son of Murtough Mac Clancy, Ollav of Dal-Cais in judicature, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality, died.

William Oge Mac Ward, son of Cormac, Ollav to O'Donnell in poetry, a president of schools, illustrious for his learning and knowledge, a patron and supporter of the learned and the teachers, died at Druim-mor[f], on the 22nd of February.

Turlough, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, an illustrious head of a clan, was slain by the Connacians, on the 16th of November.

The daughter of O'Boyle, Joan Oge, daughter of Turlough, who was son of Niall, was drowned on St. James's day, as she was learning to swim, in the river of Srath-buidhe[g].

John Modhardha, son of Mac Sweeny Banagh, died on Easter-Day. He was a hospitable youth, and the most regretted of his tribe at that time.

Conor Oge, son of Donough Maguire, and some of the gentlemen of Fir-Luirg[h], were slain in Triucha[i].

Donnell, the son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin Mac Gorman[k], died in the spring. He was a servant of trust, who, of all his tribe in his time, bore the best name and character for dexterity of hand and hospitality.

The great monastery of Cavan, and [the town of] Cavan itself, from the great castle[l] downwards to the river, were burned by the daughter of Thomas[m], son of the Baron, through jealousy. There was not so much destroyed in any one town among the Irish as had been in that town.

Great depredations were committed by Brian O'Rourke this year in Annaly.

The Lord Justice already named, Sir Henry Sidney, a knight by title, nobleness[n], deed, and valour, proceeded, about the festival of St. Bridget, from Cork

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gan. The River of Cavan is now a very inconsiderable stream.

[m] *The daughter of Thomas.*—She was Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nugent of Carlanstown, the second son of Richard Nugent, second Baron of Delvin. According to the Genealogy of the House of O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, for the Count O'Reilly, she was the second wife of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, and the mother of his son, Maelmora, or Myles.

[n] *Nobleness.*—The Irish appeared to have formed a high idea of Sidney's character. Even

maiṫe muṁan eitir ġallaiḃ, ⁊ ġaoiḋealaiḃ, ⁊ dál ccais don leiṫ oile do ṫoċt lais ina ċoiṁtionól. Síḋ da ċóicceaḋ muṁan do denaṁ ḋó don ċur sin, Sreiṫ coinnmeḋ, ⁊ ceiṫerna. buannaḋa buna ⁊ bairr do ċoscc, ⁊ do ċor ar ccúl lais. Ceileaḃraiḋ do ṁuiṁneachaiḃ iaroṁ, ⁊ rucc síol mbriain ina ċaoíṁṫeaċt lais go gailliṁ. Tangattar uaċtar connaċt ina ḋáil .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird co na ḋias mac, uillec ⁊ Sean, ⁊ Mac uilliam ioċtair, Sean mac oiluerais mic Seain, ⁊ Murchaḋ na ttuacċ mac taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri uí flaiṫḃertaiġ ⁊ síol cceallaiġ co na ccoiṁṫionol. Bá hé críoċ na comḋala sin na gaillṁe, dál ccais do ċongmail i ngioll ré coṁall ⁊ ré haisecc do ṫaḃairt uaṫa don luċt baoí occa nagra, génmoṫa doṁnall ó briain naṁá ro ṫoġ an iustis hi serbís do fein ós cionn conntaé an ċláir dá cennsuccaḋ ⁊ do rigne doṁnall indsin, ar ro crochaḋ meirliġ míḃésaċa, ⁊ droċ ḋaoíne, ⁊ díḃearccaiġ lais. Ní rangas ales eallaċ dionnsaiṫne, ná doras do ḋruid an ccein baoí doṁnall in oificc. Do cóiḋ an iustis iar síoḋuccaḋ cáiġ seaċnoin ereann (do neoċ gus a rainicc) co háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ rucc clann iarla cloinne Riocaird lais i ngioll lér ṁillset ó ṁuintir na bainrioġna ag iarmóraċt a naṫar rias an tan sin. Iar ndol go háṫ cliaṫ don Iustis gus na braiġdiḃ sin lais tainicc taom condailḃe ina criḋe go ro ċedaiġ do na braiġdiḃ sin leiṫ ar leiṫ .i. síol mbriain, ⁊ búrcaigh (dettromucchaḋ dá naiccentoiḃ) dul dfiosruccaḋ a ccaratt is na coṁfoċraiḃ, acht naṁá na taidhledis tar tórainn ina ttíriḃ bunaiḋ buḋéin co ro ċedaiġeḋ roṁ ḋóiḃ doriḋiri a taḋall naċ tan naile. Ro ġeallsat dó an ní sin, ⁊ iar ttoċt co hor a ccriċe do ċloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird, ní ro coṁaillset a ngeallaḋ, uair do ḋeaċatar dia ndúchaiġ, ⁊ atbearatt soirsenn gur ḃó do ċeḋ a naṫar tangattar. Bá gar uair iaroṁ gur ḃó haiṫreaċ dia tír an turus sin óir tainicc an iustis fó ċenn cúicc

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O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. xvi., says that he was a man of consummate craft and splendid accomplishments. Sir Richard Cox says that he "cursed, hated, and detested Ireland above all other countries; not that he had any dislike of the country, but that it was most difficult to do any service there, where a man must struggle with famine and fastnesses, inaccessible bogs, and light-footed tories."

[o] *The Dal-Cais*, i. e. the O'Briens and their correlatives, whose country was made a part of the province of Connaught in this reign.

[p] *Coigny*, coinnmeaḋ.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, p. 52.

[q] *Kernetty.*—This was a tax on every ploughland for the maintenance of the Lord's kerne.

[r] *Bonaght-bun*, i. e. the fundamental or original Bonaght.

[s] *Bonaght-bar.*—This is the tax called by English writers Bonaght-bur, which is defined as free quarter at discretion, or in specie.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, chap. xii.

to Limerick; and the chiefs of Munster, both English and Irish, and also the Dal-Cais[o], went along with him in his train. On this occasion he established peace in the two provinces of Munster, and abolished the taxes of Coigny[p], Kernetty[q], Bonaght-bun[r], and Bonaght-bar[s]. He then took his leave of the Munstermen, and took the O'Briens along with him to Galway. Here the inhabitants of Upper Connaught came to meet him, namely, the Earl of Clanrickard, with his two sons, Ulick and John; Mac William Iochtair (John, the son of Oliver, son of John); Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty; and the O'Kellys, with their retinue. The result of this meeting at Galway was, that the Dal-Cais were detained as hostages for the keeping of their agreements, and making restitution to those who had sued them, except only Donnell O'Brien, whom the Lord Justice selected for his own service, [and placed] over the county of Clare, for the purpose of keeping it in subjection; and this Donnell did, for he hanged refractory rebels, bad men, and plunderers. While Donnell continued in office it was not found necessary to place watchmen over cattle, or even to close doors. The Lord Justice, after having established peace among all persons throughout every part of Ireland through which he had passed, proceeded to Dublin, taking the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard with him, as pledges for [the reparation of] all the destruction they had previously effected upon the Queen's people, while endeavouring to rescue their father. When the Lord Justice, however, arrived in Dublin with these hostages, his heart was suddenly melted into kindness, so that he permitted these hostages respectively, namely, the O'Briens and Burkes, as an alleviation to their minds, to go and visit their friends in the neighbouring territories, but [upon the condition] that they should not pass over the boundary into their own native territories until he should give them liberty to do so, at some future time. They promised to observe this condition[t], but when the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard had reached the confines of their territory, they did not keep their promise, for they passed into their native territory; and some say that they did so by the connivance of their father. In a very short time, however, this journey was a cause of sorrow to his country, for in

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p. 74. There is a curious account of these taxes and exactions in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 617, p. 212; and in No. 611, p. 139.

[t] *To observe this condition*, literally, "they promised him this thing."

noíḋċe ina niarṁoireaċt co hAṫ luain, ⁊ rob éigſn dia naṫair .i. iarla cloinne Riocaird baile loċa riaċ, ⁊ a ḋúthaiġ uile eitir ḟonn ⁊ ḟſronn, cloiċ, ⁊ caislén do ṫairbſrt don iustis, ⁊ éſſin dfoġra mar brágaiḋ don ḃainrioġain. Ruccaḋ an tiarla iar sin co hAṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ hi ccarcair cumang dia iomcoiṁéd é ḃail na cluinſḋ comraḋ caraḋ na coiccéle. Ro ḟágaiḃ an iustis drong do ċaiptiniḃ hi ccloinn Riocaird, ⁊ ro gaḃsat side ⁊ clann an iarla occ lot, ⁊ occ láinṁilleaḋ an tire ſtorra co mbaoí an tír uile ina céide creaċ ⁊ coṁruaṫair don ċur sin. Bá díriṁ dna in ro muḋaiḋſḋ do ġallaiḃ ⁊ do gaiḋelaiḃ, ⁊ in ro malartnaiġeaḋ dalṁaiḃ, déidiḃ, ⁊ dinniliḃ ſtorra i ffoġmar, ⁊ hi ngſiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna so. Diaṁra, ⁊ droibeóil, ⁊ Sleḃte corraċae cſntġarḃa, ⁊ cnocċoillte coṁaiṁréiḋe bá sſḋ cuid cloinne an iarla dia ndúthaiġ an tan sin. Ardḟuirt oireaċais an tíre, ⁊ tolċa taoḃġlana taiṫnſṁaċa na criċe badar iad goill ro ba coḋnaiġ dóiḃ. Do deaċaiḋ ḃeós emann mac uilliam a búrc ó ċaislén an barraiġ hi rann ċloinne an iarla, ⁊ bá sſḋ do rala ḋó as a loss, an iustis do ġaḃáil caislein an barraiġ fair, ⁊ éſſin do ionnarbaḋ co na ṁnaoí, ⁊ co na ċloinn hi cclointt riocaird.

Iarla ou esex do ṫoċt os cſnn cóicciḋ ulaḋ an bliaḋain si iar na ionnarbaḋ lás an iustis Sir henri Sidnei an bliaḋain roiṁe, ⁊ a ṫoċt hi ttír in áṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ bá marḃ ria ccionn coicṫiḋisi é do ṫſiḋm galair obainn ⁊ ro cuireaḋ a léne, ⁊ a ċriḋe gó a ċairdiḃ in inncoṁarṫa a oidheaḋa.

Presidens nua do ṫoċt ós cſnd dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan an bliaḋain si Uilliam Druri a ainm, ⁊ tuaḋṁuṁa do deaḋail ré cóicceaḋ connaċt ⁊ a ċur lás an muṁain. An Presidens céḋna do bſiṫ ag siubal ar bailtiḃ móra na muṁan do ḋlúṫuġaḋ reaċta ⁊ Riaġla do ṁilleaḋ mſirleaċ ⁊ mbiṫḃeanaċ, ⁊ ro básaiġeaḋ an básoideaċ lais, ⁊ dá ócc ċonsabal uaisle urramanta do ṡlioċt Mhaolmuire mic donnchaiḋ mic toirrḋealḃaiġ .i. mac do murchaḋ

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[u] *Herds and flocks of cattle*, dalṁaiḃ, déidiḃ, ⁊ dinniliḃ.—The language is here redundant in the original, for the three words are nearly synonymous. "Ed, no éid .i. airnéis no spréiḋ; innile .i. airnéis."—*O'Clery*. The d prefixed to these words is for the preposition de or do, of.

[w] *Destroyed*, malartnaiġſḋ, i. e. maliciously destroyed by the one party to prevent the others from using them as food or stock.—See note [x], under the year 1186, p. 70, *supra*, and also a passage under the year 1542, p. 1471.

[x] *Masters*, coḋnaiġ.—The word coḋnaċ is of frequent occurrence in old Irish writings in the sense of "lord, master, or superintendent."

[y] *Castlebar*. Caislén an ḃarraiġ, i. e. Barry's Castle.—See note [g], under the year 1412.

[z] *Sudden fit of sickness*.—He died on the 22nd of September this year. Dr. Leland remarks

five nights afterwards the Lord Justice came in pursuit of them to Athlone; and their father, the Earl of Clanrickard, was obliged to give up to him the town of Loughrea, and all his territory, both lands and tenements, stone-houses and castles, and he himself was [arrested, and] declared the Queen's prisoner. The Earl was then conveyed to Dublin, and confined in a close prison, where he heard not the voice of friend or companion. The Lord Justice left a number of captains in Clanrickard, and these and the sons of the Earl [who opposed them] proceeded to plunder and totally ravage the country between them, so that the whole territory was one scene of pillagings and conflicts. Countless were the numbers of both English and Irish who were slain, and of herds and flocks of cattle[u] that were destroyed[w], during their contests in the autumn and winter of this year. The wilds, the recesses, the rugged and rough-topped mountains, the hilly and intricate woods of their native territory, were the only parts of it possessed by the sons of the Earl at this time; while the English were masters[x] of its chief fortresses, and its green-sided and delightful hills. Edmond Mac William Burke, of Castlebar[y], joined the sons of the Earl; and the consequence to him was, that the Lord Justice took Castlebar from him, and banished himself, with his wife and children, into Clanrickard.

The Earl of Essex, who had been expelled the year before by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, came [to Ireland, as Governor] over the province of Ulster this year. He landed in Dublin, but died before the end of a fortnight, of a sudden fit of sickness[z]. His shirt and his heart were sent to his friends, as tokens of his death.

A new President, William Drury by name, was appointed over the two provinces of Munster this year; and Thomond was separated from Connaught, and joined to Munster. The same President made a circuit of the great towns of Munster, to establish laws and regulations for the extirpation of thieves and rebels, and put the Barrott[a] to death, and also two noble and valiant young constables of the descendants of Mulmurry, the son of Donough, son of Turlough [Mac Sweeny], namely, the son of Murrough, son of Mulmurry, and the

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that vexation and disappointment soon put an end to his life, which involved Leicester in the suspicion of having caused him to be poisoned; "a suspicion which he himself encreased by hastily marrying the Countess of Essex."—Book iv. c. 2.

[a] *The Barrott*, i. e. the head of the Barrotts of the county of Cork.

mac Maolmuire, ⁊ mac do ḋoṁnall, mac maolmuire. Do ċóiḋ airiḋe co luimneaċ, ⁊ ro crochaḋ lais drong duaislib, ⁊ danuaislib ṡíl mbriain co sochaiḋib oile cen mothát.

Semus mac muiris do beiṫ isin ffrainc an bliaḋain so.

Ruḋraiġe ócc mac Ruḋraiġe mic conuill uí ṁorḋa, ⁊ conċoḃar mac corbmaic, meic briain uí conċoḃair do beiṫ hi cceiṫeirnus coilleaḋ ar ġallaib an tan so, ⁊ an ro ḃaoí beó do slioċt Rossa failcciġ ⁊ conaill cearnaiġ do ġabail leó. Bá gar iaraṁ gur ḃó céḋaċ congaireaċ an luċt hisin. Ro loisccead ⁊ ro léirsgriosaḋ leó dréċta deirṁara do laiġnib don ṁiḋe ⁊ dfine ġall.

AOIS CRIOST, 1577.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, Seaċtmoccat, aSeċt.

Conn mac briain mic eoccain fer rob ócc naoisi, ⁊ ro ba foirfe i neineaċ, ⁊ i neangnaṁ do écc.

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[b] *Mac Maurice*, i. e. Fitz Maurice.

[c] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e., the O'Conors Faly, and their correlatives.

[d] *Conall Cearnach*.—He was the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the beginning of the first century, and the ancestor of the O'Mores, and the seven septs of Leix, in the Queen's County.

[e] *Fingall*, fineġall, i. e. the tribe of the foreigners. This is now the name of a district extending about fifteen miles northwards from the city of Dublin. Keating and even the Four Masters employ this term to express the English Pale, but it is evident from Stanihurst, and other Anglo-Irish writers, that at this period the territory called Fingall was not coextensive with the English Pale. The Fine Ghall, or foreign tribe, who gave name to this small territory, were evidently the Danes of Dublin, for the name seems older than the period of the English Invasion.

On the 8th of March this year, O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, made his submission to Queen Elizabeth, as appears from the following indenture, enrolled on the record branch of the Office of Paymaster of Civil Services:

"This Indenture, made the 8th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1576, betwyxte Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. lorde Deputy of Ireland, for and in the behalfe of the Queenes most excellent Ma^{tie}, of thone parte; and Sir William O'Kerroll of Lemyvanan, in the countrie called Elye O Kerroll, and now to be made parcell of the King's Countie; Nicholl Mc Gilfoil; Owen Mc Gilfoil; William O Dowyn; Rory Mc Oney O'Kerroll; Rory Mc Callogh O'Kerroll; Gaven O'Rewrdane; Dermott Mc Gillanenewe; Donogh Mc Teig; William O'Banane; Teige Mc Shane O'Kerroll; Dermott O Towgher; Callough Mc Donogh O'Kerroll; Cusell Mc Shane Oge; Donogh Mc Hugh; Donoghy O'Dolloghane; Donogh Mc Corcrane; Shane O'Langane; Teige Mc Donell; Donogh O Trehie; Teige O'Heggane; Gillernew Mc Heggane; Tirlogh Mc Rorie; Teige liaghe; Donough Oge O'Dowlye; Donogh Mc Rorie; Shane Mc Donogh; Teige O'Conell;

son of Donough, son of Turlough. From thence [i. e. from Barrott's country] he proceeded to Limerick, where he hanged several of the gentlemen and common people of the O'Briens, and many others besides these.

James Mac Maurice[b] was in France this year.

At this time Rury Oge, the son of Rury, son of Connell O'More, and Conor, the son of Cormac, son of Brian O'Conor, opposed the English with their woodkerns; and they were joined by all that were living of the race of Rossa Failghe[c], and of Conall Cearnach[d]. Shortly afterwards these people formed troops of many hundreds. They burned and desolated large portions of Leinster, Meath, and Fingall[e].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1577.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-seven.

Con, the son of Brien, son of Owen[f] [O'Rourke], a man young in years, but perfect in hospitality and prowess, died.

William Mc Teige; Rory Mc Greamon; Teige Mc Redmond; Gilpatrike Mc Morogh; Caher O'Langane; Donell Mc Redmond; Shane Mc Donell; Shane O'Scolle; Tirloghe O Doyne; in the said countrie, freeholders, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir William, and the rest above named, do covenant, agree, and condescend to and with the said lorde Deputy, to surrender and give up in the Queenes most Honorable Courte of Chauncerie of Ireland, all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie called Elye O'Karrell. And the said lorde Deputy doe promise and graunte that the same shall be by letters pattents, given back to the said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of suche issue to John O'Kerroll, his eldest base son, and the heires males of his bodie lawfullie begotten or to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Teige O Kerroll, another base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi lawfully begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Calloghe O'Kerroll, a third base son of said Sir William, and theires males of his bodi, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for lacke of such issue to Donoghe O'Kerroll, a further base son of said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten and to be begotten; and for want of such issue to Donoghe Reoghe O'Kerroll, brother to said Sir William, and the heires males of his bodie, lawfullie bogotten and to be begotten. To have and to hold the said countrie called Elyie O'Karrell, by two knights' fees in chiefe. And the said Sir William, and the rest above named, to be wholie discharged from the Bonaght accustomed to be payed out of the said country, and all other cesses and ymposicons, other than the rents hereafter specified.

"[Signed], Sr William O'Karrell."

[f] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor adds that

O caṫáin do ḃaṫaḋ isin mbanna .i. aiḃne mac conmuiġe mic Ruaiḋri an rúta ⁊ Ruaiḋri mac Maġnusa, mic donnchaiḋ do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Meaḋḃ ingſn aoḋa ruaiḋ uí ḋoṁnaill, bſn baoí ó ṫus ag Mac gille eoain i nalbain, ⁊ ag doṁnall cléreaċ ó caṫáin ar a haiṫle, bſn fuair an saoġal go sona sénaṁail soċonaiġ, ⁊ ro ba mór ainm ⁊ ſrdſrcus clú einiġ, ⁊ ḟirḃér, ⁊ ro ċaiṫ aimsir ḟoda ag dénaṁ craḃaiḋ i ndún na ngall co bfuair bás iar ccaoínġníoṁaiḃ i ccſnd Sſċt mbliaḋan ar cſiṫre fiċtiḃ.

An duḃaltaċ mac néill óicc mic Suiḃne do cloinn tSuiḃne tíre bóġaine do ṁarḃaḋ occ an mbaḋún maol la doṁnall ócc mac Maolmuire fear dearrsgaiġṫe deiġdelḃḋa ro ba maiṫ laṁ ⁊ oineaċ an duḃaltaċ ísin.

Doṁnall mac Soṁairle buiḋe mic alaxandair, mic eóin caṫanaiġ mic mec doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá hua néill.

Onora ingſn tsémais mic muiris, mic tómais, mic an iarla, bſn Piarais buitiler mac Semais mic emainn mecc Piarais do écc.

Mac briain ċarraiġ mic corbmaic do ṁarḃaḋ lá sluaġ uí néill.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac an abaiḋ uí ḋuiḃiḋir fſr tréiḋeaċ tuiccseaċ, scél mór ina duthaiġ fſin do écc.

Mág gormáin tomás ócc mac tomáis mic maoílſċloinn duiḃ do écc, ⁊ a ḃraṫair Seóinín doirdneaḋ ina ionad.

Alastrann, mac an ċalḃaicċ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic eoin ċarraiġ, do ṁarḃaḋ hi ccoṁrac la mac teabóitt buiḋe ṁéġ Seóinin i ndoras na gaillṁe, ⁊ nír ḃó hiomḋa mac gallóglaiġ i néirinn in tan sin ro ba mó faġaltas, ⁊ ro ba tioḋlaicctiġe toirbſrtaiġe inás.

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this Owen was son of Tiernan, who was son of Teige, son of Tiernan More O'Rourke.

[g] *Aibhne*, now *Anglice* Evenew.

[h] *Cumhaighe*, now *Anglice* Cooey, or Quintin.

[i] *Mac Gilla-Eoain*, now Mac Lean.

[k] *Dubhaltach*, variously anglicised Dwaltagh, Duald, Dudley, &c.

[l] *Badhun-mael.*—There is a ruined castle of this name in the townland of Carrowbricken, parish of Skreen, and county of Sligo, where dwelt a family of that sept of the Mac Sweenys called Mac Sweeny Connaughtagh, who were of the same race as the family of Tir-Boghaine. It is most probably the place referred to in the text. There is a place called Baḋún, *Anglice* Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in Tir-Boghaine, or barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, but this does not appear to be the place referred to.

[m] *Of good hand*, i. e. expert at arms.

[n] *The son of Brian Carragh.*—He was John Boy, the son of Brian Carragh, son of Cormac, son of John Duv, son of Donnell Don, who was the progenitor of that sept of the O'Neills called the Clann-Donnell Don of the Bann.

[o] *Great lamentation*, scél mór.—This phrase

O'Kane (Aibhne[g], the son of Cumhaighe[h], son of Rory of the Route) was drowned in the Bann; and Rory, son of Manus, son of Donough, was inaugurated in his place.

Meave, the daughter of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, a woman who was first married to Mac Gilla-Eoain[i] of Scotland, and afterwards to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane; a woman who had spent her life happily, prosperously, and affluently; who had obtained a great name, renown, and character, for her hospitality and demeanour; and who had passed a long time in piety at Donegal, died there in the eighty-seventh year of her age, after having performed many good actions.

Dubhaltach[k], the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, one of the Clann-Sweeny of Tir-Boghaine, was slain at the Badhún-mael[l], by Donnell Oge, the son of Mulmurry. This Dubhaltach was a distinguished comely man, of good hand[m] and hospitality.

Donnell, the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh Mac Donnell, was slain by O'Neill.

Honora, daughter of James, the son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], and wife of Pierce Butler, the son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died.

The son of Brian Carragh[n], son of Cormac [O'Neill], was slain by the army of O'Neill.

Turlough, son of the Abbot O'Dwyer, a virtuous and intelligent man, died; and (his death) was the cause of great lamentation[o] in his own territory[p].

Mac Gorman[q] (Thomas Oge, the son of Thomas, son of Melaghlin Duv) died; and his kinsman, Seoinin, was installed in his place.

Alexander, son of Calvagh, son of Turlough, son of John Carragh [Mac Donnell], was slain in a combat by Theobald Boy Mac Seoinin[r], in the gateway of Galway; and there were not many sons of gallowglasses in Ireland at that time who were more wealthy[s], or who were more bountiful and munificent than he.

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is still in common use, and is supposed to mean literally, "great story," but it is evidently a corruption of the old word ꞅceıle, "pity," which is explained by O'Clery, thus: "Sceıle .ı. ꞇꞃuaıᵹ̇e. Ꝺa móꞃ ꞅceıle .ı. ba móꞃ an ꞇꞃuaıᵹe."

[p] *His own territory*, i. e. Coill-na-manach, now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the west of the county of Tipperary.

[q] *Mac Gorman.*—He was Chief of Ibrickan, in the county of Clare.

[r] *Mac Seoinin*, now *Anglice* Jennings.

[s] *Wealthy.*—He was the son of Mac Donnell of Tinnakill, in the parish of Coolbanagher,

Taḋcc mac Murchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain do écc cén go ro saoíleaḋ a écc ré haḋart aṁlaiḋ sin ar a ṁence baoí i ndeaḃṫaiḃ duilġe, ⁊ i mbearnaḋaiḃ baoġail géarrad ar ġaiscceaḋ, bſiṫir ar beóḋaċt ⁊ ar lonngaiscce an laoiċṁiliḋ sin.

Uilliam mac donnchaiḋ riaḃaiġ mic taiḋcc ḋuiḃ uí ċeallaiġ do écc i náṫ cliaṫ hi ccaoíṁṫeaċt caiptín Maulbi, ⁊ ní ṫainic i ttír maine ro ba mó do sccél inár.

O ceallaċáin .i. Donnchaḋ mac taiḋcc ruaiḋ mic uaiṫne mic caṫaoír do écc ⁊ o ceallaċáin do ġairm do ċeallaċán mac conċoḃair mic donnchaiḋ.

Feall urġranna aḋuaṫṁar do ḋénaṁ lá gallaiḃ laiġean ⁊ Miḋe ar an mſid baoí ina rann fſin, ⁊ ro an for a nionchaiḃ do uíḃ failġe ⁊ do laoiġis. Bá haṁlaiḋ do rónaḋ indsin. Ro togairmeaḋ iad uile dia ttaisbénaḋ gus an líon as lia nó caoṁsadaoís do ṫabairt leó go ráiṫ ṁóir ṁullaiġ ṁaistean ⁊ iar roċtain dóiḃ gus an maiġin sin, Ro hiadaḋ cſiṫri srſṫa ina nuirtim-

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near the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See note [j], under the year 1570, *supra.*

[t] *O'Callaghan.*—He was chief of a territory called Pobul-Ui-Cheallachain, in the county of Cork, extending from Mallow westwards on both sides of the River Blackwater.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce, Pobul I Cheallachain;* and Inquisition taken at Mallow on the 25th of October, 1594; and Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xi. p. 69.

[u] *Mullach-Maistean,* now Mullamast, a conspicuous hill in the parish of Naraghmore, about five miles to the east of the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The fort on this hill, called Rathmore in the text, is about two hundred feet in internal diameter. The exact nature of this massacre has been very much disguised by modern writers. The oldest Irish authority in which it is recorded are the Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, Chancellor of Leighlin, who was living at the time. His words are:

"Moris mac Lasy mic Conyll" [O'More] "dominus de Merggi (ut ille asseruit) et baronis de Omergi successor, cum 40 hominibus de sua familia post confederationem suam cum Rory O'Moardha, et super quadam protectione, interfectus fuit apud Molaghmastyn in Comitatu Kildarie, ad eundem locum ob id propositum per Magistrum Cosby, et Robertum Harpoll, sub umbra servitii accersitus collusorie. *Harpoll excused it that Moris had geven villanous wordes to the breach of his protection.*"

This is the true account of this massacre, written by a learned ecclesiastic. The English words printed in Italics are not Dowling's, but were interpolated by a later writer, who, as appears from various remarks of his throughout Dowling's Annals, was a zealous Protestant, and most loyal to the English government.

Dr. Curry quotes, or seems to quote, Fynes Moryson, as recording this massacre, but the following words, seemingly a part of the quotation, are Dr. Curry's own, not Moryson's:

"Yet, in that same year, an horrible massacre was committed by the English at Mullaghmastan, on some hundreds of the most peaceable of the Irish gentry, invited thither on the public

Teige, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died, though it was not supposed that he would have died in his bed, on account of the many dangerous battles and perilous passes in which he had been. This heroic soldier was a champion in valour, and a bear in vigour and fierceness.

William, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly, died in Dublin, while in company with Captain Maulby; and there came not into Hy-Many any one who was more lamented.

O'Callaghan[t] (Donough, the son of Teige Roe, who was son of Owny, son of Cahir) died; and Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, was styled O'Callaghan.

A horrible and abominable act of treachery was committed by the English of Leinster and Meath upon that part of the people of Offally and Leix that remained in confederacy with them, and under their protection. It was effected thus: they were all summoned to shew themselves, with the greatest number they could be able to bring with them, at the great rath of Mullach-Maistean[u];

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faith, and under the protection of government."—*Civil Wars*, c. 3.

The next Irish writer in order of antiquity who mentions this massacre is Philip O'Sullevan Beare, who gives the following account of it in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 86:

"Pacatis motibus tyrannis semper crescebat. Franciscus Cosbius Lisiæ præfectus, et ejus filius Alexander in omne genus Catholicorum immanè bacchantur. Is provinciales ad Maisum castrum causa conventuum habendorum deque rerum administratione agendi convocat. Convocatos Cohortibus armatis improviso circumvenit, et ex Omorræ familiâ centum octaginta viros inopinantes et nihil adversi timentes uno momento temporis jugulat."

The following traditional account of this massacre is printed, verbatim, from a copy made by the late Lawrence Byrne of Fallybeg, near Lugacurren, in the Queen's County, and in a small quarto parchment book. He stated that he made it from an old manuscript sheet of paper which he had borrowed for that purpose in 1792, from the Rev. James O'Neill, P. P. of Maryborough, who had, at the sale of the books of the Rev. John Whelan, P.P. of Portarlington, who died a very old man in 1775, found the original loose sheet of manuscript in one of the volumes, and preserved it:

"An account of the murder at Mullamast. In the year 1705 there was an old gentleman of the name of Cullen, in the county of Kildare, who often discoursed with one Dwyer and one Dowling, actually living at Mullamast when this horrid murder was committed, which was about the sixteenth year" [*recte*, nineteenth] "of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and the account he gives of it is, that those who were chiefly concerned in this horrid murder were the Deavils, the Grehams, the Cosbys, the Piggotts, the Bowens, the Hartpoles, the Hovendons, the Dempsys, and the Fitzgeralds. The five last of them were, at that time, Roman Catholics: by whom the poor people murdered at Mullamast were chiefly invited there, in pretence that said people should enter into an alliance offensive

ceall ima ccuairt do ṡaiġdiúiridiḃ ⁊ do ṁarcṡluaġ, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ occá ndiuḃraccaḋ gan ḋiċeall, occa muḋucċaḋ ⁊ occá mór ṁarḃaḋ co ná térna sceolanga, ná elaiṫeaċ ass a mbſthaiḋ ḋíoḃ.

Sſán mac Semais, mic Sſain, mic an iarla do ġaḃail lás an Presidens .i. uilliam druri hi ccorcaiġ, ⁊ a ċor co háṫ cliaṫ dia ċoiṁéd airm a mbaoí Riocard a búrc iarla cloinne Riocaird, ⁊ ní ro hairneideaḋ créd ro ba coir ḋó. Clann an iarla sin cloinne Riocaird do bſiṫ síoḋaċ re gallaiḃ, ⁊ eissioḋach ré tuaḋṁumhain.

An Presidens rémraite do ṫóċt i ttuaḋṁuṁain coicṫidis ria fféil eóin go soċraide ṁóir do ġallaiḃ, ⁊ go maiṫiḃ dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan, ⁊ a bſiṫ oċt lá i ninis occ congṁáil ċúirte, ⁊ iar na ḟſimdeaḋ do ḋál ccais dul ḟó ċíos dá prionnsa, Ro ḟáccaiḃ marasccál co bfſdain mearda mioṫuiccsiġ occa mín-

and defensive with them. But their reception was to put them all to death, except one O'More, who was the only person" [that] "escaped. Notwithstanding what is said that one O'More only had escaped the massacre, yet the common tradition of the country is, that many more had escaped through the means of one Harry Lalor, who, remarking that none of those returned who had entered the fort before him, desired his companions to make off as fast as they could in case they did not see him come back. Said Lalor, as he was entering the fort, saw the carcasses of his slaughtered companions; then drew his sword, and fought his way back to those that survived, along with whom he made his escape to Dysart, *without seeing the Barrow.* Those murdered at Mullamast were some of the seven septs of Leix, and some gentlemen of the Keatings. The seven septs of Leix are, the O'Mores, the O'Kellys, the O'Lalors, the Devoys, the Macaboys, the O'Dorans, and the O'Dowlings."

Every syllable of the foregoing account is worthy of being preserved, as it throws such a curious light on the nature of the massacre in illustration of Dowling's account of it. That a massacre took place in the great rath on the hill of Mullamast is beyond dispute, but it is also incontrovertible that the most powerful families on both sides were Roman Catholics. The O'Dempseys were deeply implicated in this massacre, and the inhabitants of the district now believe that a curse has followed this great Irish family ever since, the last great man of the name being Cahir na g-Capull, or Charles the Horse-stealer, who was the last gentleman of this noble family; and at this day the Dempseys of Clanmalier are the most plebeian and illiterate of all the families of the Milesian race. Tradition does not attach any blame to the Fitzgeralds, much less to the Pigotts or Harpools, as they were of English descent, but it brands the O'Dempseys with infamy. The eccentric Irish historian, Taaffe, refers this massacre to the reign of Queen Mary, his object having been to shew that religion had nothing to do with it (in which he was right); but he is entirely unworthy of serious notice. Dr. Curry, in his *History of the Civil Wars of Ireland*, gives, in his Appendix, a memorial, addressed to Queen Elizabeth, which is printed in the *Desiderata Curiosa Hibernica*, vol. ii. p. 91, by Captain Thomas Lee, an officer under the Government, in the year 1594. This tract is

and on their arrival at that place they were surrounded on every side by four lines of soldiers and cavalry, who proceeded to shoot and slaughter them without mercy, so that not a single individual escaped, by flight[w] or force.

John, the son of James, son of John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], was taken prisoner at Cork by the President, William Drury, and sent to Dublin to be imprisoned, where Richard Burke, Earl of Clanrickard, was [also imprisoned]. What his crime was never was stated. The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were at peace with the English, but at strife with Thomond.

The President before named went to Thomond a fortnight before the festival of St. John, with a great multitude of the English, and the chiefs of the two provinces of Munster; and he held a court for eight days at Ennis. The Dál-Cais having refused to become tributary to their sovereign, he left a mar-

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entitled, " A Brief Declaration of the Government of Ireland, opening many corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishry, and the causes moving those expected troubles." In this tract Captain Lee mentions, among other acts of oppression, cruelty, rapine, and injustice, the massacre at Mullamast in the following words:

" They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of those country people, under colour to do your Majesty service, and brought them to a place of meeting, where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonourably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practise of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the state, to do your Majesty's service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty."

The fact of a massacre having taken place here is, therefore, not to be doubted. It should be here remarked that the O'Dempseys had not forfeited their property, and that they were, in all probability, on the best terms with the government. The following document may throw some light upon the presence of the Cosbys on this occasion, who appear to have been there as garrison soldiers:

" Where Robert Fay lately had the leading of twenty of the Kerne in Ireland, with the pay of 12^{d} sterling, a day, for himself, and 3^{d} sterling a day, for each of the Kerne: And Brien M^{c} Caier M^{c} Connor had the leading of 6 other Kerne, at 16^{d} a day for himself, & 3^{d} each Kerne: And Edmond O'Dempsey six more at the same pay. The stipend of which 3 captains amounting to 3^{s} 8^{d} & the said Kerne, in number 32, at said wages, was appointed by the L. D. Sussex to Francis Cosby, Gent., & for the better service of the Crown, constituted him to be General of all the Kerne retained in pay in Ireland, in which he was confirmed by patent, under the name of General of all the Kerne in Ireland, during life, with the aforesaid Fee of 3^{s} 8^{d} a day, & the said 32 Kerne at 3^{d} each, for his better maintenance. Sept^{r} 10th 1558.—Rot. Pat. 5° & 6° Ph. & Mar. 1st p. f. R. 12."

The above is extracted from the Patent Roll, fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary, Rolls' Office, Dublin.

[w] *Flight*, ꞅceólanꞡa.—This word, which is often

iugaḋ. Soais an Presidens tar a ais co Luimneaċ iaroṁ, ⁊ do ġaḃ ag díċeanndaḋ urraḋ ⁊ earurraḋ na cceanntar ccoṁfoccus do Luimneaċ. Ro ba díḃride Murchaḋ mac Muirċeartaiġ, mic maṫġaṁna, mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duiḃ uí briain, aoinḟear bá fearr ainm ⁊ uaisle doiġreḋaiḃ cairrge ó cconnell ⁊ eaṫarlaċ.

IARla tuaḋmuṁan (Concoḃar mac donchaiḋ, mic concoḃair uí ḃriain) do ḋul hi Saxaiḃ déccaoíne a imniġ ⁊ a anfforlainn fris an mbainríoġain, ⁊ fuair paitent ar a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ ar a bailtiḃ, ⁊ ar ḃeathaiḋiḃ urṁóir tuaḋmuṁan, ⁊ ḃeós pardún coitċeann dia ḋaoíniḃ, ⁊ ticc iaroṁ tar ais im notlaicc go nonóir ⁊ co nairmidin móir dfaġḃail ona ṗrionnsa, ⁊ andarleas féinfuair a ḋuthaiġ saor ar ainḃreathiḃ oifficceaċ o ṡin amaċ. Ar a aoi ro lá an marusccál daoíne díċuṁaing forraroṁ ré siú táinic an tiarla gur ḃó héigean dóiḃ dul fá ṗinginn don ṗrionnsa .i. deiċ bponnta is in mbarúntaċt, ⁊ bá hísin céd ṗinginn cloinne cais.

Coccaḋ eitir iarla deasmuṁan (gearóid mac Semais mic Seaain) ⁊ Mac muiris ciarraiġe .i. tomas mac emainn mic tomais, baile mic an ċaim do ġaḃáil lá san iarla for Mac muiris. An tabb ócc ó dtórna do ḋul i pann an iarla, ⁊ a ṁarḃaḋ i ndorus leice snáṁa durċar piléir iar ndul don iarla imón mbaile, ⁊ muna dearntaoí dulc eatorra, act oideaḋ an abbaiḋ ísin ro baḋ lór a ṁéd dearbaiḋ. Ro marḃaḋ dna, ⁊ ro báitheaḋ sochaiḋe do ṁuintir mic muiris isin ló ċédna. Bátar athaiḋ aṁlaiḋ sin hi ccoccaḋ fri aroile

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written sciulang, is used in the best Irish manuscripts in the sense of "fugitive, or deserter."

[x] *Merciless*, míoṫuiccsiġ, literally, "inconsiderate." The word tuigseanaċ is used at the present day to denote "considerate."

[y] *Carraig O-gCoinnell*, i. e. the rock of the O'Coinnells; but this family is to be distinguised from the O'Conghails of Kerry, now O'Connells, and from the O'Conaings of Castleconaing, or Castleconnell, now Gunnings. The name is now usually anglicised Carrigogunnell. This castle, which was once a great fortress of a respectable branch of the O'Briens, is situated on the summit of a lofty rock rising boldly from a plain which reaches to the Shannon, and near the demesne of Tervoe, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick; but the present ruins are so shattered that it is difficult to ascertain the original plan of the building. It was taken and blown up in 1691, by order of General De Ginkle, who was then besieging Limerick.

[z] *Eatharlach*, now Aherlagh, a beautiful glen, situated between Slievenamuck and the Galty mountains, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary.—See note [b], under the year 1471, p. 1070, *supra*.

[a] *The first tribute*, literally, the "first penny," i. e. the first tribute ever paid by them. Before the English invasion they were by law free from tribute, and they had resisted the payment of

shal, with a vigorous and merciless[x] body of soldiers, to reduce them. The President then returned to Limerick, and proceeded to behead the chieftains and rebels of the districts adjacent to Limerick. Among these was Murrough, the son of Murtough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien, the most renowned and noble of the heirs of Carraig O gCoinnell[y] and Eatherlach[z].

The Earl of Thomond (Conor, the son of Donough, son of Conor O'Brien) went to England, to complain to the Queen of his distresses and oppression; and he obtained a charter of his territory and towns, and nearly all the [Church] livings of Thomond, and also a general pardon for his people; and he returned about Christmas, after having received great honour and respect from his sovereign; and he thought that thenceforward his territory would be free from the unjust jurisdiction of officers. But before the arrival of the Earl, the marshal had imposed a severe burden on his people, so that they were obliged to become tributary to the sovereign, namely, [to pay] ten pounds for every barony. This was the first tribute[a] paid by the Dalcassians.

A war broke out between the Earl of Desmond (Garrett, the son of James, son of John) and Mac Maurice[b] of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas); and the Earl took Baile-mhic-an-Chaim[c] from Mac Maurice. The young Abbot of Odorney[d] went over to the side of the Earl, and was slain by the shot of a ball in the doorway of [the castle of] Lixnaw, which the Earl had besieged. Had no more mischief been done between them than the killing of this abbot, it would have been great enough; but, besides him, numbers of Mac Maurice's people were killed and drowned[e] on the same day. They continued for some time thus at war with each other, until at last they made peace;

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pennies to the English up to this year.

[b] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[c] *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, i. e. *Villa filii Curvi*, now Ballymacqueem, a townland in the parish of Killahan, barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. There was a castle of considerable strength here, of which the north and west walls still remain in good preservation, but the others are nearly destroyed.

[d] *Odorney.*—This is more usually called Mainistir ó d-Tórna, i. e. the monastery of the O'Dorneys, or Torneys, now Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry. The ruins of the church of this abbey are still in tolerable preservation, but the other buildings are nearly all destroyed.—See this abbey again mentioned at the year 1582.

[e] *Killed and drowned.*—An English writer would say, "were cut off by the sword, or by drowning, or by field and flood."

co ndearnsat síḋ fo ḋeóiḋ, ⁊ ro hairiscceaḋ baile mic an ċaim, ⁊ a braiġde do mac muiris, ⁊ nuiṁir díriṁe do ḃó ṫáintiḃ ⁊ ġroiġiḃ.

Aoḋ ócc mac Aoḋa mic Seaain buiḋe még maṫġaṁna do ḋol ar siuḃal ar ṁuintir Mhéġ maṫġaṁna, ⁊ Mag maṫġaṁna féin do ḃeiṫ fair .i. Art mac briain na muiċeirġe, mic Remainn, mic glaisne ⁊ Aoḋ do ṁarḃaḋ lá Mág maṫġaṁna, ⁊ lá a ṁuintir, ⁊ ar suaill ma ro ḃaoí do ċlandaiḃ na ccollaḋ ina réiṁes a coṁmór do écht ar a inme féin ⁊ nír ḃó cudroma a ainm ⁊ a iomraḋ, ⁊ ainm an tí las a ttorċair.

Rella iongnáṫ do artruġaḋ i noirḋes isin céidṁí do ġeiṁreaḋ, ⁊ crom stuaġ urcroṁ ionḃoġa eirte aṁail ṡaiġnén ṡolusta, nó soillsiġeḋ a ḋealraḋ an talaṁ ina huirṫiṁċeall, ⁊ an ḟirmament etirḃuas, occus atcess an rélla hísin in gac ionaḋ i marṫar eorpa gur ro iongantaiġset cáċ hi ccoitċinne í.

Sémus mac muiris do ḃeiṫ isin ḃFrainc ḃeós an ḃliaḋain si.

AOIS CRIOST, 1578.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc cétt, Seachtṁoccat, ahocht.

Mac uí néill .i. enri mac toirrdealḃaiġ luiniġ mic neill ċonallaiġ, mic airt mic cuinn do ḋul sluacch hi ttír conaill ar mac uí ġallċuḃair .i. Maolcaḃa mac caṫaoír mic ttoirdealbhaiġ óig. Iar nimṫeċt dá slócc uaḋa do cruinniuccaḋ creaċ, ⁊ do arccain an ḃaile do rala mac uí ġallċuḃair alla imuíġ don ḃaile an tan sin, ⁊ ro ionnsaiġ an tócc macaeṁ iar na ḟaġḃail in uathaḋ sluaġ, ⁊ ní tard anacal ndó, acht a ċloiḋṁeaḋ gan ċoiccill, ⁊ a airleaċ ar an laṫair sin. Bá ferr deoġanchaiḃ ná tiaġdaoís an turus sin.

Mácc flannchaiḋ dartraiġe décc .i. caṫal duḃ mac feradhaiġ, ⁊ a mac caṫal ócc do ġaḃail a ionaidh.

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[f] *Not to be compared*, i. e. he was superior in fame and renown to his slayer.

[g] *James, the son of Maurice*, i. e. James the son of Maurice Duv Fitzgerald, of Desmond. For a fuller account of his proceedings on the Continent the reader is referred to O'Daly's *Initium, Incrementum et Exitus Familiæ Giraldinorum*, cc. 19, 20, 21, 22.

[h] *Maelcava.*—This name is more usually written Maelcobha.—The O'Gallaghers, who are the senior and most royal family of the Kinel Connell, had this name from their great ancestor, Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland. Galchobhar, the ancestor from whom they have derived their surname, was the son of Ruarcan, who was son of Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall,

and Baile-mhic-an-Chaim was restored to Mac Maurice, as were also his hostages, and a countless number of herds of kine and horses.

Hugh Oge, the son of Hugh, son of John Boy Mac Mahon, made a predatory aggression upon the people of Mac Mahon; and Mac Mahon (Art, son of Brian na Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny) overtook him; and Hugh was slain by Mac Mahon and his people. Scarcely was there another of the race of the Collas who was so great a cause of lamentation on account of his own wealth; and his name and renown were not to be compared[f] with those of the man by whom he was slain.

A wonderful star appeared in the south-east in the first month of winter; it had a curved bow-like tail, resembling bright lightning, the brilliancy of which illuminated the earth around, and the firmament above. This star was seen in every part of the west of Europe, and it was wondered at by all universally.

James, the son of Maurice[g], remained in France this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1578.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-eight.

The son of O'Neill, i. e. Henry, son of Turlough Luineach, son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, marched an army into Tirconnell against the son of O'Gallagher (Maelcava[h], son of Cahir, son of Turlough Oge). After his forces had gone forth to collect spoils, and to plunder the town [land], the son of O'Gallagher, happening at that time to be outside the town, attacked that youth, after being left with only a few of his forces, and did not spare him, but put him to the sword without mercy, and slaughtered him on the spot. It would have been better for the Kinel-Owen that they had not gone on this expedition.

Mac Clancy of Dartry (Cathal Duv, the son of Feradhach) died; and his son, Cathal Oge, assumed his place.

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son of Ceallach, who was Monarch of Ireland from 642 to 654, who was son of Maelcabha, or Maelcobha, Monarch of Ireland from 612 to 615, who was son of Aedh, Monarch of Ireland from 572 to 599, who was son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland from 568 to 571, the fourth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 336.

O ḃroin (Taḋcc ócc) décc iar sſndataiḋ, ⁊ o broin do ġairm do ḋúnlang mac emainn uí ḃroin.

i *Teige Oge.*—According to the pedigree of the O'Byrnes, given by Duald Mac Firbis, this Teige Oge had eight sons, namely, Brian, Donough Carragh, Gerald Ower, Murrough, Edmond, Dunlang, Calvagh, and Cahir. The Leabhar Branach, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, continues the pedigree for three generations longer, through Donough Carragh, the second of these sons, who had a son, John, the father of Donough Oge, who had two sons, Murrough and Gerald Ower, who must have lived down to the wars of the Revolution.

From this period forward this branch of the O'Byrnes was eclipsed by the superior power, fame, and importancee, of the head of the Gaval-Rannall of Ballinacor; but they still retained considerable power and possessions in their own territory, which comprised the entire of the barony of Newcastle, with that portion of the barony of Arklow lying north of Inbher Daoile, or Ennareilly, which tract was usually called "O'Byrne's country" in Anglo-Irish records, and "Crioch Branach" in Irish documents, a name which is corruptly printed Orywrymaghe [for Crywrannaghe] in the second volume of the State Papers of the reign of Henry VIII. p. 2. This senior sept of the O'Byrnes also possessed the district of Cosha, *Cois-abha*, which was bounded on the north by the River Ow, and its continuation, the River Aughrim, which divided it from the country of the Gaval-Rannall, *anglice* Ranelagh.

During the civil wars of 1641, the most prominent members of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes were: Teige Oge Byrne of Ballinvally, Esq.; Walter Boy Byrne of Newragh, now Newrath, or Newry, which was the name of the seat of the head O'Byrne for several centuries, called, in Irish, an Iuḃraċ, i. e. the yew-land; he was also called Walter Boy of Garrygolan, and also of Milltown, and was, most probably, if not certainly, the eldest descendant of Teige Oge, the chief who died in 1578, and obviously his great grandson. A distinguished branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was seated at Coill t-Siomoin, *anglice* Kiltimon, where the ruins of their castle still remain; and of this line a family were seated at Killoughter, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newragh, who retained to our own times a respectable property, which has recently devolved to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., and Matthew Esmond White, Esq., who married the co-heiresses of the last proprietor. In 1641 this family was represented by Edmond, son of Loughlin Byrne, and in 1688, by Redmond Byrne, whose son, Charles, an officer in the service of James II., went into foreign service, and was outlawed by King William the Third's government.

A branch of this elder sept of the O'Byrnes was also seated at Kilnamanagh, the most distinguished member of which, in 1641, was Brian Byrne, who was a colonel of the confederate Catholics.

In 1690, a leading branch of this senior sept was seated at Ballygannon, and was then represented by Thady Byrne, Esq., whose son, John, went into the French service, and attained the rank of major. From this John, according to tradition, the estate of Ballygannon passed, by a bill of discovery, into the family of Scott, in which it still remains. The Rev. John Byrne, P. P. of Newbridge, is a descendant of that Major Byrne.

In Burke's *Dictionary of the Landed Gentry*, the descent of the Lord de Tabley, and of the Byrnes of Cabinteely, is deduced from Charles, or Cahir Oge, asserted there to have been the head of the family in the time of Cromwell, a

O'Byrne (Teige Oge[i]) died at an advanced age; and Dunlang, the son of Edmond O'Byrne, was styled O'Byrne.

statement which does not seem quite accordant with the pedigrees in the Leabhar Branach, and is in some degree at variance also with the respectable tradition preserved in the manuscript of Garrett Byrne of Fallybeg, who was born in 1716, who must have known the name of the father of Daniel the merchant, his own near relative, and whose statement is singularly corroborated by fragmentary evidences among the public legal records. After giving a long account of O'Kelly of Luggacurren, and of his estate of Timogue, in the Queen's County, and also of the Fitzgeralds, who usurped it, he states that it was finally purchased by Daniel Byrne, a merchant tailor, of whose descent and history he gives the following curious account:

"Having given the best account I have heard of the Fitzgeralds, since the Earl of Kildare's first coming to visit O'Kelly, I now return to give the same of Daniel Byrne, who purchased O'Kelly's estate from his lordship.

"This Daniel was second son" [the writer's ancestor being the first son] "of a gentleman of fortune, whose estate was [situated] by the sea side, at a place called Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the county of Wicklow, and, not being the heir, was bred up to the business of a clothier, and afterwards carried on the trade of a tailor, and kept forty men constantly working at that business. He used to buy all the white cloth in Dublin, get it coloured red, and clothe forty thousand men with the same for General Cromwell, and never call for money untill all was finished, and then received drafts from Cromwell on the Treasury, where he got cash, for which he purchased estates. He bought, besides this of O'Kelly's, another estate at the Great Heath of Maryborough, known by the name of the Lordship of Shean, from a young Squire Whitney, who, being greatly indebted to him, and required by him to marry his daughter, and that he would not only forgive him the debt, but redeem his Estate from all other incumbrances, Whitney said he could not think of smothering his blood by marrying a Taylor's daughter; whereupon Mr. Byrne told him he had better think of paying him his money, as he wanted it to fortune her; but, not being able to raise money by any other means than selling his Estate, he came and told Byrne he had thought better of the matter, and that he was now willing to accept of the proposal he had made him. Mr. Byrne said, if he could find a young squire buying an Estate, it is with him he would be willing to match his daughter; but where he found such selling his, he could not think of giving her to him; so he compelled Squire Whitney to sell the Estate, and himself became the purchaser, and left Squire Whitney living in the Castle of Shean. Soon after Whitney invited Byrne to dine with him there, and contrived that Byrne got neither knife nor fork, and being entreated by him (being master of the feast) to help himself, said he had plenty of meat, but nothing to cut it. Whereupon Whitney answered: 'Why dont you draw out your scissars and clip it, Sir.' 'I drew it time enough to clip the Lordship of Shean from your backside, Sir.' And for this affront he ordered him to quit the Castle next morning, and so turned him out. Besides Byrne being deemed a wise man, he was both jocund and plesant, and very ready in his answers, and bore with the slurs thrown on his trade very well, as may be known by his repartees. A predecessor to the now Earl of Portarlington, then Squire Dawson, and of the posterity of millers, said to Mr. Byrne, in pressing him to a dram of a morning going to hunt: 'Take it off, Daniel, it is but a thimblefull.' He immediately drank it, and jovially

O duiḃġſnnáin cille ronain (dolḃ mac duḃṫaiġ) ollaṁ ua noilealla saoí sſnchaiḋ fſr tiġe aoiḋſḋ coitċinn congairiġe, fſr suilbir, soingṫe soagallṁa décc, ⁊ a ṁac maolmuire do ġabail a ionaiḋ.

answered: 'Yes, Willy, I would take it if it was a hopperfull,' to let him know, if there was a fault in being a Taylor, there was the same in being a Miller.

"He gave his son, Gregory, Temple education, and bought the title of Baronet of England for him and his male Heirs for ever, the creation whereof bears date in the year of our Lord 1660, and the like of Ireland, the creation bearing date the 17th day of May, 1671. And in some time after, being walking together in Dublin, Sir Gregory said: 'Father, you ought to walk to the left of me, I being a Knight, and you but a Mechanic.' He answered: "No, you puppy, I have the precedency in three ways: first, because I am an older man; secondly, because I am your father; and thirdly, because I am the son of a Gentleman, and you are but the son of a poor, l—s—y taylor.' Sir Gregory married, in March, 1669, an English lady named Margeret Copley, by whom he had issue, Sir Daniel, the heir; Lady O'Neill; and Mrs. FitzGerald of Morett. And then, on this lady dieing, and being buried at St. Audeon's on the 23rd July, 1685, he marriet Margeret Flemming, daughter to Baron Slane, by whom he had many children. He bought the Lordship of Kilmacar, in the County of Kilkenny, for Charles, the oldest, who was married to a daughter of Dudly Colclough of Mucurry, in the County of Wexford. Sir Daniel, the son and heir to Sir Gregory, was married to Anna Dorothea, daughter of Edward Warren, Esq^{re}, of Pointon, in the County of Chester, and Kingdom of England. He gave her liberty of having all the children baptized by a Minister, and bred up in the Prodistant religion; and she nursed them herself and sent the two boys, John and Daniel, to England when nursed, and remained mostly there after. The Heir, Sir John, made a visit to Ireland in the year 1740, and made John Bowen a lease of Fallybeg, for three lives, which is not yet expired. He could make but a short stay, as he received intelligence that his lady (the only child of one Leicester, by whom he had two sons) was then sick of a fever, and was dead before he got home; he then took the fever, and died shortly after, and was succeeded in title and Estates by his eldest son, Sir Peter Byrne, then a minor, being born in December, 1732. Old Leicester, the father-in-law to Sir John, soon after dieing, made a will, and bequeathed his entire fortune, Estates, Plate, and an immense sum of money to his grandchild, Sir Peter, on condition that he would change his name from Byrne to Leicester immediately, and afterwards to sell all his Estates in Ireland, and make purchases for them in England before he would be twenty-five years of age, otherwise all of said fortune was to support the College of Oxford; but the conditions were complyed with, and the minor was called Sir Peter Leicester for the future, yet he forbore selling the Estates untill the very last year of his limitation, which was in the year 1756.

"The Lordship of Timogue, commonly called O'Kelly's ground, being then all out of Lease, except Fallybeg, by reason of Sir John dieing long before, and Sir Peter not being of age to make leases, so as there was no proper Rental, it was requisite for both purchaser and seller to have the ground valued accordingly. Sir Peter treating with the Earl of Shelburn in England, they agreed to send Valuators to view the Estates, and were sold to him for one hundred and twenty-two thousand pounds of English money.

O'Duigennan of Kilronan (Dolbh, son of Duffy), Ollav of Tirerrill, a learned historian, who kept a thronged[l] house of general hospitality; a cheerful, eloquent[k], and affable man, died; and his son, Mulmurry, took his place.

"This Shelburn never let an acre to the tenant in being, nor to a Leinsterman, except Tully, to parson Hunt, but all to Munstermen. He had a great leaning to them, his mother being a County Kerry woman of the name of Fitz Maurice. Timogue he let to Counseller Spring; Ballycoolin, to Moore; Ballinteskin and Cuileen to Wall; Logacurren and Coorglass, to Henry Hunt; and Raheenabowl, Knockaconna, and Coolrush, to his brother, John Hunt, the Attorney, so that the whole Estate of O'Kelly's ground was disposed of to Munstermen, except Tully and Fallybeg, and has remained in their hands ever since.

"Lands were greatly risen in those days; the highest price never exceeded six shilling an acre before this time. I took forty acres about the mantion house of Logacurren, where I was born, from Sir John Byrne, in the year 1740, but not having a lease, the agent (Thady Dunne) after Sir John Byrne's death, soon found means to deprive me of it.

"The Mangans held Logacurren, Courglass, and Fallybeg, from Sir Daniel Byrne, for twenty-two pence an acre, tho' Henry Hunt has part of it now let for forty-two shillings and six pence by the acre."

Garrett Byrne then gives his own pedigree from Maoıleaċlaınn Ḋuḃ O'Ḃꞃoın of Ḃaıle an ꞇ-ꞅléıḃe (who appears from the public records to have been loyal to his sovereign), as follows:

"From Denis Byrne, son to Loughlin, nicknamed Black, the Heir that possessed the Estate and Castle of Ballintlea, near Redcross, in the County of Wicklow, was descended Gerald Byrne, who was married to a woman surnamed Kilmartin. He fought in King Charles the First's army, against General Cromwell, and was wounded in said war by twenty-one stabs of a pike, of which he was afterwards cured; but as, after a subsequent battle, he lay weak amongst the slain, a woman, who was plundering the dead, gave him a stroke of a reaping-hook in the ear, which came to a mortification, of which he died. His children were also killed in the war, except Garrett and Hugh. Garrett was married to Catharine, daughter to William Lalor, son to Daniel, nicknamed Ballaugh, the son of Denis, and Grandson of Henry Lalor, who made his escape from" [the massacre at] "Mullamast. Denis was the last Heir of the Lalors possessed of the Estate of Dysart, near Maryborough, in the Queen's County. This Garrett Byrne died in Logacurren, on the 10th of March, 1722, at the age of ninety-six years, and had eight sons, to wit, Gerald, Laurence, Hugh, Daniel, John, Edmond, William, and Andrew. Gerald was parish priest of Stradbally, Timahoe, Ballyadams, Doonane, and the districts belonging to them, for fifteen years, and died in Logacurren on the 24th day of July, 1724, at the age of 57 years. He served as a dragoon under King James, and fought in all the memorable battles against King William, until discharged at Limerick, and was the first priest ordained in Ireland after the conditions thereof. William was also a priest, and died in Paris about the age of thirty years; none having issue but Laurence, who was married to Catharine, daughter to Walter Byrne of Timogue, and died in Logacurren on the sixth day of February, 1744, aged 73 years. He had three sons, viz. Garrett, the oldest; William, born the 4th of July, 1718, who was parish priest of the parishes of Stradbally and Timahoe for nineteen years, and died in Timogue on the 11th of February, 1775. Daniel, the youngest, was born

Ruḋraiġe ócc mac Ruḋraiġe caoíċ, mic conaill uí ṁorḋa do ṫuitim lá brian óg mac briain meic giollapattraicc. Bá hé an ruḋraiġe sin cēnd foġlaḋ, ⁊ díbērccaċ ḟēr nEreann ina rēimēs, ⁊ nir ḃó mēnmarc lá neaċ aén erċor do ċaitēṁ i naccaiḋ na corona go cēnn athaiḋ dia éisi.

Piarus buitilér mac Semais mic emainn méc Piarais décc. Bá do ṫeannmaiṫiḃ gall muṁan eiside.

O ceallaċáin do ḃathaḋ in aḃainn ṁóir .i. ceallaċán mac concoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, ⁊ bá dainiṁ a ḋaiṫe ro imtiġ riariú ro ċaith bliaḋain iomlán i naireaċas a aṫarḋa etir bás a ṡēnaṫar ⁊ a ḃáṫaḋ fēin; Mac an Priora uí ċeallaċáin doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. concoḃar na cairrcce, mac diarmata mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, mic uaiṫne mic caṫaoír.

Sláine ingean toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain caṫa an aonaiġ décc. Bēn síḋe ḃriain mic donnchaiḋ ḃacaiġ, mic murchaiḋ ċaoíċ mic briain méc maṫgamna, bēn do ċaiṫ a haimsir gan imdearccaḋ go bfuair bás iar sēndataiḋ.

Síoda mac ṁeccon, mic Síoda, mic meccon, mic Síoda, tanaiste an taoiḃe ṫoir do cloinn cuiléin do ṁarḃaḋ ar sliaḃ eaċtġe acc toraiġeċt ar ḟuadan creiċe ar cēiṫirn cloinne Riocaird.

O hēiḋin Ruaiḋri an doire mac floinn, mic concoḃair, mic floinn do écc, fēr co mbuaiḋ neiṁiġ ⁊ nēngnaṁa ó ṫuisdin gó a ṫogairṁ, Mac a ḋearḃraṫar doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ .i. Eoġan manntaċ mac Emainn.

Maoílir mac uateir, mic Sēain, mic maoilir a búrc, Sirriam ċonntae maiġe eó do ṁarḃaḋ i ccaislén na helle ar iondsaiġiḋ aiḋċe lé na ḃraṫair

in the year 1722, and died on the 26th of December, 1780, at Clondoula, on the lands of Ballycoolin; he was first married to Elenor Hanbury, in the year 1751, and, after her death, to Honor Brenan, and had many children by both. Garrett Byrne, oldest son to the aforesaid Laurence, was born in Logacurren on the 28th day of December, 1716; married Mary, daughter to Daniel Duigan of Ballinagale, near Arless, on the 13th day of February, 1751."

The following words have been added by Laurence Byrne, the son of the aforesaid Garrett:

"He died in Fossey on the 18th day of June, 1780; and she died at Heath Lodge on the 1st of February, 1801, aged eighty-eight. Their issue, Laurence, born Thursday, the nineteenth day of December, 1751, old style, in the mansion-house of Fallybeg; who married Anne, daughter to James Byrne of Bolybeg, on the 24th day of June, 1793."

This Laurence was a man of considerable learning, and was the last native of Magh Druchtain that read and spoke the Irish language fluently. He died in January, 1840, aged 89. He had several sons who are still living, and who, though reduced to poor farmers, are,

Rury Oge, the son of Rury Caech, son of Connell O'More, fell by the hand of Brian Oge, son of Brian Mac Gillapatrick. This Rury was the head of the plunderers and insurgents of the men of Ireland in his time; and for a long time after his death no one was desirous to discharge one shot against the [soldiers of the] Crown.

Pierce Butler, son of James, son of Edmond, son of Pierce, died. He was one of the powerful chiefs of the English of Munster.

O'Callaghan, i. e. Callaghan, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Teige Roe, was drowned in the River Avonmore[l]; and it was from a blemish of his revenge that he departed, before he had passed an entire year in the enjoyment of his patrimony, between the death of his grandfather and his [own death by] drowning. The son of the Prior O'Callaghan, i.e. Conor of the Rock, the son of Dermot, son of Teige Roe, son of Owny, son of Cahir, was installed in his place.

Slaine, the daughter of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh, and the wife of Brian, son of Donough Bacagh, son of Murrough Caech, son of Brian Mac Mahon, died. She was a woman who had spent her life without blemish until she died, at an advanced age.

Sida, the son of Maccon, son of Sida, son of Maccon, Tanist of the eastern part of Clann-Coilen, was slain on [the mountain of] Sliabh Echtghe, as he was pursuing a prey which the kerns of Clanrickard were carrying off.

O'Heyne (Rory of the Derry, son of Flan, son of Conor, son of Flan) died. From the beginning of his career until his death he was a man distinguished for hospitality and prowess. His brother's son, Owen Mantagh, son of Edmond, was installed in his place.

Meyler, the son of Walter, son of John, son of Meyler Burke, sheriff of the county of Mayo, was slain at Caislen-na h-Elle[m], in a nocturnal aggression, by

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if any faith be due to tradition so respectable, the senior branch of this family.—See Irish P. Journal, June 19th, 1841, p. 405.

[i] *Thronged*, conʒáıpıġe.—The word conʒáıp denotes "a company," and conʒáıpeaċ, "having companies, troops, or followers.

[k] *Eloquent*, ɼoınʒṫe.—This word is sometimes used as an adjective to denote "eloquent," and sometimes, as a noun substantive, to denote a Brehon, or judge.

[l] *Avonmore*, aḃaınn ṁóp, i.e. the great river, now the Blackwater, which rises in Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the north-west of the county of Cork, and flows through O'Callaghan's country, in the barony of Duhallow, and, after a long and circuitous course, discharges itself into the sea at Youghal. According to the Life of St. Carthach of Lismore, this river was anciently called Nemh.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 943.

[m] *Caislen-na h-Elle*, now the Neale, a small

.i. lé hemann, mac tomáis an maċaire, mic maoílir tre iomḟormat ḟocail oireaċtais do rala ſtorra an lá rias an adhaiḋ sin.

Liaṫdruim ṁuintire heolais do ġabáil lé caiptin Saxanaċ do ṁuintir niculais maulbi ar ua ruairc i nearraċ na bliaḋna so, ⁊ druim da eṫiar do brisead lá hua ruairc, brian, mac briain, mic eoġain. Liaṫdruim iaroṁ dfáccḃáil lá gallaiḃ ag cloinn taiḋcc uí ruairc, ⁊ an baile cedna do ġabáil lá hua ruairc gar bſcc iar sin do cſd gall ⁊ do nſiṁċſt ċloinne taidg.

Ardiustis na hEreann .i. Sir hanrii Sidnei do ḋol go Saxoiḃ .i. fo saṁain, ⁊ caiptin maulbi do ḋol lais, ⁊ uilliam drurie ina ionad .i. an President baoí os cſnd dá ċoícceaḋ muman. Rucc trá an iustis iarla cloinne Riocairtt lais .i. Riocard mac uillicc, mic Riocaird mic uillicc, ⁊ a mac uilliam búrc dia ttaḃairt ar cumas coṁairle Saxan.

Iarla cille dara, gearoid, mac gearoid (baí hi saxoiḃ frí ré adó nó a trí do ḃliaḋnaiḃ roiṁe sin fo rest) do ṫſct in érinn fó nodlaicc mór.

Tomas, mac Pattraicc, mic oiliuéir Ploingcéd tiġearna luċcmaigh do ṁarḃaḋ lá Mag maṫġaṁna .i. lá hart mac briain na moiċéirġe mic Remainn, mic glaisne.

Seineasccal na conntae riaḃċa ar ndénaṁ coinne ċeilcce lé Fiacha mac Aoḋa, mic Remainn, mic Sſain, o ġlſnn maoiluġra. Ro fſs lá Fiacha

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village and demesne, with an old dilapidated residence of the Lords Kilmaine, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, and about three miles south from the town of Ballinrobe.

[n] *The day before*, literally, "the day before that day," which is redundant.

[o] *Contae Riabhach*, i.e. the county of Wexford.

[p] *Fiagh, the son of Hugh.* — Spenser, after *guessing* that the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were Welsh families, goes to shew that this Fiagh, who was a very powerful chieftain in his time, was "a base varlet growne out of the dunghill," who had no right to his lands, because they had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to Strongbow, and by him to the Crown of England, and thus in the course of law descended to Queen Elizabeth. His words, which are fashioned to the barbaric law fictions of his day, are curious, as shewing the greatness of this chief of the Gavel-Rannall, or O'Byrnes of Ranelagh, at this period:

"But touching your demand of this Feaghe's right unto that countrey which he claimes, or the seigniory therein, it is most vaine and arrogant. For this you cannot be ignorant, that it was part of that which was given in inheritance by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, unto Strongbowe with his daughter, and which Strongbowe gave over unto the King, and his heires, so as the right is absolutely now in her Majesty, and if it were not, yet could it not be in this Feagh, but in O'Brin, which is the ancient Lord of all that countrey; for he and his ancestours were but followers unto O'Brin; and his grandfather, Shane Mac Terlagh" [*recte*, Shane Mac Redmond], "was a man of meanest regard

his kinsman, Edmond, the son of Thomas of the Plain, son of Meyler, in consequence of an angry word which occurred between them at a meeting the day before[n].

In the spring of this year Leitrim of Muintir-Eolais was taken from O'Rourke by an English captain, [one] of the people of Nicholas Malby; and O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) demolished Dromahaire. Leitrim was afterwards left to the sons of Teige O'Rourke by the English; but in a short time afterwards the same town was taken by O'Rourke, with the permission of the English, but against the will of the sons of Teige.

The Chief Justice of Ireland, Sir Henry Sidney, went to England about Allhallowtide, accompanied by Captain Malby; and William Drury, the President of the two provinces of Munster, took his place. The Lord Justice took with him the Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard, the son of Ulick, son of Rickard, son of Ulick) and his son, William Burke, that he might deliver them up to the English Council.

The Earl of Kildare, Garrett, son of Garrett (who had been under arrest in England for two or three years before), returned to Ireland at Christmas.

Thomas, the son of Patrick, son of Oliver Plunkett, Lord of Louth, was slain by Mac Mahon, namely, Art, son of Brian-na-Moicheirghe, son of Redmond, son of Glasny.

The Seneschal of the Contae Riabhach[o] invited Fiagh[p], the son of Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John[q] [O'Byrne] of Glenmalure[r], to a treacherous

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amongst them, neither having wealth nor power. But his son, Hugh Mac Shane, the father of this Feagh, first began to lift up his head, and through the strength and great fastnes of Glan Malor, which adjoyneth unto his house of Ballinecor, drew unto him many theeves and outlawes, which fled unto the succour of that glynne, as to a sanctuary, and brought unto him part of the spoyle of all the countrey, through which he grew strong, and in short space got unto himselfe a great name thereby amongst the Irishe, in whose footing this his sonne continueing, hath, through many unhappy occasions, increased his said name, and the opinion of his greatness, insomuch that now he is become a dangerous enemy to deale withall."—*View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin, reprint of 1809, pp. 185, 186. See note [t], under the year 1579, p. 1712, *infra*.

[q] *Hugh, son of Redmond, son of John.*—This should be "Hugh, son of John, son of Redmond," according to Duald Mac Firbis and the Leabhar Branach.—See the pedigree given correctly by the Four Masters under the year 1579, where they record the death of this Hugh.

[r] *Glenmalure*, now pronounced Glenmalur. It is a romantic valley, situated to the south of

imorro gur ab do ċum ċelcce ro innill an Seinſsccal an ċoinne ísin, ⁊ ro innill sium celcc ele ina urċomair sium go ró marḃaḋ céd do ġilliḃ ócca ⁊ durraḋaiḃ na conntae riaḃċa lá Fiacha don ċur sin cénmoṫá daorsccar sluacch.

Brian mac caṫaoír ċaoṁánaicch, mic airt, mic diarmatta laiṁdercc do écc.

Sſan mac doṁnaill, mic tomais, mic taiḋcc mécc flannchaḋa ollaṁ iarla dſsmuṁan lé brſiṫſmnus décc. Ní ḃaoí dna mac brſiṫſmán tuaiṫe i nerinn an tan sin rob fſrr treaḃaire ⁊ tiġſdas inás.

IARla cloinde Rioċaird illaiṁ ḃeós illondaind.

AOIS CRIOST, 1579.

Aoís Criost, mile, cuicc cett, Sechtmoġatt, anaoi.

Doṁnall mac conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí briain décc iar ccaiṫſm cóicc mbliaḋan sſsccatt dia aoís iar sſsccatt dia aoís iar seirccliġi ḟoda, iar naiṫriġe ionṁolta, iar mbuaiḋ ó ḋoman ⁊ ó ḋaoíniḃ, ⁊ a aḋnacal co nonóir ⁊ co nairmidin i mainistir innsi ⁊ a mac toirrḋealḃaċ do oirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ. Conaḋ dḟoraiṫmſt a ḃáis atrubradh

Míle cúicc ced ciallda an sdair,
seaċt ndeiċ, oċt mbliaḋna, is bliaḋain
ó ḃás doṁnaill nar daṁ loċt,
gur ṫoirling mac dé i ndaonnacht.

Glendalough, in the barony of Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow.

[s] On the 8th of May this year, the following indenture was made between the Lord Deputy and the captains of the three septs of the Clann-Donnell of Leinster, for a further account of whom see note [j], under the year 1570:

"This Indenture, made betwyxte the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sydney, Knt., Lord Deputie of Irelande, &c., of the one partie; and Mullmurry Mac Edmond, Hugh boy Mac Callogh, and Tirlagh oge Mac Alexander, cheefe captaines of the three septes of Clandonills, her Ma^tie's galloglas, for every of them and theire said three septes, of the other partie.—Witnesseth, that wheare her Ma^tie's pleasure is to convert into a certaine and yearlie revenue unto her Ma^tie, her heirs and successors, the Bonaghtes and Sorrens which upon the Irishe Captaynes and Countres were heretofore due, to and for the Enterteynment of her Ma^tie's said Galloglas. And in respect of the auncient and contynuall fydelytie, loyalty, and true service of the Captaynes, gent, and septs of the sad Clandonilles, alwayes borne

conference; but Fiagh having received intelligence that the Seneschal had appointed this conference for a treacherous purpose, he laid another snare for him, and slew one hundred of the youths and chieftains of the Contae Riabhach on that occasion, besides several of the common sort of people.

Brian, the son of Cahir Kavanagh, son of Art, son of Dermot Lávderg, died.

John, son of Donnell, son of Thomas, son of Teige Mac Clancy, Chief Brehon to the Earl of Desmond, died. There was no son of a lay brehon in Ireland in his time who had better tillage or a better house than he.

The Earl of Clanrickard still continued in custody in London[s].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1579.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred seventy-nine.

Donnell, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, after a lingering consumption, after laudable penance, and after having gained the victory over the world and men, and was interred with honour and reverence in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Turlough, was installed in his place. In commemoration of his death these lines were composed:

One thousand five hundred, accurate the account,
Seven times ten, eight years and one,
From the death of Donnell, free from fault,
To [the time] that the Son of God assumed humanity.

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and done towards her Ma^{tie} and her most worthy progenitors, and hencforth to be contynued, doth covenaunt and graunte that there shalbe henceforth payd yerely out of her Ma$^{tie's}$ Exchequer, a yearly pencone of three hundredth pounds, unto thandes of the said three chiefe captaynes, viz., unto everie of them a third porcon of the same for hym and the rest of his septe, the same to be receyved and enjoyed during the good pleasure of her Ma^{tie}, her heires and successours, in lieu and recompense of all dead payes, blackemen (mail?), and such other like advantage as they or any of them were wont to receive. Provyded that henceforthe none of the said Captaynes, gent, nor officers of the said three septes, in any warlike jorney, or feat of warr, shall use Armor or weapon in servinge of any other then the Queene's Ma^{tie}, her heires or successours: provided also that henceforth, as heretofore of auncyent use and custome hath bene due, the said captaines, officers, and gallowglas, shall supply, execute, and doe, as well in and for the marche of her Ma$^{tie's}$ army, and approches, and assaltes, and prepuracones of Approches and assaltes of castells and ffortresses, all such officers and sapires as by her Ma$^{tie's}$ gal-

Onóra ingſn donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain décc. Sccél mór illſiṫ moġa isiḋe.

Sir eduard Phitun tresener décc.

Rolont ustas mac tomais, mic Risdſird décc.

Aoḋ, mac Sſain, mic Rémainn, mic Sſain, mic aoḋa, mic doṁnaill ġlais décc. Bá hesiḋe sinnsear gaible Raġnaill, ⁊ tiġearna ġlinnemaoílugra cogṫóir ⁊ creaċṫóir a coṁarsan gall, ⁊ gaoiḋel.

O Sſċnasaiġ diarmaitt riaḃaċ, mac diarmatta, mic uilliam, mic Sſain ḃuiḋe ⁊ Mac a dearḃraṫar, uilliam, mac an giolla duiḃ, mic diarmata do ċoṁṫuitim re roile i cceilcc do rónaḋ lá hua seaċnasaiġ for cionn uilliam hi ccoṁfoċraiḃ árda maolduḃáin. Do roċair uilliam fó ċéḋóir. Giḋ é ó seaċnasaiġ ro créċtnaiccċeaḋ esiḋe, ⁊ ro écc gar uair iar sin.

O seaċnasaiġ do gairm iaroṁ do Sſan mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ.

Toirrḋealḃaċ na coirsi croinn, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic Ruaiḋri mec suiḃne, do ṫuitim lá brian ballaċ, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain ṁec suiḃne i ndoras corcaiġe.

Captín malbí do ṫoiḋeaċt i nérinn maille lé tioḋlaictiḃ móra ón bPrionnsa.

Brian na mbarrócc, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mec suiḃne dearḃraṫair don toirrḋealḃaċ réṁráite décc.

Semus, mac muiris duiḃ, mic Sſain, mic tomais, mic an iarla do ṫeaċt ás in ffrainc, ⁊ adberṫí a ṫoċt loingſs ba líonṁaire iná mar ṫáinic. Bá hann

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lowglas ought to be supplied, executed, and done. In Wittnes whereof, unto three of these Indentures quadripartit, rem^{g} severall with every of the said three Captaynes, the said Lord Deputy, and the rest of her Ma$^{tie's}$ privie Counsell, aforesaid, have signed and sealed for and on her Ma$^{tie's}$ behaulfe; and unto the iiiith of these Indentures quadripartit, remaining with the said Lord Deputie and Counsell, the said three Captaines, for them and their septe aforesaid, have putt theire seales and signes manuell. Dated the viith of May, 1578."

Inrolled in the Record branch of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin.

[t] *Warlike opponent.*—He was the father of the celebrated Fiagh O'Byrne of Glanmalur, celebrated by Spenser, who says that he was of mean origin, and of Welsh descent, and, strange to say, this silly conjecture has received the assent and corroboration of the honest Sir James Ware, who was neither a poet nor a fabricator; but the fancies and fictions of the Divine Spenser can no longer stand the test of historical truth, for we know that the O'Byrnes and their neighbours the O'Tooles, whose names he derives from Welsh words signifying "woody" and "hilly," are not so derived, and that the two families, who were two of the most noble in Leinster, were before the English Invasion, situated, not in the mountains of Wicklow, but in the most level

Honora, the daughter of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, died. She was much lamented in Leath Mhogha.

Sir Edward Phitun, the Treasurer, died.

Roland Eustace, the son of Thomas, son of Richard, died.

Hugh, the son of John, son of Redmond, son of John, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Glas [O'Byrne], died. He was the senior of Gaval-Ranall, and lord of Glenmalure, the warlike opponent[t] and plunderer of his English and Irish neighbours.

O'Shaughnessy (Dermot Reagh, the son of Dermot, son of William, son of John Boy) and his brother's son, William, the son of Gilla-Duv[u], son of Dermot, were slain by each other on a certain occasion, when O'Shaughnessy had laid a snare for William in the neighbourhood of Ard-Maeldubhain[w]. William was first slain; and O'Shaughnessy, though he survived him, was so severely wounded that he died in less than an hour afterwards. John, the son of Gilla-Duv, was then styled O'Shaughnessy.

Turlough of the Wooden Leg, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough, son of Rory Mac Sweeny, was slain by Brian Ballagh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Brian Mac Sweeny, in the gateway of [the city of] Cork.

Captain Malby returned to Ireland with great presents from the sovereign.

Brian-na-mBarrog, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, and brother of the aforenamed Turlough, died.

James, the son of Maurice Duv, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond], returned from France[x]; and it was rumoured that he had come

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plains in all Ireland,—the O'Byrnes, in Moy-Liffey, and the O'Tooles in Moy-Alvy, both included in the present county of Kildare. The Editor is, therefore, led to hope that no grave writer will ever again mention these Spenserian fictions as history. There is a curious poem describing the triumphs and martial achievements of this chieftain of Gaval-Ranall, preserved in the *Leabhar Branach*, or Book of the Byrnes, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 14, from which it appears that he assaulted and plundered the castles of the county of Kildare, and devastated the whole country, nearly as far as the River Shannon.

[u] *Gilla-Duv*, i. e. *juvenis niger*.—His real name was Roger, and he was usually called Sir Roger.

[w] *Ard-Maeldubhain*, i. e. Maeldubhain's height or hill, still so called in Irish, but anglicised Ardmealuane, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, on which the position of this castle is shewn. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 377.

[x] *Returned from France*.—It is curious to observe that neither Camden, the Four Masters,

ro gaḃ port i noilén in óir lá taoḃ daingin í ċúis i cciarraiġe. Baí iarla dſsṁuṁan i ffoslongport i ccuillſnn ó ccuanaċ acc tionnsccnaċt caislén do dénaṁ, ⁊ do ċóiḋ fó ṫuarusccḃáil an coḃlaiġ sin do ċualaiḋ do ṫoċt i cciarraiġe. Táinicc ḃeós i ccoṁdail an coblaiġ cedna ard marusccál dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan, Artúr carter a ċoṁainm, ⁊ maiġistir dáuid, ⁊ a mbaoí do ṁuintir na banrioġna uile isin muṁain. Tangatar ann dna braiṫre an iarla dſsmuṁan .i. dá ṁac ócca Shémuis, mic Sſain, mic tomáis .i. Sſan, ⁊ Sémus ócc, ⁊ ro baí cuid dóiḃriḋe a ttarrains Shémais mic muiris, ⁊ tuccsat ionnsaicchiḋ oiḋċe ar an marusccál, ⁊ ar ṁaiġistir dauid i ttraiġli, ⁊ ro díċſnnaitt leó iatt ar a ccoilciḃ codalta, ⁊ ar a lſptoiḃ liġe. Tuċcsat iaroṁ Semus i ttír ⁊ do ċódar diblíniḃ fo ċoilltiḃ na claonglaisi, ⁊ na coilleaḋ móire. Luiḋ Semus for a ċéd eaċtra iar tteaċt i ttír ar na coilltiḃ sin go líon a ṁarcaċ ⁊ a troiġṫeaċ durlár ó cconaill gaḃra, ⁊ tré ċloinn uilliam, ⁊ ro ġaḃsatt acc orccain gaċ ionaid gus a rangattar. Ro gaḃsat an tír acc tſcclamadh, ⁊ acc tionol ina niarṁóireaċt. Táinic ann cédus clann uilliam búrc, mic emainn .i. Teróitt ⁊ uillecc, ⁊ ro ċuir teróitt teaċta i ttuaiṫ aésa gréine dá ḟoccra do ṁac uí briain ara, teaċt do ṫofanḋ an

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nor Ware, had any knowledge of the agreement between James Fitz Maurice, and Stukely. O'Daly, who was better acquainted with the ecclesiastical negotiations of those times than any of those writers, says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, cc. 20, 21, that James, in his last interview with Pope Gregory XIII., besought his Holiness to appoint a certain Englishman, named Stukely, to the command of the vessels destined to convey men and arms to Ireland; but that Stukely shaped his course for Portugal, and sailed into the harbour of Lisbon at the very moment that King Sebastian was preparing an expedition against the Moors in Africa; that Stukely joined this expedition in violation of his promise to the Pope, and the oath he had sworn to James Fitz-Maurice, and that, shortly after they had landed in Africa, a terrible battle was fought, in which three Kings, namely, Sebastian; his ally, Mahomet; and Muley Moloc, were slain, as was also Stukely. Dr. Leland gives a full account of Stukely's proceedings from the Letters of Sir Henry Sidney.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

[y] *Than was really the case.*—This language is not correct. The report was that he had arrived with a certain number of ships, and that number was afterwards found to have been exaggerated. According to Camden's and Ware's Annals he had only three ships, which is evidently the truth.

[z] *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. the fortress or fastness of O'Cuis, the ancient Irish proprietor of the place before the English invasion, not of the Husseys, as asserted by Dr. Smith and others; now *anglice* Dingle-I-Couch, or Dingle, a town in the barony of Corcaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry. This was formerly a town of great importance.

[a] *Cuilleann-O'gCuanach*, now Cullen, a village which originally, as its name indicates, belonged to the territory of Coonagh, in the county of

with a greater number of ships than was really the case[y]. He landed at Oilen-an-Oir, contiguous to Daingean-Ui-Chuis[z], in Kerry. At this time the Earl of Desmond was encamped at Cuilleann-O'gCuanach[a], where he had begun to erect a castle; and, having heard of the arrival of the fleet in Kerry, he went to see it. The chief marshal of the two provinces of Munster, Arthur Carter by name, Master David[b], and all the Queen's people in Munster, set out to meet the same fleet, as did also the kinsmen of the Earl of Desmond, namely, the two young sons of James, son of John, son of Thomas, namely, John and James Oge. These were in confederacy with James, son of Maurice; and they made an attack by night upon the Marshal and Master David, at Tralee, where they beheaded them[c] while asleep in their beds and couches. They then brought James on shore, and both repaired to the woods of Claenglaise[d] and Coill-mhor[e]. James went forth from these woods on his first expedition after landing, with all his cavalry and infantry, through the middle of Hy-Connell-Gaura and Clann-William[f]; and they proceeded to plunder the country as they passed along[g]. The [inhabitants of the] country began to assemble to oppose them; and, first of all, the sons of William Burke, son of Edmond, namely, Theobald and Ulick; and Theobald dispatched messengers to Tuath-Aesa-Greine[h], summoning Mac-I-

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Limerick, but is now in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary. The name Cuilleann denotes holly, or a place abounding in holly; but this place is fabled to have taken its name from Cuilleann, the son of Morna, who was slain here by Finn Mac Cumhaill, in the third century.

[b] *Master David.*—His real name was Henry Davells. Philip O'Sullevan Beare calls him "Daversius,"—see his *Hist. Cathol.* fol. 95,—and O'Daly styles him Danversius.

[c] *Beheaded them.*—O'Daly says, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 22, that this fact has been often stigmatised, and described as derogatory to the honour of [Sir] John of Desmond; yet, he thought, unjustly, as John killed an avowed enemy, who not only sought to crush the cause of liberty, but who had done signal injury to John himself in the house of the Lord of Muskerry. O'Sullivan calls it "*facinus dignum*," fol. 95; and Camden asserts that Sanders lauded it as "*suave Deo sacrificium!*" Dr. Smith, in his *History of the County of Kerry*, p. 163, says that "the pretence was Henry Danvers holding session of gaol delivery in Desmond palatinate."

[d] *Claenghlaise*, now Clonlish, in the south-west of the county of Limerick.

[e] *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood. This wood was situated in the north of the barony of Coill-mor, now Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork.

[f] *Hy-Connell Gaura and Clann-William*, now the baronies of Conillo and Clannwilliam, in the county of Limerick.

[g] *As they passed along*, literally, "they proceeded to plunder every place to which they came."

[h] *Tuath-Aesa-Greine*, a district in the county

trétura as an tír, ⁊ ro ċuir mac uí Ḃriain buiḋen ġallócclaċ, ⁊ gíomanaċ go teróitt. Ro lensat iaraṁ lorcc na laoċḃuiḋne conus társattar Sémus iar mbeiṫ na ċoṁnaiḋe for a ccionn i ccoill ċlioṫair diaṁair. Ro ḟigeḋ iomaireacc etir na cumascc ḃuiḋniḃ ísin, ⁊ ro haimseḋ Semus go hindell díreaċ durċor do ṗeilér hi fforḟolaṁ a ċleiḃ ⁊ a compair gur bó damna oiḋeaḋa ḋó. Ar a aoí ro sraoíneaḋ lais ar triaṫḃuiḋniḃ na toraiġeaċta. Do rónaḋ eċt mór ann sin uair ro marḃaḋ teroitt abúrc, ⁊ baoí saiṫ iarla doiḋre san óiccṁiliḋ sin, ar ċroḋaċt, ar ċendas feḋna ar foglaim bérla ⁊ béscna. Ní cian ón caṫlaṫair do ċuaiḋ Semas mac muiris an tsraṫ tainicc anffainne écca ḋa ionnsaiġiḋ, ⁊ do róine a ṫiomna lé beġán briaṫar, ⁊ ro aiṫin dia ṡainṁuintir a díċendaḋ ar na faġḃaittis a easccairde lé a aiṫne, nó ré a oirleaċ é.

Bá hann baoí ardiustis na hEreann Sir uilliam drurye in ionḃaiḋ sin i ccorcaiġ ṁóir muṁan. Iarla ċille dara, ⁊ Sir niculas maulbi co na soċraite ina farraḋ ann sin. Tucsat siḋe aghaiḋ ar ċonntae luimnicch co ro ġabsat longport i ccoṁfoċraiḃ cille mo ċeallócc. Tánaic iarla Desmuman ina ccenn annsin, ⁊ baoí acca ċor hi cceill co ná baoí cuid dó féin a ttarraincc Sémais mic muiris, na ḃeós a míġníoṁ dá ndearnsatt a ḃraiṫre, ⁊ do rad a aon ṁac oiḋreaċta don iustis a ngioll lé tairiseaċt ⁊ lé coṁall do ċoróin tsaxan. Ro tinġellaḋ don iarla gan a ṫír do ṁilleaḋ ní baḋ mó, ⁊ gé ro gealladh ní ro coṁailleḋ, óir do díolaiṫricchеaḋ a ḋaoíne ⁊ a innile. Ro loisccеaḋ a arḃar ⁊ a ḟoirccneṁ.

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of Limerick, comprising Castleconnell and Singland. Dr. O'Brien asserts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, that Aos-Greine is the barony called the Small County of Limerick; but this cannot be true, as we know from O'Heerin, that Castleconnell and Singland were in it, and that the barony called the Small County comprised the territory of Deis Beag.

[i] *Mac-I-Brien-Ara.*—His territory bordered on Tuath-Aesa-Greine.—See the Queen's letter in his favour above printed, under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra*.

[k] *Military skill*, literally, captainship, generalship or skill in leading a military force.

[l] *To cut off his head.*—O'Daly says, c. 22, that James Fitz Maurice, after being mortally wounded in the breast with a ball, dashed into the midst of his enemies, like another Achilles, foremost in battle front, striking about him with sword and lance, until he made a lane for himself to where Theobald Burke stood, and with a single blow cleft his scull in twain, and with another stroke killed his brother, William. He makes no allusion to his having requested that his head should be cut off after his death; but he states that his kinsman, Maurice Fitz John, ordered his head to be cut off, and that, as he could not give his body such honourable sepulture as it was entitled to, he left it concealed under an aged tree, where, not

Brien Ara[i], to come and banish the traitor from the country. Mac-I-Brien sent a body of gallowglasses and soldiers to Theobald. These then went in pursuit of those heroic bands, and overtook James, who had halted in a dense and solitary wood to await their approach. A battle was fought between both forces, in which James was shot with a ball in the hollow of the chest, which [afterwards] caused his death. Notwithstanding this, however, he defeated his lordly pursuers. In this conflict a lamentable death took place, namely, that of Theobald Burke, a young warrior, who was a worthy heir to an earldom for his valour and military skill[k], and his knowledge of the English language and the law. James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head[l] [after his death], in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Drury, was at this time at Cork, in Munster; and the Earl of Kildare and Sir Nicholas Malby were there along with him. These set out towards the county of Limerick, and pitched their camp in the neighbourhood of Kilmallock. Hither the Earl of Desmond came to meet them; and he endeavoured to impress it on their minds that he himself had no part in bringing over James, the son of Maurice, or in any of the crimes committed by his relatives; and he delivered up to the Lord Justice his only son and heir, as a hostage, to ensure his loyalty and fidelity to the crown of England. A promise was thereupon given to the Earl that his territory should not be plundered in future; but, although this promise was given, it was not kept, for his people and cattle were destroyed, and his corn and edifices burned.

long after, being found by a hunter, it was brought to Kilmallock, fixed upon the gallows tree, and shattered by the musket fire of the heretics. Camden, however, seems to have understood that his head was cut off by his enemies:

"Pugnatum est aliquamdiu. Theobaldus, et alter e fratribus cum nonnullis suorum occubuerunt, simulque Fitz-Moris ipse hasta transfixus, et caput plumbea glande transfossus, cum plerisque suorum cecidit. Cadaveri caput amputatum, corpus membratim dissectum: membra palis suffiguntur ad portas Kilmaloci, ubi prius fidem Principi in Ecclesia coram Perotto, ut diximus, magnis obtestationibus astrixerat."

Ware says, that Sir William Burke, the father of Theobald and William, was created Baron of Castleconnell, and had an annual pension of a hundred marks; and Camden remarks that he

Ro ḟaoíḋ iaroṁ an iústis on ccampa sin ċille mo ċeallócc, a trí nó a cſṫair do ċaptínib co ccſiṫriḃ céḋaiḃ do ṡaiġdiuiriḃ gallda ⁊ gaoiḋelċa do ċuartuccaḋ na coilliḋ móire dus an ffuiġbittis drong éiccin dia ſsccairdibh. Do rala ſtorra ⁊ clann ócc iarla dſsmuṁan .i. Sſan ⁊ Semus ócc, ag gort na tiobratt, ⁊ ro fiġſḋ iorġal aincctreannda ſtorra co ro sraoíneaḋ for ṁuintir an iustis, ⁊ co ro marḃaḋ triúr dia ccaiptínib .i. captín hoiribſrt, captin ústas, ⁊ captín spris go ttríḃ céḋaibh amaille friu, ⁊ térnattar sccéólanga uaṫa gus an ccampa. Rucc an iustis a ċampa iaraṁ go bél aṫa na ndéise i ccſirtmſḋón cliú ṁáil mic ugaine, ⁊ ro ġaḃ galar a écca an iustis, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃ captin maulbi le hacċaiḋ coccaiḋ gearaltaċ, ⁊ ruccaḋ an iustis i ccarratt co portlairge co ffuair bás ann sin, ⁊ bá hé iustis do tocċaḋ ina ionat i ccúirt aṫa cliaṫ duine uasal do ṁuintir na bainríoġna tainic anoir isin treaċtṁain sin féin .i. Sir uilliam Pellham do coiṁéḋ criċe brſġ ⁊ miḋe ⁊ ḟine gall ar clandaiḃ nell ⁊ ar ġaoiḋealaiḃ lſiṫe cuinn, ⁊ laiġſn an ccſin nó biaḋ an iustis sin ro écc, ⁊ captín maulbi acc míniuccaḋ muiṁneaċ. Tánaic tra iarla urmuṁan i nEirinn isin treċtmain ceḋna, iar mbſiṫ trí bliaḋna toir siar an tan sin.

Iomṫura captin ṁaulbi, tanicc co luimneaċ iar nécc an iustis datnuaḋuccaḋ a armala, ⁊ dḟaġail ḃíḋ dia ḃuannaḋhaiḃ, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ariḋe go hſsgebtene, ⁊ bá hé an láíṡin tangattar clann ócc iarla deasmuṁan diarraiḋ gona nó gaḃala i cconntae luimniġ, ⁊ tarla iatt ⁊ an captín tul i ttul gé ro ḟéḋrat a ṡeaċna, ⁊ a iomġabail. Ro fiġeaḋ ócaindſr croḋa ſtorra. Ro frſstlaḋ, ⁊ a iomġabail. Ro fiġeaḋ scaindſr croḋa ſtorra. Ro frſst-

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soon after died of joy: "unde senex inopino gaudio perfusus haud multo post expiravit."

[m] *Coill-mhor*, i. e. the great wood, in the barony of Coill-mor, or Kilmore, in the county of Cork, and adjoining the county of Limerick.—See note [e], p. 1715, *supra*.

[n] *Gort-na-tiobrad*, i. e. field of the spring, translated *ager fontis* by P. O'Sullevan, in his *History of the Irish Catholics*, fol. 97. It is now generally known by the name of Springfield, but the natives always called it Gort-na-tiobrad, when speaking Irish. It is a townland containing the ruins of a square castle and the seat of Lord Muskerry, in the parish of Killagholehane, in the south of the county of Limerick.

[o] *Captain Spris.*—His real name was Price, according to Camden and Ware, who make no mention of Captain Eustace, who was probably an Irishman:

"Ioannes Desmonius Comitis frater qui in Fitz-Moris locum inter rebelles suffectus, ex insidiis Herbert et Prisium Anglos cum cohortibus quas duxerunt intercepit, et occidit, ipse in facie sauciatus. Numeros vero sexcenti milites e Devonia supplerunt, Perottusque cum sex bellicis navibus ad oram tuendam ex Anglia

The Lord Justice afterwards set out from the camp of Kilmallock, accompanied by three or four captains and four hundred English and Irish soldiers, to search [the wood of] Coill-mhor[m], and try whether they could discover any of their enemies. They fell in with the young sons of the Earl of Desmond, namely, John and James Oge, at Gort-na-Tiobrad[n]; and here a furious engagement was fought between them, in which the people of the Lord Justice were defeated, and three of their captains slain, namely, Captain Herbert, Captain Eustace, and Captain Spris[o], together with three hundred of their men. Several made their escape to the camp by flight.

The Lord Justice then removed his camp to Bel-atha-na n-Deise[p], which is situated in the very centre of Clui-Mail-mhic-Ughaine[q], and here he took his death-sickness. He left Captain Malby to oppose the Geraldines; and he himself was conveyed in a chariot to Waterford, where he died; and the Lord Justice selected by the Council[r] of Dublin was Sir William Pelham, a gentleman of the Queen's people, who had come from England that very week to protect the territory of Bregia, Meath, and Fingal, against the Hy-Niall and the Irish of Leath-Chuinn and Leinster, while the Lord Justice who died and Captain Malby should be engaged in reducing the Munstermen. In the same week the Earl of Ormond[s] returned to Ireland, having been three years in England.

As for Captain Malby, he, after the death of the Lord Justice, proceeded to Limerick to recruit his army, and to procure provisions for his soldiers; and from thence he marched to Askeaton; and it was on the same day that the young sons of the Earl of Desmond came to look for fight or prey in the county of Limerick, when they and the Captain met face to face, although they could have shunned and avoided him. A battle was bravely fought between

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missus."—*Camden*, A. D. 1579.

[p] *Bel-atha-na n-Deise*, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Deis, now Athneasy, a ford on the Morning-star river, in the parish of Ath-na-n-Deiseach, now *anglice* Athneasy, barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the east of Kilmallock.

[q] *Cliu-Mail-mhic-Ughaine*, a district in the barony of Coshlea.—See note [t], under 1570.

[r] *Council*, literally, "court."—Sir William Pelham was elected Lord Justice by the Privy Council in Dublin, "donec prorex crearetur," and was sworn on the 11th of October in Christ's Church, Dublin.—See the annals of the reign of Elizabeth, by Camden, and Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1579.

[s] *The Earl of Ormond.*—Ware adds, that the Irish Council, on the same day that they chose Sir William Pelham Lord Justice, ordered a patent to make the Earl of Ormond Governor of Munster, and Sir Warham St. Leger Provost Marshal thereof.

laḋ, ⁊ ro friotóileaḋ an sluaġ gaoiḋealaċ lá muintir an captin go ro sraoíneaḋ forra fó ḋeóiḋ go ro marḃaḋh tomas, mac Sſain óicc, mic Sſain, mic tomais, mic an iarla, ⁊ eoccan mac emainn óicc mic emainn, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec sitiġ go ndruing móir do consaplaiḃ cloinne sitiġ, ⁊ co soċaiḋe do ṁuintir cloinne an iarla a maille friú. Ro faccḃaḋ éḋala aiḋble airm, ⁊ eḋeaḋ ag muintir an captín don ċur sin. Bá acc an aonaċ mbſcc ro ficcſḋ an iorgal ísin. Baoí an captin iaraṁ a ngar dó seaċtmain in eas geḃtine, ⁊ gearaltaiġ ar gaċ laé ag geallaḋ buailte do ṫaḃairt dó, ⁊ ní ro ċoṁaillsiot indsin. Ro brisead mainistir an ḃaile las an ccaptin, ⁊ tſid as sin co háṫ dara, ⁊ baoí annsaiḋe acc cſnnsuccaḋ na ccoṁarsan co ttánaic an iustis nua uilliam Pellham, ⁊ iarla cille dara, ⁊ iarla urmuṁan dia nſrtaḋ, ⁊ ro gabsat uile longport i cconallcoiḃ. Ní táinicc iarla dſsmuṁan ina ccſntt don ċur sin, uair ro dianṁilleaḋ a ḋuthaiġ, ⁊ ro háḋḃailsccriosaḋ a haittreaḃa iar ná ṫingeallaḋ dó reiṁe sin gan a milleaḋ idir. O do deaċaiḋ an tiarla i mbáiḋ a ḃráiṫreaċ ari coṁairle ro ċinnsiot goill a mbardaḋa dfagbáil ina bailtiḃ .i. loċ gair an raṫ ṁór, Caislén muirisin, Aṫ dara, ⁊ cill mo ċeallócc, ⁊ iatt fſin do ḋol dia ttiġiḃ iaroṁ. Ar a aoí sin tra nír ḃó sóinṁeaċ don tír uile o tá luaċair deadhaiḋ co siuir, ⁊ o ċſnd feaḃratt co sionainn, uair gaċ port, gaċ baile, gaċ arḃar gaċ aitiuccaḋ gur a ran-

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[t] *Irish army*, an sluaġ gaoiḋealaċ. This should be an sluaġ gearaltaċ, or the Geraldine army.

[u] *Aenach-beag*, now Mannisteranena, a magnificent abbey in ruins, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Pobblebrien, and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the north-west of Bruff. Ware, Cox, and Leland, call this place Monaster-Neva, but this is a mere misprint for Monaster-Nena. O'Daly, in his *History of the Geraldines*, c. 23, asserts that the English were defeated at Enaghbeg on this occasion, and that their great guns and standards fell into John of Desmond's hands; but Camden, and from him Ware, Cox, and Leland, assert that Sir John of Desmond was defeated with the loss of two hundred and sixty of his army, together with the famous Dr. Allen, who was left dead on the field. Leland, who had all the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, gives the following account of it, as what appeared to him to have been the truth, in his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2:

"The army (for so it was called) consisted of nine hundred foot and fifty horse. Of these three hundred infantry and fifty horse were left in garrison at Kilmallock: and on intelligence received that Sir John Desmond lay a few miles distant from Limerick, with a considerable body, Malby marched to attack him with the residue of his forces. In a plain adjoining to an old abbey, called Monaster-Neva" [*recte*, Monaster-Nena], "he found the rebels in array, to the number of about two thousand, and prepared to give him battle. The Papal standard was displayed; and Allen, the Irish Jesuit, went busily through the ranks, distributing his benedictions,

them, in which the Irish army[t] were so resolutely encountered and pressed by the Captain's forces, that they were finally routed, with the loss of Thomas, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas, son of the Earl [of Desmond]; and Owen, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy; and a great number of the constables of the Clann-Sheehy, with a great many of the people of the sons of the Earl. Great spoils, consisting of weapons and military attire, were left on this occasion to the Captain's people. This battle was fought at Aenach-beag[u]. The Captain after this remained nearly a week at Askeaton, the Geraldines threatening every day to give him battle, though they did not do so. The Captain destroyed the monastery of that town, and then proceeded to Adare, where he remained, subjugating the people of that neighbourhood, until the new Lord Justice, William Pellham, the Earl of Kildare, and the Earl of Ormond, came to join him[w]; and they all encamped together in Hy-Conillo. The Earl of Desmond did not come to meet them on this occasion, because his territory had been ravaged and his people destroyed, although it had been promised to him that these should not be molested. When the Earl had joined his relatives, the resolution which the English adopted was, to station their warders in his castles, viz. in Loch Gair[x], Rath-mor[y], Caislen Muirisin[z], Adare, and Kilmallock, and depart themselves for their homes. However, the whole country from Luachair-Deaghaidh[a] to the Suir, and from Ceann-Feabhrad[b] to the Shannon, was in a state of disturbance.

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and assuring them of victory. Their dispositions were made, by direction of the Spanish officers, with an address and regularity unusual to the Irish, and their attack was so vigorous, and so obstinately maintained, that the fortune of the day seemed doubtful. The valour of the English at length prevailed; the rebels were routed, and pursued, with considerable slaughter; and among the slain was found the body of Allen, who, not content with exhortation, had drawn the sword in the cause of Rome."

O'Daly mentions the loss of Thomas Geraldine, John's son, and Thomas Brown, Knight, but has not a word about Allen.

[w] *To join him*, literally, "to strengthen him."

[x] *Loch Gair*, now Lough Gur, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See note [p], under the year 1516, p. 1335, *supra*.

[y] *Rath-mor*, now *anglice* Ramore, or Rathmore, a very lofty castle, in ruins, in the parish of Mannisteranena, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick, and about four miles to the north of the town of Bruff.

[z] *Caislen-Muirisin*, now Castlemorrison, in the barony of Conillo, and county of Limerick.

[a] *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, *anglice* Slievelogher, a mountainous district near Castleisland, in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.

[b] *Ceann-Feabhrad*.—This is the part of the mountain of Slieve-Reagh, lying to the left of the road as you go from Kilmallock to Cork.—

gattar clann an iarla ſtorra sin ro ġabsat gá mbloḋadh gá mbrisſḋ, gá ndóḋ, ⁊ gá ndianlosccaḋ ar uaṁan gall dia naitreḃaiḃ, gaċ tſġ, gaċ tſġḋais, gaċ síocc gaċ staca gur a rangadar goill do radsat an miḋiaċ cedna forra ar ulca le gearaltaċoiḃ. Ro fáccbaḋ an tír ſtorra de siḋe ina haon ċlár coiṁrſiḋ, gan ioṫ, gan ḟoirccnſṁ. Do taod iaraṁ Iarla dſsmuṁan co na braiṫriḃ, ⁊ gur an lion ar lia ro ḟédsat do ċreaċlosccaḋ Róisteaċ ⁊ barraċ in uiḃ liaṫáin, ⁊ in uíḃ maccaille. Ro suiḋiccheaḋ longport leó lé hacchaiḋ Eoċoille co ro gabaḋ an baile leó fó ḋeóiḋ. Rob iomḋa tra edala ⁊ iolṁaoíne an ḃaile ísin. Ro croitheaḋ lá gearaltachaiḃ ina ffuairsiot do ṁaiṫſs ann genmoṫá an ro ċuirsiot cſndaiġṫe ⁊ buirgſsiġ an ḃaile dia nór ⁊ dia nairgſd in arṫraiġiḃ uaṫa ria ngaḃáil an ḃaile. Rob iomḋa boċt dinniṁ dſsoil do ċóidh i soṁaoín ⁊ i saiḋḃrſs lá héḋáil an ḃaile ísin. Do radadh múr tar grian an ḃaile lá gearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ ro brisit a ċúirte, ⁊ a cairteóil, a ċuṁdaiġṫe cloċ ⁊ cláraḋ, co nár ḃó hionaittreaba é go cſnd ree iar sin. Bá im nodlaicc mór do ṡonnraḋ do rónaḋ indso.

Sluaiccċeaḋ cſndair fiḋna lá hiarla urmuṁan isin treaċtmain cedna i ngearaltaċaiḃ, ⁊ ráinicc gur an ccaislén nua ċo rucc lais gaċ ní ar a rucc dinnilib ⁊ dairnéis an tíre, ⁊ soais tara ais gan troid gan taċar, uair baoí an tiarla co na braiṫriḃ i cciarraiġe an tan sin.

Conall buiḋe mac giollapattraicc mic piarais uí ṁorḋa do ṁarḃadh i mbiorra i ndúthaiġ ele, ⁊ dob ferde a ṁarḃaḋ, uair ar dorccain an ḃaile do ḋeaċaiḋ.

See the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, lib. iii. c. 48; the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, *b*, and fol. 237, *a*, *a*; and *Book of Lismore*, p. 207, where the features of this mountain are described.

[c] *Hy-Liathain.*—This was the name of a tribe and territory in the county of Cork. It derived its name from Eochaidh Liathanach, the second son of Daire Cearba.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81. After the establishment of surnames, O'Liathain and O'h-Anmchadha were the chief families of this tribe, and shortly after the English invasion their territory was granted to Robert Fitz Stephen, who granted it to Philip de Barry, as appears from the confirmation charter of King John, who, in the eighth year of his reign, confirmed to William de Barry, the son and heir of this Philip, "the three cantreds of Olethan, Muscherie, Donegan, and Killede." The extent of Hy-Liathain appears from various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, for the present village of Castle-Lyons, or Caislean-Ui-Liathain, and the island of Oilean-Mor-Arda-Neimhedh, now the Great Island, near Cork, are mentioned as in it. Harris asserts, in his edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 50, that Hy-Liathain is a territory in the south of the county of Waterford, in the barony of Decies, on the sea coast, opposite Youghal; but this is totally false, for we know from the best authorities that Hy-Liathain did not extend beyond the

The sons of the Earl proceeded to destroy, demolish, burn, and completely consume every fortress, town, corn-field, and habitation between those places to which they came, lest the English might [get possession of them, and] dwell in them; and [on the other hand], the English consigned to a like destruction every house and habitation, and every rick and stack of corn, to which they came, to injure the Geraldines, so that between them the country was left one levelled plain, without corn or edifices. The Earl of Desmond then, accompanied by his relatives and the greatest number of forces they were able to muster, proceeded to plunder and burn the [possessions of the] Roches and Barry, in the territories of Hy-Liathain[c] and Hy-Macaille[d]. They encamped before Youghal, and finally took that town, which at that time was full of riches and goods. The Geraldines seized upon all the riches they found in this town, excepting[e] such gold and silver as the merchants and burgesses had sent away in ships before the town was taken. Many a poor, indigent person became rich and affluent by the spoils of this town. The Geraldines levelled the wall of the town, and broke down its courts and castles, and its buildings of stone and wood, so that it was not habitable for some time afterwards. This was done at Christmas.

A chieftain's first expedition was made in the same week by the Earl of Ormond, into the territory of the Geraldines, and proceeded as far as the Newcastle[f], whence he carried off all the flocks and herds of the country that he could seize upon; and he returned back without [receiving] battle or conflict, because at that time the Earl [of Desmond] and his relatives were in Kerry.

Connell Boy, the son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Pierce O'More, was slain at Birr, in the territory of Ely; and it was better[g] that he was killed, for it was to plunder the town that he had come.

River Blackwater; and Harris, who had access to the Anglo-Irish authorities, should have known that Olethan, which belonged first, after the English invasion, to Fitz Stephen, and passed from him to Barry, was not on the east side of the river of Youghal, but on the west; for in the Charter of Henry II. to Robert Fitz Stephen and Milo de Cogan, he grants them the lands "as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork."

[d] *Hy-Macaille*, now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

[e] *Excepting.*—The construction is here faulty. It could be corrected by omitting ına ꝼꝼuaıꞃꞅıoꞇ and ann, when it would read as follows: "The Geraldines seized upon all the riches of this town, except, &c."

[f] *Newcastle*, a well-known town in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

[g] *It was better*, ꝺob ꝼſꞃꝺe a maꞃḃaḋ. This

Oiluérus ruaḋ, mac Sſain na bſinne mic Sſain ruaiḋ, mic Sſain na fFiacal décc.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird beós hi Saxoiḃ an bliaḋainsi.

AOIS CRIOST, 1580.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc ced, ochtmoġatt.

Concoḃar, mac donnchaiḋ, mic concoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain, iarla tuaḋmuṁan rob eiside céd ṁac do ṡiol corbmaic ċais do ṡuiḋ i náit a aṫar ós cuid ṡleaċta luiġdeċ mind don ṁuṁain, sosar do ṫarraing, ⁊ do ṫreóraiġ orlaṁus a aṫarḋa a laṁaiḃ sinnsear do réir riaġla ⁊ reċta ⁊ ordaiġṫe Prionnsa Saxan, do écc in inmſdon a aoisi iar ccaiṫſṁ lſiṫbliaḋna, ⁊ ċóicc mbliaḋan cſṫraċatt ó a ġſin go a écc, dá ḃliaḋain ar fiċiṫ go lſiṫ diḃside in airdċſnnus a ḟine ⁊ hi ccoḋnaċus a ċlannmaicne aṁail ḋearḃas an rann

Fiċe bliaḋain do ḃí so
is cúicc lſiṫ bliaḋna lána
ina iarla ar ḟonn aḋar
grianġa mar ċonn concoḃar.

An concoḃar ísin daḋnacal i mainistir innsi, ⁊ a ṁac donnchaḋ doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Mac uilliam búrc Sſain, mac oiluerais, mic Sſain, fſr toirbſrtaċ trom conáiġ lás an ffearr síṫ iná soċoccaḋ, ⁊ nó ċonccnaḋ do ġnáṫ lás an bprionnsa do écc ⁊ Risdeard an iarainn, mac emainn, mic uillicc dia oirdneaḋ fſin gan ceatt don Prionnsa in ionaḋ Sſain.

Mac uí ḋoṁnaill caṫḃarr, mac Maġnusa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ tanaisi cenél cconaill, saoí dearlaicṫeaċ duasṁór deiġeiniġ, lſnán deóraḋ,

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is a bad phrase, and the Four Masters would have sustained their dignity better if they had written it thus: Conall, &c. do ṁarḃaḋ i mḃiorra i nduṫaiġ Eile, aṁail ruill a ḋroiċġníoṁ, uair is d'orgain an ḃaile do ṫáiniġ, i. e. Connell, &c. was killed at Birr, in the territory of Ely, as his evil deed deserved, for it was to plunder the town he came.

[h] *Son of Turlough.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that this Turlough was "the son of Teige, son of Turlough, son of Brian Chatha an Aenaigh."

[i] *Descendants of Lughaidh Meann*, i. e. Dal-Cais.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82.

[k] *Junior.*—He was a junior according to the Irish law of tanistic succession.

Oliver Roe, the son of John na Beinne, son of John Roe, who was son of John-na-bhfiacal [Burke] died.

The Earl of Clanrickard remained in England this year also.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1580.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty.

Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough[h] O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, the first man of the descendants of Cormac Cas who had sat in his father's place over that portion of Munster possessed by the descendants of Lughaidh Meann[i], a junior[k] branch [of his family], who had wrested the government of his principality from the hands of his seniors, according to the laws, regulations, and ordinances of the sovereign of England, died in the very prime of his life, having spent forty-five and a half years from [the time of his] birth to his death, and twenty-two and a half of these in [the enjoyment of] the chieftainship of his tribe and the command of his people, as this verse proves:

Twenty years was he
And five half years complete
Earl over the land of Adhar[l],
Conor, like Conn, the sunbright.

PERMANENT

This Conor was interred in the monastery of Ennis; and his son, Donough, was installed[m] in his place.

Mac William Burke (John, son of Oliver, son of John), a munificent and very affluent man, who preferred peace to the most successful war, and who always aided the sovereign, died; and Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of Ulick, installed himself in John's place, without the permission of the sovereign.

The son of O'Donnell (Caffar, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe), Tanist of Tirconnell, (a man) of a bounteous, munificent, and truly hospitable character, and the favourite of the distressed and the learned of the

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[l] *The land of Adhar,* i. e. of Magh Adhar, which is here put for Thomond by a poetical license, as the mound on which the O'Briens were inaugurated is situated in the plain of Magh Adhair.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill,* p. 47.

[m] *Was installed,* doirdneaḋ.—This word is incorrect, because his son succeeded without any inaugural ceremony according to the law of England.

⁊ dáṁsccol tuaisceirt Ereann décc ina baile féin .i. an sgarbh ṡolas an 15 doctober, ⁊ a aḋnacal i ndún na ngall.

O bern taḋcc ócc, mac taiḋcc, mic cairpri, mic maoileaċlainn, mac leiġintt lán oirḋearc a ciuil ⁊ i ccanóin do écc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i noilfinn, ⁊ a dearḃraṫair cairpre do ġaḃail a ionaiḋ.

Mac ṁec donnchaiḋ tíre hoilella .i. Maolruanaiḋ, mac caṫail, mic eoġain fiaḋaiġe fuileaċ forbfaoileaċ, niata lé naṁait, connalḃaiġ lé carait do écc.

Taḋcc riaḃaċ, mac eoġain, mic conċoḃair, mic taiḋcc uí duḃda do écc.

Doṁnall, mac taiḋcc, mic conċoḃair, uí ḃriain décc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir innsi.

Eoġan mac tuaṫail bailḃ uí ġallċubair deccanaċ ráṫa boṫ do écc an. 22. lá do ṁi october.

Mac méġ eoċaccain Rossa, mac conla, mic conċobair, mic laiġne do ṁarḃaḋ go míoġaolṁar lá a dearbraṫair .i. lá brian. Rob iongnaḋ laiġectt ċeneóil ḟiachach dfinecar, ⁊ náċ raiḃe Rossa aċt na uasal, ⁊ urṁór ḟer nEreann accá eccaoíne. Ro gaḃaḋ dna aṫair na cloinne sin lár an iustir fo ḋáiġ atbeirṫi co mbaoí cuitt dósoṁ isin ffingail sin a ċloinne.

Semus ócc, mac Semais, mic Seain, mic tomais iarla do ḋol do ḋruim a dibeircce diarraiḋ creiċe i musccraiġe, ⁊ corbmac, mac taiḋcc, mic corbmaic óicc mic corbmaic, mic taiḋcc meg carṫaiġ (tiġearna an tire) do ḃeiṫ co líon a ṡoċraide i naon ṁaiġin ar a ċionn an adhaiḋ sin. Ro hairneideaḋ do siḋe Semus do ḋol tairis isin tír. Do ċóiḋ iaraṁ corbmac in ionaḋ erḋalta in ro ba dóiġ lais Semus dia ṡaiġiḋ, ⁊ fó ġeiḃ Semus co creiċ

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[n] *Sgarbhsholas*, now Scarriffhollis, on the south bank of the River Swilly, and about two miles to the west of the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. This place is well known in modern Irish history, in consequence of a battle fought here in 1650, in which the Irish were defeated, and cut off with dreadful slaughter.

[o] *How small.*—Mageoghegan was so powerful in the year 1449, that when he was summoned by Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, to make his submission, he was treated with so much respect by the Duke, that he is said to have boasted, on returning among his sept, that "he had given peace to the King's Lieutenant."—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 35. Campion, however, who wrote in 1571, informs us, that Mageoghegan was then "but a meane Captaine, yeelding his winnings to the stronger."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 148.

[p] *Cormac, the son of Teige.*—This Cormac, who was then sheriff of the county of Cork, proved so loyal to the English cause that he was

north of Ireland, died in his own mansion seat of Sgarbhsholas[n], on the 15th of October, and was buried at Donegal.

O'Beirne (Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin), a learned student, very celebrated for his knowledge of the civil and the canon law, died, and was buried at Elphin; and his brother, Carbry, took his place.

The son of Mac Donough of Tirerrill (Mulrony, the son of Cathal, son of Owen), a sanguine and convivial huntsman, fierce to an enemy, [and] kind to a friend, died.

Teige Reagh, the son of Owen, son of Conor, son of Teige O'Dowda, died.

Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, died, and was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Owen, the son of Tuathal Balbh O'Gallagher, Deacon of Raphoe, died on the 22nd of October.

The son of Mageoghegan (Rossa, the son of Conla, son of Conor, son of Laighne) was unfraternally killed by his brother Brian. It was wonderful how small[o] the inheritance of the Kinel-Fiagha was at this time, for Rossa was only a [private] gentleman; he was, nevertheless, lamented by the greater number of the men of Ireland. The father of these sons was taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, because it was reported that he had participated in this fratricide.

James Oge, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], set out in rebellion to seek a prey in Muskerry; but Cormac, the son of Teige[p], son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of the country, had all his forces assembled to oppose him. Cormac, being informed that James had passed by him, proceeded to a certain place, through which he knew James would pass; and he soon perceived James

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knighted by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, who was so well pleased with him that, in a letter of his sent to England, he stated that, "for his loyalty and civil disposition, Sir Cormack Mac Teige, of Muscry was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry." Camden says, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, that it was Daniel Mac Teige, the brother of Cormac, that defeated and took James of Desmond. His words are as follows:

"Jacobus Desmonius Comitis frater Muskeroyam regiunculam Cormaci Mac Teg (quem Justiciarius ea lege dimiserat, ut de patria contra rebelles bene mereretur) de prædatus incidit in Donellum Cormaci fratrem, qui prædam, pluribus cæsis, recuperavit, Jacobum vulnere lethali sauciatum cepit, Warhamoque S. Legero Marescallo Momoniæ, et Waltero Ralegho (qui nunc primum ordines duxit) Illi in judicium vocarunt, et Majestatis reum peractum usitato proditorum supplicio affecerunt, capite Corcagii portæ in spectaculum prefixo."

ċuicce ⁊ ro ionnsaiġ é co ro marḃaḋ ⁊ co ro muḋaiġeaḋ urṁór a ṁuintire, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ Semus buḋéin, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ illaiṁ go corcaiġ. Baí a ngar do ṁí isin mbaile sin, ⁊ ullmuċċaḋ báis gaċ aen lá sis an ré sin aicce agá ḋénaṁ air féin, ⁊ é ag dénaṁ aiṫriġe ina ṗeactoib, ⁊ acc iarraiḋ maiṫme ina míġnioṁaiḃ. Tainicc sccriḃenn i ccenn na ree sin on Iustis ⁊ on ccoṁairle ó aṫ cliaṫ co corcaiġ dia ḟorcongra for an mera an saér ṁacaeṁ do ṁalartnuċċaḋ, ⁊ ceṫraṁna coṁroinnte do ḋénaṁ de, ⁊ a ḟoḋail i niolṗairtiḃ. Do rónaḋ iaroṁ indsin.

Semus, mac Seain óicc, mic Seain, mic tomais iarla do ṁarḃaḋ san ccoccaḋ ccédna lá tiġerna Pobail briain, ⁊ ċairrcce ó ccoinnell .i. brian duḃ mac maṫġaṁna mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duiḃ uí briain, ⁊ ro baoí díol a aṫarḋa doiḋre isin Semus sin.

Semus, mac muiris, mic gearoitt, mic tomais iarla do ṁarḃaḋ ar an ccoccaḋ ccédna derċor do ṗeiler i ndorus Eóċaille.

Emann, mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mec suiḃne a tuaṫaibh toraiġe do ḋol do ḋénaṁ creiċe for druing do na díḃerccaċaiḃ go glenn flescci. O donnchaḋa ⁊ mac dearbraṫar don emann sin .i. goffraiḋ carraċ mac donnchaiḋ bacaiġ do breiṫ for emann, ⁊ a ṁarḃaḋ co miscceneaċ míoġaolṁar, ⁊ ní ḃaoí i nErinn an adhaiḋ sin aon mac gallócclaiġ as mó do ċendaiġ dḟíon, ⁊ déiccsi iná an témann sin.

Rolont, mac Remainn, mic uillicc cnuicc tuaġ epscop cluana ferta décc, ⁊ rob adḃar eccaoine ina ṫír feisin dit an deġḟir sin.

O Suilleḃain mór décc .i. doṁnall mac domnaill, ⁊ a ṁac (eoċċan) doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Donnchaḋ, mac maoíleaċlainn mec gormain mic maoileaċlainn duiḃ do écc.

An iustis Sir uilliam Pellham do ċor sccribeann i saxoiḃ iar nodlaicc móir na bliaḋna so diarraiḋ an Ambrael ⁊ ċoblaiġ na bainríoġan go niomḟulancc lóin ⁊ ordanais móir do ċor co hErinn fo daiġ gaḃala ina mbaoí dá mbailtiḃ fein ag geraltaċoiḃ. Báttar iatt siḋe eas geiḃtine, baile uí geilea-

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[q] *The mayor.*—This should be Warham St. Leger, Marshal of Munster, to whom a commission of martial law had been sent on the 11th of February, 1579.

[r] *Pobble-Brien*, now the barony of Pobblebrien, in the county of Limerick, the chief castle of which was Carrigogunnell.

[s] *Tuatha Toraighe*, i. e. the districts opposite

coming towards him with a prey, and he attacked him, and slew and destroyed the greater number of his people. James himself was taken, and sent to Cork to be imprisoned. He was [confined] nearly a month in this town, daily preparing himself for death, doing penance for his sins, and asking forgiveness for his misdeeds. At the end of that time a writ arrived from Dublin from the Lord Justice and the Council, ordering the mayor[q] to put that noble youth to death, and cut him in quarters and little pieces. This was accordingly done.

James, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond], was slain in the course of the same war by the Lord of Pobble-Brien[r] and Carigogunnell, namely, by Brian Duv, the son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien. This James was worthy to have inherited the principality of his ancestors.

James, the son of Maurice, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was killed in the same war by the shot of a ball in the gateway of Youghal.

Edmond, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, of Tuatha Toraighe[s], went to Glenflesk[t] to take a prey from some of the insurgents; [but] O'Donohoe and a brother's son of Edmond himself, namely, Godfrey Carragh, the son of Donough Bacagh, overtook Edmond, and killed him, spitefully and unbecomingly; and there was not at that time in Ireland any son of a gallowglass [chieftain] who had purchased more wine or poetry than this Edmond.

Roland, the son of Redmond, son of Ulick [Burke] of Knocktua, Bishop of Clonfert, died; and the loss of this good man was the cause of great lamentation in his own country.

O'Sullivan More, i. e. Donnell, son of Donnell, died; and his son, Owen, was installed in his place.

Donough, the son of Melaghlin, son of Melaghlin Duv Mac Gorman, died.

The Lord Justice, Sir William Pellham, wrote to England after Christmas in this year, requesting that an admiral and the Queen's fleet, with a sufficient quantity of provisions and a great ordnance, should go to Ireland, for the purpose of taking from the Geraldines all the towns in their possession. These

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Tory Island, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

[t] *Glenflesk*, i. e. the vale of the River Flesk, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry. —See note [b], under the year 1524, p. 1374, *supra*.

cain, ⁊ carracc an ṗuill. Ro tionóilſḋ mórsluaicceaḋ ḟſr miḋe, ḟine gall, ⁊ laiġſn, ⁊ beós ina mbaoí fó dlicchеaḋ ó boinn co comar tri nuisce las an Iustis, ⁊ lá hiarla urmuṁan do ḋol i ngſraltaċoib im ḟéil briġde do ṡonnraḋ. Bá haḋbal an trocraitte slóiġ tánaic iarla urmuṁan isin toiċſstal sin, ⁊ ní ro hairiseaḋ lairiḋe co rainic co corcaiġ. Luiḋ an iustis co líon a ṫionoil co luimneaċ ⁊ ger bó síon aḋuair, ſrrċaiḋe ann an tan sin, ní ro airis cenmoṫá aoin treaċtmain acc aṫnuaḋuccaḋ ainnala ⁊ bíḋ dia saiġdiuiriḃ isin maiġin sin. Luid arriḋe siar dear don dſir bicc, ⁊ don máiġ maiġriġ go ro gab longport i cconallcoiḃ. Ro léicc scceiṁeltta sccaoilte uaḋa gus an ccoill ṁóir go coilltiḃ claonglaisi, ⁊ co droiḃelaiḃ delcce. Ní ro déchaiḋ trocaire do tren no do truaġ gus a rangus ann sin. Nir ḃó máċtaḋ gaċ aon ba inéċta do ṁarḃaḋ, aċt ro marḃaḋ and doill, ⁊ daoíne dſroile, Ro marḃaḋ ann mná, meic, Scceo ingſna aos galair, eccuinn, ⁊ aos arraiḋ. Ruccaḋ a ccroḋ ⁊ a ccrſċa gus an ccampa do ṡaicchiḋ an iustís. Ro fáccbaḋ dronga dearmara do Shaxanċoibh lá luċt na ccreaċ sin ina niarṁóireċt. Areaḋ ro ċinn an iustis dol i cciarraiġe, ⁊ ro arccna co tſṁair luaċra, ⁊ luiḋ iaroṁ co traiġlí, ⁊ do muincin slebe mis ingine muirſḋa mic cairſḋa. Tánaic iarla urmuṁan ó corcaiġ co ciarraiġe i ccoṁḋáil an iustis. Bá

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[u] *Baile-Ui-Gheileachain*, i. e. O'Geilaghan's town. Camden calls this castle Ballyloghum, and Cox, Ballyloghane. It is the place now called Ballinloughane, situated in the parish of Dunmoylan, barony of Shanid (anciently Lower Connello), and county of Limerick, and about three miles from Askeaton.

[w] *Carraic-an-phuill*, i. e. the rock of the hole, now *anglice* Carrigafoyle, an island in the Shannon, about two miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry. Near the shore are some remains of Carrigafoyle Castle, the chief stronghold of O'Conor Kerry, who was chief of Iraghticonor, but at this period subject to the Earl of Desmond.

[x] *Meeting of the Three Waters.*—See note [k], under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra.*

[y] *Deis-beag*, a territory lying round the hill of Knockany, and containing the town of Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See note [d], under the year 1560, p. 1580, *supra.*

[z] *The salmon-full Maigue.*—The River Maigue, called in Irish an Mháiġ, rises in the barony of Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick, and, flowing through Bruree, Croom, and Adare, pays its tribute to the Shannon nearly opposite Bunratty in the county of Clare, and about nine miles to the west of the city of Limerick. This river was the boundary between Ara-Cliach and Hy-Figeinte, and traverses the richest plain in all Ireland. It is called an Mháiġ ṁall, i. e. the sluggish Maigue, by O'Heerin, and Máiġ na mart, i. e. the Maigue of the beeves, by John O'Tuama, the local bard of the last century. The epithet maiġreaċ, i. e. "abounding in salmon," is also applicable to it.

[a] *Coill-mhor*, now Kilmore, in the north of the barony of Orbhraighe and Coill-mhor, *anglice*

were Askeaton, Baile-Ui-Gheileachain[u], and Carraic-an-phuill[w]. A great muster was made of the men of Meath, Fingal, and Leinster, and of all those who were subject to the laws [of England], from the Boyne to the Meeting of the Three Waters[x], by the Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond, about the festival of St. Bridget, for the purpose of marching into the territory of the Geraldines. The Earl of Ormond joined this muster with an immense host. He made no delay, but marched on to Cork. The Lord Justice proceeded with all his forces to Limerick; and although it was at that time cold Spring weather, he delayed in that town only a week, to furnish his soldiers with arms and provisions there. Thence he proceeded south-west, by Deis-beag[y], and along the salmon-full Maigue[z], and pitched his camp in Hy-Connello. He sent forth loose marauding parties into Coill-mor[a], into the woods of Claenglaise, and into the wilds of Delge[b]. These, wheresoever they passed, shewed mercy neither to the strong nor the weak. It was not wonderful that they should kill men fit for action, but they killed blind and feeble men, women, boys, and girls, sick persons, idiots, and old people. They carried their cattle and other property to the Lord Justice's camp; but great numbers of the English were slain by the plundered parties, who followed in pursuit of the preys. The Lord Justice then resolved upon passing into Kerry; and he proceeded to Teamhair-Luachra[c], thence to Tralee, and along the base of the mountain of Mis[d], the daughter of Muireadha, the son of Caireadh. The Earl of Ormond [also] marched from Cork to Kerry, to join the Lord Justice. On this occasion they lost a countless

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Orrery and Kilmore, in the north of the county of Cork. The Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this barony.—See note under the year 1582.

[b] *Delge*, now Delliga, in the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, in the county of Cork, adjoining Limerick.

[c] *Teamhair-Luachra.*—This name is now obsolete, but its situation is still pointed out by Beal-Atha-na-Teamhrach, a ford in the parish of Dysart, near the little town of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry. This whole district was originally called Sliabh Luachra and Luachair Deaghaidh; but it should be remarked, that Luachair Deaghaidh, or Sliabh Luachra, was originally far more extensive than the district now called Sliabh Luachra, for we have the authority of the Life of St. Ida, published by Colgan, at 15th January, that the church of Cill-Ida, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south of the county of Limerick, was at the foot of Sliabh Luachra. It also appears from several old maps of Ireland in the State Papers' Office, London, that Slewlogher extended into the counties of Kerry and Limerick.

[d] *The mountain of Mis*, now Slievemish, a mountain in the barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry. Cox says that the Lord Justice "having marched as far as Slewemiss, beyond Traley, and not being able to pass farther,

dírimh an ro fáccbaḋ deaċaiḃ, ⁊ do ḋaoíniḃ gan ḟuiliuccaḋ, gan forḋſrccaḋ lá med a nastair ⁊ a nimteċta, ⁊ lá tſirce bíḋ don ċur sin.

Bá hé sin ionam tangattar coblaċ na bainrioġna ar cóstaḋaiḃ na hereann, ⁊ ní ro gaḃsatt fós go rangattar co cuan sionna srioḃgloine, ⁊ ro lſiccsſtt a nangcaire amaċ fos an aiccen fo urċoṁair ċairrce an ṗuill gaċ ndíreaċ. Tánaic an iustis ⁊ iarla urmuṁan for tir do ḟaighiḋ an ḃaile cedna co ro suiḋiġſḋ da ċampa do ṁuir ⁊ do ṫír ina ṫimċell. Do ċóiḋ din Sir niclas malbi co maiṫiḃ ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt, ⁊ co ndruing dírime do Shaxanċoiḃ i ttuaḋmuṁain fó dáiġ ná léiccfeaḋ anfforlann mara nó tíre do saiġiḋ an Iustis an ccſin nó biaḋ lé haghaiḋ glan bailtſḋ gearaltaċ. Dala, an Iustis ro ḟorcongair siḋe an tordanas mór sin tainicc ċuicce do ṫarraing i ttir ⁊ ro suiḋiġſḋ cóicc gonna mora fó ċoṁair na cairge dia caiṫeaṁ gan ċoiccill. Aṫbſirṫí gur ḃó lſṫċanóin an gonna ba luċċa dibh. Ro gaḃsatt acc diuḃraccaḋ an ḃaile iaroṁ. Ní bai tra ó ċarn brſissi mic ealaṫan mic nſid i niarṫar dſisceirt ċóicciḋ cloinne deircctine, go cnoc mſḃsiúil i cconnaċtaiḃ, diaṁair, na droiḃel, fán, ná foiṫirġleant naċ clos fuaim, ⁊ foṫram an ordanais anaiṫniḋ iongnaiṫ sin. Ro lſccaḋ dna fo ḋeóiḋ an lſṫ siar do carraicc an ṗuill ó lár go lán mullaċ, ⁊ ro ba coṁmbrúḋ ⁊ coṁṫuitim don ḃarda ⁊ don ḃaile na ccſnd forra. Ro gaḃaḋ an baile las an iustis, ⁊ ro an fri ré ċóicc noiḋċe isin ccarraicc iar na gaḃáil. Aseaḋ do ḋeachaiḋ a ccionn na rée sin go hſsgebtine. Ot ċualattar ḃarda ḃaile í geilſċain,

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resolved to besiege Carrigifoyle, which was Desmond's chief strength."

[e] *Two camps.*—This language is not correct, because a camp of ships is a solecism. It should be also remarked, that none of the English or Anglo-Irish writers make mention of Her Majesty's fleet having put into the Shannon to storm the Castle of Carrigafoyle, on this occasion. Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, came about this period to cruise about the coast, and prevent the Spaniards from landing if they should come. He put into the harbour of Ventry, but, growing impatient, he returned to England about the 21st of September.—See Camden's Annals, A. D. 1580. According to Ware's Annals, the castle of Carrigafoyle was then garrisoned with nineteen Spaniards and fifty Irish, under one Julio, an Italian engineer. Cox adds, that the Lord Justice, coming to view it, had like to have been killed with a musket-shot; that he nevertheless persevered in his resolution, and caused the castle to be battered with three cannon, a culverin, and a demi-culverin, till a breach was made, at which Captain Mackworth entered and took the castle, putting fifty to the sword, and taking six whom he executed in the camp. He also adds, that "Captain Julio was preserved two or three days for certain considerations," and that "then, not complying with the Lord Justice's expectations, he was hanged."

[f] *The Rock.*—This was a name given to the

number of men and horses, without bloodshed or slaughter, by the length of their march and journey, and a scarcity of provisions.

It was at this time that the Queen's fleet reached the coast of Ireland; and they made no delay until they entered the harbour of the glassy-waved Shannon, and cast anchor in the sea, directly opposite Carraig-an-Phuill. The Lord Justice and the Earl of Ormond marched to the same castle by land, so that they pitched two camps[e], by sea and land, around it. Sir Nicholas Malby, with the chiefs of the province of Connaught, and a countless number of Englishmen, then set out for Thomond, that they might prevent any attack, either by sea or land, which it might be in contemplation to make on the Lord Justice, while storming the towns of the Geraldines. As for the Lord Justice, he ordered the great ordnance sent to him to be landed; and he placed five great guns opposite the Rock[f], to play upon it without mercy. It was said that the least of these guns was a demi-cannon[g]. He then began to storm the castle; and there was not a solitude or wilderness, a declivity or woody vale, from the Carn of Breas[h], the son of Ealathan, son of Neid, in the south-west of the province of Clann-Deirgthine[i], to Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil[k] in Connaught, in which the sound and roar of these unknown[l] and wonderful cannon were not heard. The western side of Carraic-an-phuill was at length broken from the top to the foundations; and the warders were crushed to death by its fall. The Lord Justice then took the castle, and remained in it five days after he had taken it; and at the end of that time he went to Askeaton. When the warders of Baile-Ui-Gheileachain

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castle itself from its firmness, not of any natural rock near it. The rock of the hole, Caꞃꞃaiꝫ a ṗoıll, means the castle near the hole, from a deep hole in the Shannon near it.

[g] *Demi-cannon.*—A demi-cannon of the greatest size is a gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight.

[h] *Carn of Breas*, i. e. Carn-Ui-Neid.—See note under the year 1569.

[i] *The province of Clann-Deirgthine*, i. e. Desmond.

[k] *Cnoc-Meadha-Siuil*, now Knockmaa, barony of Clare, and county of Galway, and about five miles to the sout-west of Tuam. It is believed by the peasantry of this part of Connaught, that this hill is the principal residence of the fairies of Connaught, who are commanded by a chief called Finvarra.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 1, where it is stated that a carn on this hill is stated to be the Carn Ceasrach of the ancient Irish writers.

[l] *Unknown*, anaıṫnıḋ, i. e. hitherto unknown to the Irish. This hyperbolical description of the storming of Carrigafoyle shews that the writer had but little acquaintance with the laws of sound. It looks very strange that any man, be his imagination ever so wild, that had ever heard the tremendous peals of the artillery of

⁊ essageibtine all gota aduaṫmara an ordanáis anaitnid nac clos leó a ṡamail riaṁ gó sin, ro ġabsat for brised a mbailted, ⁊ rainicc leó brised baile í ġeileaċain, ⁊ ní ro cuṁaingsiot essgeibtine do ḃrised ⁊ ó nár ḟédsat ní dó assed do ronsat doirsi an ḃaile dfaccḃáil oḃéla oslaicṫe só urċoṁair an iustis. Do fóccrad an baile sin a mbitdilsi don bainríoġain. Do ċóid iaroṁ an iustis iar sin co luimneaċ, ⁊ baoí dá fiċet la annsaiḋe acc cur a sccísi, ⁊ a meirtin ḋe, báttar a gille ⁊ a eich for coinnmed seċnón tuaḋmuṁan in airett sin. Soais tara ais co hesgebtene im cinctidis ar ccind co ro caiṫ seal don tsaṁrad isin mbaile sin, ⁊ ní anad do ġrés, aċt acc ingreim ⁊ ag adbalsccrios gearaltaċ do ló, ⁊ doiḋċe. Bá don ċur sin ro básaicced lais Fáltaċ dúna maoilin .i. uillecc, mac uillicc, mic uillicc mac dall side ó a gein go a ḃas an tan sin. Ro marḃad lais ḃeós Surélaċ cille moċua .i. Sean, ⁊ nír bo hionmarḃṫa side idir ge ro baoi tuillead ar ċéd bliadain daoís. Bá dírim, ⁊ bá do aisneis an ro loitseat goill ⁊ geraltaiġ imo roile roile is an tan sa. Do ċóid an iustis co na ṡluaġ i cciarraiġe, ⁊ ní ro airis co rainicc daingen í ċúis. Ro lomad ⁊ ro leir sccriosad lais blad ṁór do ġearaltachaiḃ ⁊ do ċiarraiġe don ċur sin. Tig assaiḋe fiarṫarsna na ccríoċ go corcaiġ, ⁊ tar a ais co hesgeibtine, ⁊ co luimneaċ. Battar maiṫe muiṁneaċ (cen mo tat gearaltaiġ) i ngiallnus occa don ċur sin .i. an barraċ mór, ben ⁊ mac meg carṫaiġ móir, dias mac meic muiris ciarraiġe, O Suilleaḃain beirre, Mac donnchaḋa, ⁊ mac még carṫaiġ riaḃaiġ.

Do ċuirsiot coṁairle Shaxan lustis nua i nerinn isin cceid mí dḟoġmar .i. lord grai (.i. artur). Ro ba mo eissiḋe dainm ⁊ donoir ina Sir uilliam Pellham, ar a aoi ní ṫainic i nerinn riam ar oiret aimsire fris aon ṁac

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heaven in Donegal or Kerry, should have been so lost in amazement at the report of a demi-culverin.

[m] *Not able to destroy.*—Ware says, in his Annals of Ireland, A. D. 1580, that the garrison of Askeaton, fearing to be used as those of Carrigafoyle were, saved the army a labour, for that, taking advantage of the darkness of the night following, they stole out of the castle, leaving a train of gunpowder, which, taking fire, burned some buildings in the castle, but without injuring the principal towers, which were the next day taken and possessed by the English.

[n] *Property.*—Bitdilsi is the ancient Irish word for what English lawyers called "fee-simple." It signifies "constant property."

[o] *Quartered*, or billeted.

[p] *Faltach of Dun-Maoilin*, i. e. Wall, of Dunmoylan, in the county of Limerick, about six miles north-west of the town of Newcastle.

[q] *Blind from his birth*, literally, "blind from his birth to his death."

[r] *Cill-Mochua*, now Kilmacow, in the parish of

and Askeaton heard the tremendous and terror-waking roars of those unknown guns, the like of which they had never heard before, they proceeded to demolish their castles, and succeeded in destroying Baile-Ui-Gheileachain; but as they were not able to destroy[m] Askeaton, they left its gates wide open for the Lord Justice; upon which the castle was proclaimed the Queen's property[n]. The Lord Justice then proceeded to Limerick, where he remained forty days, to recover from his fatigues and recruit himself; and his servants and horses were during this time quartered[o] throughout Thomond. About the Whitsuntide following he returned to Askeaton, and he spent a considerable part of the summer in that town; and he never ceased by day or night from persecuting and extirpating the Geraldines. It was on this occasion that he put to death Faltach of Dun-Maoilin[p], i. e. Ulick, the son of Ulick, son of Ulick, a man who had been blind from his birth[q]. He also killed Supple of Cill-Mochua[r], i. e. John, a man whom it was not becoming to have killed, for he was upwards of one hundred years of age. Countless and indescribable were the injuries mutually done upon each other by the English and the Geraldines during this time. The Lord Justice proceeded with his army to Kerry, making no delay, until he arrived at Daingean-Ui-Chuis[s], on which occasion he devastated and ravaged a great part of the territory of the Geraldines and of Kerry. He then passed by a transverse course, through the intervening territories, to Cork, and back to Askeaton and to Limerick. He had [in his custody] the chiefs of Munster (the Geraldines only excepted), as hostages on this occasion, namely, Barry More, the wife and son of Mac Carthy More, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry, O'Sullivan Beare, Mac Donough[t], and the son of Mac Carthy Reagh.

The Council of England, in the first month of autumn, sent a new Lord Justice to Ireland, namely, Arthur Lord Gray. He was of a higher title[u] and honours than Sir William Pellham, though there had never come to Ireland an

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Ballingarry, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

[s] *Daingean-Ui-Chuis*, i. e. Dingle-I-Couch, now the town of Dingle.

[t] *Mac Donough*, i. e. Mac Donough Mac Carthy, Chief of Duhallow, in the county of Cork.

[u] *Higher title.*—Arthur Lord Grey was Baron of Wilton, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of Ireland. He landed in Dublin on the 12th of August, 1580, while the Lord Justice, Sir William Pelham, was at Limerick. On the 6th of September, the Lord Justice came to Dublin, and surrendered the sword to the Lord Deputy, and then set sail for England.

Saxanaiġ ba luaimniġe láin aisttriġe, ⁊ bá huaisle aiṫſraiġe, ⁊ as mó lér éiriġ do ṡén sſrḃisi ina an Sir uilliam sin. Do ċuaiḋ siḋe go haṫ cliaṫ fo ṫuairim an iustis sin tainicc a Saxoiḃ, ⁊ tucc an cloiḋſṁ for a cumas, ⁊ ro imṫiġ fſin soir iar mbrſiṫ buaḋa dia ḃioḋbaḋaiḃ.

Semus ustas, mac Rolont, mic tomais do ḃriseaḋ a ḃailteaḋ ar ngáḃail lais an ccrſittſṁ ccatolica, ⁊ ar ndiúltaḋ dá Pprionnsa, co ro eiriġ coccaḋ ⁊ cſndairrci le linn an iustis (Arthur lord grai) do ṫeaċt i néirinn. Tangattar caoṁanaiġ, ⁊ cſnnselaiġ, branaiġ, ⁊ tuaṫalaiġ, gaḃal raġnaill ⁊ an mſid ná ro díoḃait diarsma ó ffailge, ⁊ do laoiġis i ccoḃair ⁊ i ccommbaiḋ Shemais lustas, gur ḃó haen clár imrſsna ⁊ ſraonta ó Shláine co sionainn, ⁊ ó ḃoinn co comar tri nuisce. Do rónadh forlongṗort las na foġlaḋaiḃ réṁebertmar in iomḟoċraiḃ an tsleḃe ruaiḋ ⁊ glinne maoiluġra.

Sluaicċeaḋ las an iustis ⁊ la captin maulbi do ḋol do sccaoíleaḋ ⁊ dſisrſiḋſḋ na ffoġlaḋ ffoirniatta sin. Do ċualattar na dibſrccaiġ dáil a nanfforlainn dia nionnsaicchiḋ, ro sccaoilsiot ar a ndaingniġtiḃ fo ġuailliḃ garḃ corra ġlinne ṁaoil uġra. Ro ṫoġ an lustis an drong as mionca ro fécchaḋ ⁊ ro froṁaḋ do caiptíniḃ an tsloiġ, ⁊ do ċuir leo a hoċt, no anaoí do ḃandaoíḃ saiġdiúiriḋe do ṫúr ⁊ do ṫaiscelaḋ ġlinne maoíluġra. Fuarattar a ffrſccra gan ḟuireaċ lá fóirniḃ for coiṁétta an ġleanna, co naċ mór tſrna tar a nais don ḟſḋain sin, gan muḋuccaḋ, gan mórairleaċ lár an ngasraiḋ ngaoiḋelaċ. Ro marḃaḋ an carrúnaċ .i. Piotur carrun, ⁊

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[w] *More nobly triumphant.*—This character of Sir William Pelham does not exactly accord with his deeds, as described by the Four Masters themselves, such as his having slain the blind, the infirm, the feeble, the women, children, idiots, &c., in the wilds of Claenglais, Coill-mor, and Delliga, and his having put to death two old gentlemen of ancient respectability, namely, Wall, of Dunmoylan, who was blind from his birth, and Supple, of Kilmacow, who was upwards of a hundred years of age. The praises betowed on cruelty by the Four Masters, even in their enemies, when successful, shews a low state of moral feeling or cultivation, and proves that they wished to flatter the powers that were, which is the crying sin of all the panegyrics of the Irish bards.

[x] *Lord Justice.*—Lord Gray was appointed Lord Deputy, but the Four Masters did not know those nice distinctions, for they designate them all by the term lustís, or fear ionad riġ.

[y] *Gaval-Rannall.*—They were a branch of the O'Byrnes, who were seated in the district called the Ranelagh, in the now county of Wicklow.

[z] *Slieveroe.*—This is unquestionably the Slieverue, near Blessington, in the west of the county of Wicklow, not the range of the county of Dublin hills, which was also called Sliabh Ruadh by the ancient Irish.

[a] *Most trustworthy*, literally, "the oftenest tried."

[b] *Peter Carew.*—He was the elder brother of

Englishman who, during the time he remained, was more energetic in his expeditions, more nobly triumphant[w], or who had been more successful in his services, than this William. He [Sir William Pellham] went to meet the new Lord Justice, who had arrived from England, and gave up the sword to him; and he then set sail for England, having been victorious over his enemies.

James Eustace, the son of Roland, son of Thomas, broke down his castles, after having embraced the Catholic faith and renounced his sovereign; so that war and disturbance arose on the arrival of Arthur Dord Gray in Ireland as Lord Justice[x]. The Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, Tooles, Gaval-Rannall[y], and the surviving part of the inhabitants of Offaly and Leix, flocked to the assistance of James Eustace; so that [the entire extent of country] from the Slany to the Shannon, and from the Boyne to the meeting of the Three Waters, became one scene of strife and dissension. These plunderers pitched a camp on the confines of Slieveroe[z] and Glenmalure.

A hosting was made by the Lord Justice and Captain Malby, to scatter and disperse these warlike plunderers. When the insurgents had heard of the approach of such an overwhelming force, they retreated into their fastnesses in the rough and rugged recesses of Glenmalure. The Lord Justice then selected the most trustworthy[a] and best tried captains of his army, and despatched them, at the head of eight or nine companies of soldiers, to search and explore Glenmalure; but they were responded to without delay by the parties that guarded the valley, so that very few of these returned without being cut off and dreadfully slaughtered by the Irish party. On this occasion were slain Peter Carew[b],

Sir George Carew, who remained with the Lord Deputy on the mountain. In the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Carew set up a claim, as heir to Fitz-Stephen, to all his ancient estates in Cork. But by an Inquisition taken at Cork, before Sir Anthony Lucy, Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 31st of August, in the fifth year of the reign of Edward III., it was found that "Robert Fitz-Stephen died seized of the moiety of the estate granted by Henry II. to him and Milo de Cogan, and that the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard" [not legitimated by Act of Parliament], "and died without issue of his body; that the claim of Thomas de Carew, asserting that he and his ancestors were heirs to Fitz-Stephen, could not be true, because the said Fitz-Stephen was a Bastard, and died without heir of his body."

Notwithstanding this Inquisition, the title was again set up in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1568, by Sir Peter Carew, who, "inveniens rotulam evidentiarum," brought his cause before the Lords of the Council, and came to Ireland fully resolved to prosecute the recovery of this ancient estate. Sir Peter laid claim to the barony of Idrone, in the county of Carlow,

Maiġistir muar .i. Seon, ⁊ Maiġistir frans. Ro marḃaḋ ann dno drong do ḋaoiniḃ uaisle tainic anoir i ngárda an iustis sin. Ro ḟáccaiḃ an iustis a ḟorlongport iar roċtain na sccel sin dia saiġiḋ.

Tánaic coblaċ eadailleaċ do ṁuintir an Papa i mí mḋoin an foġṁair i cciarraiġe. Ro ba mó a nainm na a ttóċaċt uair baoi dia nairdeirce cettus diamaḋ illuimneach nó i ngaillim, nó i ccorcaiġ tiarτair co ffuicfiḋe na hardḃailte sin obela oslaiċte for a ccionn. Ba hann ro gabsat port occ an oilén ro ṫionnsccain Semus mac muiris do cuṁdaċ an bliaḋain roiṁe .i. dun an óir. Ba sḋ fodeara don ċoblaċ í sin toċt i nerinn do cong-

then in possession of the Kavanaghs, and to one-half of the *kingdom* of Cork [a kingdom that never existed], which, according to a forged roll which was received as evidence, contained the following territories, namely: Imokilly, Tyrbarry, Muskerry, Tyrcourcy, Carbery, Kinelmeaky, Collymore, Collybeg, Ivahagh, Sonnagh O'Donovan [Castle-Donovan], Bantry, Beare, Muntervary, Clandonough, Cloighboigh, Iveragh, Kerricurrihy, Clanmorris, Iraghticonor, Duhallow, and Coshbride; and the corrupt government of the day allowed this ludicrous claim, with a view to frighten the Earl of Desmond and his followers. The allowance of this claim by the Irish Council so alarmed the acute and accomplished Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, who was High Sheriff of Cork, and other Irish and Anglo-Irish chieftains, that they offered to pay Sir Peter Carew a reasonable annual rent, if he would live among them; upon which Sir Peter's agent, Hooker (the well-known writer of a History of Ireland from 1546 to 1586), took for him a house at Cork and another at Kinsale. But Sir Peter died at Newross, in the county of Wexford, on the 27th of November, 1575, appointing as his next heir by his will, Peter Carew, junior, who is the person mentioned in the text as slain by the Irish; and in default of issue in him, he mentions as his next heir George Carew (afterwards Sir George Carew, President of Munster), and fifteen others in England, whom he appoints in remainder. But the unceasing energy of the Kavanaghs of Idrone, and the untainted loyalty and efficient services of Sir Cormac Mac Carthy, who fought vigorously against the rival race of the Fitzgeralds of Desmond, as well as the ridiculous nature of the claim of the Carew family (who were a collateral branch claiming to be heirs to a bastard), caused the prosecution of the suit to end in nothing.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1575; Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 51, and vol. ii. p. 45; and the *Annals of Ireland* by Thady Dowling, A. D. 1366, 1575.

There are very curious documents connected with Sir Peter Carew's claim, preserved in the Library at Lambeth Palace (Sir George Carew's Collection, No. 606), and, among others, the answer of Morogh Mac Gerald Kavanagh to Sir Peter Carew's petition, which is an interesting and valuable document.

[c] *Master Moor.*—He was Colonel John Moor.

[d] *Master Frans.*—This should be Master Francis Cosby. He came to Ireland in the reign of Queen Mary, and was by patent, dated 10th September, 1558, appointed General of the Kerne of Leix, then recently made into shire-ground under the name of the Queen's County, where he obtained a grant of the possessions of the suppressed abbey of Stradbally, and many other lands. Master Francis was upwards of

Master Moor[c] (John), and Master Frans[d], with many other gentlemen who had come from England in the retinue of the Lord Justice. When this news reached the Lord Justice, he left his camp[e].

An Italian fleet of the Pope's people landed in Kerry in the September of this year. Their name was greater than their importance, for their fame was at first so great that, had they come to Limerick, Galway, or Cork, these great towns would have been left wide open to them. The place where they landed was an island which James, the son of Maurice, had attempted to fortify the year before, namely, Dun-an-oir[f]. This fleet was induced to come to Ireland

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seventy years of age when he was slain on the occasion mentioned in the text, as we learn from Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, where he writes:

"Cosbeius Hibernicorum peditum expeditorum (quos *Kernes* vocant) Ductor, qui penitus loca novit, monuit reliquos quanti periculi esset vallem illam insidiis opportunam ingredi; audendum tamen virili animo suadet, ipseque septuagenario major præit, cæteri subsequuntur. Simul ac in vallem descendisset, ex arbustis, glandium quasi grandine a rebellibus circumquaque dispositis, quos ne viderunt quidem, obruuntur. Pars longe maxima cecidit, cæteri per crepidines impeditissimis viis eluctati, ægre ad Proregem evaserunt, eventum in colle expectantem cum Comite Kildariæ, Jacobo Wingfeldio machinarum præfecto, qui non ignarus periculi, Georgium Carew alterum nepotem apud se detinuit invitum, ad majores honores reservatum. Desiderati fuerunt Petrus Carew junior, Georgius Morus, Audleius, et ipse Cosbeius viri militari laude florentes."

This Francis left three sons, Henry, who died in England; Arnold, who was executed in 1590, for having killed the Lord Bourke of Castleconnell; and Alexander, who succeeded his father. This Alexander married Dorcas Sidney, a relation of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and had by her Francis and Richard. Francis married Helena Harpole of Shrule, by whom he had a son, William, who died young, when Richard succeeded to the estate, and became leader of the kernes.—See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 164.

[e] *Left his camp.*—Ware says that Lord Grey remained with the horse on the mountain; but he does say that he had constructed a camp. The Four Masters, to complete their description, should have stated that the Lord Gray had pitched a camp on the mountain before he dispatched the foot soldiers into the valley.

[f] *Dun-an-oir*, i. e. the fort of the gold, called *Fort del or* by the Spaniards. This fort, which is situated on an island connected with the south shore of Smerwick harbour, is of a circular form, and measures about two chains in diameter. The island, which is a solid rock, about fifty feet in height, has perpendicular sides, and is surrounded by the sea, except in one narrow neck or passage, which connects it with the main land. On the margin of the shore, in the south-east corner of Smerwick townland, is a green round hill called Cnoc-na-gceann, i. e. hill of the heads, whereon, according to tradition, the English were encamped when they stormed this fort. Philip O'Sullevan Beare thus describes the situation of Dun-an-oir:

"Est in eo portu (Arnacantum, qui Anglis Smeruic vocatur juxta Danguinam oppidum) scopulus (Aureum Munimentum vocant accolæ) naturâ satis munitus, partim marinis fluctibus

naṁ lá gearaltachaib iar ná cluinsin dóib a mbſiṫ i nſiccſn anbail acc cosnaṁ an ċreidiṁ ċatolicae. Do rónaḋ tecclamaḋ slóiġ lá hiarla urmuṁan .i. tomas mac Semais, mic Piarais ruaiḋ ar a ḋaiġ fſin, ⁊ ar ḋaiġ a prionnsa do ḋol do saiġiḋ dúin an óir, ⁊ na nſdailleaċ, ⁊ ní ro hanaḋ lais co rainicc co ciarraiġe. Battar glan ṡluaġ gearaltaċ for a ċionn ann sin, ⁊ ní tard cſċtarnae aca amus for aroile. Ara aoi ċſna ro lſicceaḋ an ċonair don iarla co ndeachaiḋ for an ccnoc os cſnn an dúin, ⁊ ro ḋéċ uaḋa na raṫa ro doiṁne, ⁊ na dúnċlaid diṫoglaiġi ro tóccaibriott na hſttáilliġ i ttiṁċeall an oiléin, ⁊ ro sgrúd ina ṁſnmain nár bó tarba ḋó toċar friú isin iomcuṁang i mbátar. Soais ina friṫing i ffriṫsét na conaire cedna, ⁊ fo ġeib an iustis ina coinne in uib conuill gabra, ⁊ ní ro gab toirmſscc on iarla gan dol dféċain dúin an óir. Luiḋ reiṁe ina uiḋſḋaib imṫeaċta do ċloinn ṁuiris ⁊ do ċiarraiġe co ráinic i ccoṁfoccus an oiléin. Ar a aoi ní rucc a ċampa ina ġoire, no ṫſiġſḋ drongbuiḋſn dſġṡluaiġ gaċ laoí dféċain an oiléin uaḋoib. Ro claeċlaiḋſḋ aiṫisce iomḋá ſtorra a diú ⁊ anall ⁊ ro geallaḋ tairiseaċt friú. Tangattar a ccaiptini hi ccſnd an iustis aṁail badís riodhaiġ fris.

allutus, partim rupibus altis præscissus, cum continente sublicio ponte conjunctus."

[g] *The passage was left open.*—There is a defect in the narrative of the Four Masters here, which Camden admirably supplies as follows:

"Illi locum munitionibus firmant, et *Fort del Or* nominant. Sed simul ac Ormondium Momoniæ præfectum accedere nuntiatum, Hibernicorum suasu, munimentum reliquerunt, et in Glannigelliam" [*recte*, Gleann-na-ngealt, i. e. vallem stultorum seu cerritorum] "vallem præruptis montibus et sylvis conclusam se receperunt. Nonnullos Præfectus intercepit, qui interrogati de numero et suscepto consilio, fassi sunt septingentos advenisse, arma vero quæ quinque millibus sufficerent attulisse, pluresque et Hispania indies expectari; Pontificem et Hispanum statuisse Anglos ex Hibernia exturbare: ad eam rem grandem pecuniam misisse, quam Sandero Pontificis Nuntio, Comiti Desmoniæ, et Joanni ejus fratri in manus tradiderant. Eadem nocte Itali et Hispani, quo se verterent ignari cum lustris latitare nescirent, per tenebras ad munimentum repedarunt, juxtaque castrametatus est Ormondius. Sed a machinis, et cæteris ad oppugnationem necessariis, destitutus, Proregis adventum expectat. Ille brevi advenit comitatus Zouchæo, Ralegho, Denio, Mac-Wortho, Achino et aliis militum ductoribus, eodemque tempore Winterus cum bellicis navibus ex Anglia non inculpatus redierat.

"Prorex tubicinem ad munimentum misit percunctatum quinam essent, quid rei illis in Hibernia, quis miserat, cur munimentum in Elizabethæ regno possuerant? simulque imperaret, ut quam primum abscederent. Illi responderunt, alios a sanctissimo Patre P. Romano, alios ab Hispano Rege Catholico missos esse, cui Pontifex Romanus Hiberniam donaverat, quandoquidem jure in Hiberniam Elizabetha ob hæresim juste exciderat. Itaque se velle parta tueri, necnon plura si potuerint quærere. Cum de ratione obsidionis inter Proregem et Winterum consulatum esset classiarii Colubrina quædam

to assist the Geraldines when they had heard that the Geraldines were reduced to great extremities in defending the Catholic faith. The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, mustered an army in behalf of himself and of his sovereign, to proceed to Dun-an-oir against the Italians; and he did not halt until he arrived in Kerry. The fine army of the Geraldines were there to meet him, but neither party made any attack upon the other; however, the passage was left open[g] for the Earl until he arrived on the hill over the fort, from which, having reconnoitred the deep trenches and impregnable ramparts which the Italians had constructed around the island[h], he considered in his mind that it would be useless for him to offer them battle in their present fortified position. He, therefore, returned by the same route, and in Hy-Connell-Gaura met the Lord Justice, who would not be dissuaded by the Earl from proceeding to see Dun-an-oir. He proceeded by regular marches through Clanmaurice and Kerry, until he arrived in the vicinity of the island. He did not, however, bring his camp near it. Chosen parties of his army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications[i] mutually took place on both sides; and a promise of protection was made to them. The Italian captains[k] came to the Lord Justice as if they would be at peace with him;

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a navibus nocte silente educunt, aggereque juxta littus perfosso compendio pertrahunt, et disponunt. Milites itidem ex altera parte muralia tormenta librant, simulque infesta pulsatione in munimentum quatuor continuis diebus effulminant. Hispani semel atque iterum suo damno erumpunt, ex Anglis vero ne unus quidem periit, præter Joannem Checum juvenem speciosum et animosum Joannis Checi Equitis eruditissimi filium."

[h] *Around the island.*—The Italians may have fortified the island itself and the main land opposite it, but they could not have sunk any deep trenches around it, because it is nearly surrounded by the sea. O'Daly says, in his *Incrementum*, &c., *Giraldinorum*, c. 23, that in the opinion of every one this fort was impregnable.

[i] *Many communications.*—The accounts given of these communications by Camden and O'Daly are very conflicting. Camden says that the English kept up a continual fire on the fort for four days, but O'Daly extends the time to forty days! The former says that on the fifth day the Spaniards and Italians, being terrified by the furious fire from the English batteries, sought a parley, *candido sublato vexillo;* but that this was denied them. The latter says that the English were the first to send the Spaniards a flag of truce to demand a parley, and that, this being granted, they were received with the greatest blandness and courtesy by Grey, who promised the Spanish commandant the most honourable terms, if he would surrender the fortress!

[k] *The Italian captains.*—These were Stephen San Josepho, Hercules Pisano, and the Duke of Biscay. Camden calls San Josepho "homo imbellis." Muratori applies to him words to the same effect; and O'Daly goes so far as to call him a traitor. And it looks very likely that Hercules Pisano and the Duke of Biscay

Do ċodar muintir an iustis tairsiḃ don oilén, ⁊ ro gaḃsat for marḃaḋ, ⁊ for muḋuccaḋ na nDailleaċ co ná tearna elaiṫeaċ do na seaċt ccéd edáilleaċ gan airleaċ ar an laṫair sin. Tárraiḋ éiṁ an Iustis iomatt óir, ⁊ ionnṁais, ⁊ gaċ snaile ele baoí las na headailleaċaiḃ. Ro múraḋ, ⁊ ro mórċlaiḋeaḋ an toilén iar sin lás an Iustis fo ḋáiġ ná baḋ carracc coṫaiġṫe, ⁊ ná buḋ inneoin ḟorais do ḋibsccaċ é ní buḋ síri. A mí nouember do ronaḋ indsin. Soais an iustis tar a ais co luimneaċ ⁊ assiḋe hi ffinegall.

O ruairc brian, mac briain, mic eoccain do ḃeiṫ easuṁal do gallaiḃ a ffoġmar na bliaḋna so, ⁊ sluaicċeaḋ do ḋenaṁ lá Sir niclas maulbi tar sionainn soir do ḋol ua ruairc. Cuiris ua ruairc a ṁná, ⁊ a ṁuinteara tar muinċinn ṡleḃe an iairn, ⁊ ro ḃris liaṫdruim ar cionn Sir niclaus. Ro haṫcumdaiġeaḋ an baile doriḋisi la Sir niclaus, ⁊ ro ċuir biadh ⁊ barda ind ar a haiṫle, ⁊ fillis féin tar a ais gan creiċ gan éct ba ionairṁe do ḋénaṁ dó. Ro gaḃ ua ruairc acc iomṡuiḋe imón mbaile co nár léicc aoín neaċ don ḃárda tar doirsiḃ an baile amaċ iná isteaċ gur ḃó héiccén do Shir niclaus teaċt dia ffoiriḋin go rucc lais iatt.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá hua ruairc a mí nouember etir Suca ⁊ Sionann co ro

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gave this character of him on his return home; but what his final fate was the Editor has not been able to learn.

[1] *Proceeded to kill and destroy.*—Muratori, in his *Annal d'Italia*, says that the commander of this garrison shamelessly surrendered this stronghold, and all the Catholic Irish writers assert that seven hundred men were butchered in cold blood, after Lord Grey had guaranteed their lives and liberties. Spenser, however, who was secretary to the Lord Grey, and, as he himself assures us, near the scene of this horrid action, positively denies that any promises or hopes were given, or any conditions granted to them. He asserts that the Deputy, who was a most just, sincere, godly, and right noble man, told them plainly that they were to expect no advantage from the laws of war or the laws of nations, as they could shew no regular commission either from the King of Spain or the Pope. But this is a mere fiction of Spenser's, on which to found a specious argument in defence of his master, Lord Grey, whose character was, at this period, branded with infamy all over Europe.—See *View of the State of Ireland*, Dub. reprint of 1809, p. 171. Spenser, however, is not a sufficient witness on this subject, inasmuch as Queen Elizabeth was not satisfied that the Lord Deputy had acted honourably "in this *useful* act of severity," for she knew well that San Josepho had a commission from her bitterest enemies, the Pope and the King of Spain, who had furnished him with money, arms, and ammunition, for five thousand men.—See Camden's Annals of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where the author writes:

"Brevi tempore interjecto, appulerunt ad Smerwicum in Kerria sub imperio San Josephi Itali septengenti plus minus, Itali et Hispani a Pontifice Romano et" [rege] "Hispano submissi, specie Romanæ religionis restituendæ, revera ut Elizabetha vires diducerent, et animum a rebus Belgicis retraherent."

[but] the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island, and proceeded to kill and destroy[1] the Italians; so that of the seven hundred Italians, not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot. The Lord Justice also seized upon much gold, wealth, and other things, which the Italians had along with them; and he destroyed the fortifications of the island, in order that it should not be a supporting rock or a strong retreat for any insurgent any longer. This was done in the month of November. The Lord Justice returned to Limerick, and thence to Fingal.

O'Rourke (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen) was disobedient to the English in the autumn of this year; and Sir Nicholas Malby mustered an army, and proceeded across the Shannon to oppose him. O'Rourke sent his women and people away over the summit of Sliabh-an-Iarainn, and demolished Leitrim, before the arrival of Sir Nicholas. The castle was rebuilt by Sir Nicholas, who, having placed provisions and warders in it, returned without committing any depredation, or performing any exploit worthy of note. O'Rourke laid siege to the castle, and did not suffer one of the warders to go in or out by the gates; so that Sir Nicholas was obliged to come to their relief, and take them away.

An incursion was made by O'Rourke, in the month of November, into the district between the Rivers Suck and Shannon; and he burned and plundered

Cox, who abominated the Papists, asserts that this garrison yielded at mercy, which was too sparingly extended to them, every one being put to death except the commanders, *which very much displeased the Queen.* Dr. Leland has been carried away by the solemn assertion of Spenser, that San Josepho could shew no commission from any sovereign; but the Queen of England did not believe this, no more than did the partisans of Rome, who knew the exact nature of the commission. Leland, however, feels ashamed of the whole transaction, and writes as follows:

"The Commander of the fort, an Italian called San Josepo, was terrified; and, in a few days, contrary to the opinion of his officers, determined to capitulate. But Grey now replied, with haughtiness and austerity, that he served against traitors, and disdained to grant any terms to them, or to their abettors. Several attempts were made to gain any conditions, not totally desperate. Grey was inexorable, and the garrison, in their distress and terror, fatally surrendered at discretion.

"That mercy for which they sued was rigidly denied them. Wingfield was commissioned to disarm them, and when this service was performed, an English company was sent into the fort. The Irish rebels found they were reserved for execution by martial law. The Italian General and some of the officers were made prisoners of war; but the garrison was butchered in cold blood; nor is it without pain that we find a service so horrid and detestable committed to Sir Walter Raleigh."

It should be added that Mr. Moore states in

loiscceaḋ ⁊ co ro haircceḋ lais na feda, ⁊ blaḋ ṁor duíḃ maine. Sluaiġeaḋ lais doridisi in uiḃ maine a mí december co ro lérsccriosaḋ an tír co tinneasnaċ lais, ⁊ co ro marḃaḋ leṫ banda saiġdeoiriḋe lais do ṁuintir Sir niclais maulbi acc lios dá lon. Drong do síol cconċobair do beiṫ i ffoċair uí ruairc isin ccommbáiḋ sin.

Clann iarla cloinne Riocaird (Uillecc ⁊ Sean) do beiṫ eissioḋaċ ré aroile ⁊ iad araon sioḋaċ fri gallaiḃ. Báttar drong do deġḋaoíniḃ ċloinne riocaird i mbraiġdenus doċraċ i norlaiṁ constábla baile loċa riach maigistir seons a ainmsiḋe, fer sin acca mbaoí orlaṁas ḃardaċta an ḃaile o ġabail an iarla gus an tan sin. Bá galar mor menman lá Sean a búrc a ḃaile ⁊ a ḃraiġde do ḋol i ruḋraċus illáiṁ gall, go ro ċinn ina menmain amus oiḋċe do taḃairt ar ḃaile loċa riaċ. Do rónaḋ laissiuṁ indsin. Ro gabaḋ an baile lais, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ gaċ aén rob ineċta dia mbaoí ann cenmoṫá an constápla dia ttardsam maiṫeṁ nanacail, ⁊ ro sccaoíl dia braiġdiḃ iaraṁ. IAR ná ḋenaṁ sin lá Sean ro ċuir a ollaṁain, ⁊ a aés tairisi daccallaimh a ḃraṫar uillecc dia ċuinġiḋ fair goill do ṫréccean, ⁊ co ndiongnadsoṁ a oiġréir amail ro ba dír do ṡosar oíġreir a ṡinnsir do denamh ⁊ ro tinġeall dó a ṁac baoí illaimh aicce do léccaḋ dia saiġiḋ. Ro ġeall dó frissin liaṫdruim, oilén baile an loċa, ⁊ baile loċa riaċ a ccoṁarḋa sinnsireaċta. Ro ġaḃ uilleacc na hasccaḋa sin. Do ċóid fein ⁊ a ḃraṫair daon aonta in acchaiḋ gall, ⁊ bá hé céd ní do rónsat caisléin ċoiṁġeala ċloinne riocaird do rébaḋ, ⁊ do roḃriseḋ. Ro briseḋ leó cétus baile loċa riaċ ardport oireċais an tíre, ⁊ as suaill má ro faccbaḋ leó baile gan briseḋ ó cluain ferta brénainn i noirṫear ó nanmchaḋa co cill meic duaiċ i ttuaiscert ċenél aoḋa na heaċtge, ⁊ ó uarán co cluain dá ḋaṁ. Do ċóid tra donnchaḋ, mac murchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain, ⁊ Maṫgamain,

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the text of his *History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 93, that the garrison were all inhumanly put to the sword; but in a note he, or, perhaps, his English assistant, indicates a belief, that no reliance can be placed on the truth of this fact,—a scepticism, whether real or affected, not to be wondered at in a historian who passes over the massacre of Mullaghmast in silence.

[m] *The Feadha*, i. e. Les Faes, O'Naghtan's country, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See note °, under the year 1536, p. 1435, *supra.*

[n] *Lis-da-lon*, i. e. the fort of the two black birds, a townland in the parish of Killinvoy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. This was the seat of Hugh O'Kelly, the last chief of Hy-Many in 1585.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 112, 187.

the Feadha[m], and a great part of Hy-Many. He made another incursion into Hy-Many in the month of December, and expeditiously devastated the country; and he slew half a company of the soldiers of the people of Sir Nicholas Malby at Lis-da-lon[n]. On this expedition O'Rourke was assisted by a party of the O'Conors.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard (Ulick and John) were at strife with each other; and both were at peace with the English. A party of the respectable inhabitants of Clanrickard were placed in severe confinement by the constable of Loughrea, Master Jones by name, who had had the command of the warders of the town since the capture of the Earl till that time. It was a great sickness of mind to John Burke that his town and hostages should remain thus long in the hands of the English; and he resolved in his mind to make a nocturnal attack upon the town of Loughrea. This he did, and took the town, killing every one able to bear arms within it, except the constable, to whom he gave pardon and protection; and he then released the prisoners. After John had accomplished this, he sent his Ollavs and faithful people to confer with his brother, Ulick, and to request him to abandon the English cause, and [to state] that he himself would be obedient to him, as a junior should be to a senior; and he promised that he would permit his [Ulick's] son, whom he had in his custody, to go home to him; and he also promised to give up to him, as an acknowledgment of seniority, Leitrim[o], the Island of Baile-an-locha[p], and the town of Loughrea. Ulick accepted of these grants; and he and his brother with one accord rose out against the English. The first thing they did was to destroy the white castles of Clanrickard. They first demolished the castle of Loughrea, the principal fortress of the territory; and they scarcely left a castle from Clonfert-Brendan, in the east of the territory of Sil-Anmchadha, to Kilmacduagh, in the north of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge[q], and from Uaran[r] to Cluain-da-damh[s], which they did not demolish. Donough, the son of Murrough, son

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[o] *Leitrim.*—This was the name of the castle from which the barony of Leitrim, in the south of the county of Galway, has taken its name.

[p] *Baile-an-locha*, i. e. the town of the lake, now Ballinlough, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

[q] *Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtge.*—This was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

[r] *Uaran*, i. e. Oran, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.

[s] *Cluain-da-damh*, i. e. the lawn or pasturage of the two oxen, now *anglice* Cloondagaw, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ballynakill, barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway.

mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic maṫġamna, mic an ſpruicc uí ḃriain i ccoṁḃáiḋ ċoccaiḋ cloinne an iarla, ⁊ bá hé maṫġaṁain ro ba tuscca do eiriġ is in ccoccaḋ isin, ⁊ ar eiriḋe ro ṫoġairm aér díḃſircce na ccrioċ ccoṁfoccus, ⁊ ro ġeall ó ḃoirintt go luimneaċ do lot ⁊ do lérsccrios. Aċt cſna ro éirgſttar urṁór i mboi i ccóicceaḋ connaċt uile isin ccoccaḋ sin cenmota iarla tuaḋmuman .i. donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair, mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ toirrḋealḃaċ mac doṁnaill, mic conċoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ bá heriḋe bai na Shirriam i cconntae an clair an ionḃaiḋ sin.

O Broin décc .i. Dúnlang mac emainn. Battar a ċinḟḋ a ndíḃſircc ⁊

[t] *Dunlang, the son of Edmond.*—This Dunlang, who was the last inaugurated O'Byrne, was probably the nephew of Teige Oge, the O'Byrne who died in 1578. After the death of Dunlang, the last inaugurated O'Byrne, Fiagh, the son of Hugh O'Byrne of Ballinacor, became the principal leader of this clan, and one of the most formidable of the Irish chieftains to Queen Elizabeth's government in Ireland, which drew from the poet, Spenser, the most bitter reflections on the meanness of his pedigree; but Spenser's animadversions are mere political slander, as will appear from the fact that Fiagh's father, Hugh, who died in 1579, was far more powerful than the O'Byrne (Teige Oge), and possessed that vast tract of territory now called Ranelagh. Spenser, however, argues that he had no right to these lands, because all Leinster had been granted by Dermot Mac Murrough to the Earl Strongbow, from whom it descended to the Crown of England. This, however, is mere English law fiction, inasmuch as the ancestors of Fiagh had possession of this tract of country time beyond the memory of man, which was a sufficient title. By a similar kind of argument the Pope proved that Queen Elizabeth forfeited the kingdom of Ireland. He found her guilty of that kind of high treason called heresy, and therefore, as "Ireland, and all other islands where Christ is known, and the Christian religion received, do most undoubtedly appertain and belong to the right of St. Peter, and the Church of Rome," he granted the island of Hibernia, forfeited by her, to his faithful and loyal son in Christ, Philip II., King of Spain. If Fiagh O'Byrne had no claim to these lands, why were his ancestors permitted to enjoy them for so many centuries? The answer is obvious: either because the government had not the power to remove them, or considered that they were the rightful heirs. Dermot Mac Murrough was deposed by his subjects, and even if he were not, it was not in his power to transfer the lands of Leinster to his daughter, or to her husband Strongbow, by any form of conveyance. But without alluding to the fiction about Gurmundus, it may be remarked, that a higher claim had been set up before the Reformation, namely, that Ireland had been granted to Henry II. by Pope Adrian IV.; and this was a sufficient title, as long as the Irish believed that the Pope had the power to make this grant. But Fiagh O'Byrne, and his adherents, had every reason to believe that this title was forfeited by Elizabeth, as soon as she was excommunicated by what *they* considered the highest authority then in the world. But as the Pope and the King of Spain were defeated by the Protestant Queen Elizabeth, the Crown of England won Ireland by the sword; and this is the title that should be insisted upon, and not law fictions of any kind. As to Fiagh O'Byrne, he enjoyed his lands as a

of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien; and Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of the Bishop O'Brien, joined in this war of the sons of the Earl; and it was Mahon that first rose up in this war, and that assembled all the insurgents of the neighbouring territories, and proceeded to harass and devastate [the country] from Burren to Limerick. In short, the greater part of the people of Connaught joined in this war, excepting the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough), and Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, who was at this time sheriff of the county of Clare.

O'Byrne died, i. e. Dunlang, the son of Edmond[t]. His tribe were in insur-

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descendant of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland, having as much title to his own territory as the head O'Byrne, or Mac Murrough, had to their's; and to call him an upstart that rose from the dunghill is vile political slander, unworthy of the *divine* Spenser. According to the Irish genealogists, the O'Broins, or O'Byrns, are descended from Bran, the son of Maelmora, son of Murrough, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, who was slain in 970; son of Finn, Lord of Airther-Liffey, and presumptive heir to the throne of Leinster, sl. 921; son of Maelmora, Lord of Airther-Liffey, sl. 915; son of Muirigen, Lord of Naas and Airther-Liffey, sl. 861; son of Dermot, Lord of Airther-Liffey, d. 830; son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, d. 780; son of Faelan, from whom the O'Byrns and their correlatives bore the tribe-name of Hy-Faelain, who was the son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, d. 721; son of Bran Mut, King of Leinster, d. 687; son of Conall; son of Faelan, d. 642; son of Colman; son of Cairbre Duv; son of Cormac; son of Oilioll; son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, A.D. 241; son of Enna Nia; son of Bresal Belach; son of Fiacha Baiceadh, youngest and most celebrated of the sons of Cahir More, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. The relationship between Fiagh O'Byrne and the representative of Teige Oge, the second last O'Byrne, who died in 1578, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Bran.
2. Donough, of the yellow hound.
3. Donnell, of the shields.
4. Donough More.
5. Dunlang of Duvcluain.

6. Ugaire.	6. Oilioll, of the wood.
7. Teige, of the ravens.	7. Murrough More, of Dun-Kevoge.
8. Dunlang Finn.	8. Donough.
9. Donough.	9. Rannall, *a quo* Gaval-Rannall.
10. Gerald.	10. Philip.
11. Murrough.	11. Lorcan.
12. Philip.	12. Rannall, of the battle-axe.
13. Bran Roe.	13. Conor.
14. Donough.	14. Donnell Glas.
15. Teige More, of Newragh.	15. Hugh.
16. Gerald.	16. John.
17. Teige Oge, d. 1578, the second last O'Byrne.	17. Redmond.
18. Donough Caragh.	18. John.
19. John.	19. Hugh, d. 1579.
20. Donough Oge.	20. Fiagh.

Spenser concludes, that as the word Brin, in the British language, signifieth woody, and

acc foġail for ġallaiḃ, ⁊ a ttír ⁊ a ndúthaiġ ag gallaiḃ ḃeós co na ro hoirdnſḋ neaċ ina ionad.

Sſan mac iarla dſmuṁan do bſiṫ na foġlaiḋ airttreaċ ſsraḋal an tan sa ⁊ ger ḃó hoirdearc Sſan mac cuinn í neill, ⁊ Semus, mac muiris, mic an iarla ar aoí a ccoccaḋ ⁊ a ccoṁfuachaḋ fri saxoiḃ ro baoí a ndíol doiḋre san Sſan so an tan sin. Aon do ló dia ndeachaiḋ an Sſan reṁraite for coilltiḃ ſtaplaċ a mí iul do ḟonnraḋ i nuathaḋ sochaiḋe leis nar ḋolta i nimcſin uair ro baḋ luġa iná céd sccıaṫ coṁairſṁ a ṫroiġteaċ, ⁊ trí marcaiġ ḋécc. Assſḋ do luiḋ deóḋlaoí laiṁ lé sionainn sriobhġloin, seaċ ṁaiġ ailḃe, ⁊ do róine creiċ i nduiḃ féṫ ua luiġḋeaċ is in madain muiċ ar ná ṁaraċ, ⁊ luiḋ co na ċreiċ lais soir gach ndíreaċ do ċorca ṫeneaḋ, ⁊ co huiḃ cairin. Ro tionoilsiot tóicſsdal an tíre gaċ airm in ro gab a ttoraiġeaċt fair .i. éle uí ḟoġartaiġ, uí luiġḋeċ, Popail droma, Popail Puirselaċ. Ro baḋ dóiġ lás na hoireaċtaiḃ sin gur ḃó conáċ mór doiḃ Sſan dfagḃáil in uathaḋ slóiġ aṁlaiḋ sin, ⁊ ro ionnsaiġsiot é co dána dasaċtaċ. Aċt ċſna ro sraoíneaḋ for luċt na toraiġeaċta co ro marbaḋ oċt ffir décc dia nuaisliḃ do ċſndaiḃ popail ⁊ bailte is in mbrſisim sin. Rucc Sſan a creċ lais ar coilltiḃ clioṫair diaṁraiḃ ḃealaiġ ṁóir ṁaiġe dala iar mbuaiḋ ⁊ cosccar.

Toole, hilly, the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were of Welsh origin, and derived their names from the woods and hills of the present county of Wicklow. But this conjecture is not even ingenious, because Irish family names are not derived from localities; and even supposing they were, it would not hold good in the two instances under consideration, because the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were not originally seated among the woods and hills of the now county of Wicklow, but in the plains of the now county of Kildare; and their real names are not Brin and Toole, as Spenser thought, but the one is properly O'Brain, i. e. descendant of Bran, a man's name, signifying "a raven," and the other O'Tuathail, i. e. descendant of Tuathal, a man's name, signifying "princely or lordly." Hence it is quite evident that this etymological conjecture arose from ignorance of the real names and history of those two families, and that his assertion with respect to the meanness of Fiagh's pedigree is a mere political slander. His words are:

"*Eudoxus.* Surely I can recommend him, that, being of himself of so meane condition, hath, through his owne hardiness, lifted himself up to the height that he dare now front princes, and make tearmes with great potentates; to which, as it is to him honourable, so it is to them most disgracefull to be bearded of such a base varlet, that being but of late growne out of the dunghill, beginneth now to overcrow so high mountaines, and make himself great protector of all outlawes and rebells that will repaire unto him."—p. 187.

[u] *Their country.*—The country of this senior branch of the O'Byrnes extended along the sea, in the present county of Wicklow.—See note [i],

rection, plundering the English; and their country[u] and inheritance were in the possession of the English, so that no person was installed in his place.

John, the son of the Earl of Desmond, was at this time a roving and wandering plunderer; and though John, the son of Con O'Neill, and James, the son of Maurice, son of the Earl [of Desmond], were illustrious for their wars and conflicts with the English, this John was at this time a worthy heir [to either of] them. One day in the month of July, this John went to the woods of Aharlagh[x], attended by so small a body of troops as it was imprudent to go forth on a long journey, for the number of his foot soldiers was less than one hundred shields, and he had only thirteen horsemen. He marched in the evening by the limpid-waved Shannon, and by Magh-Ailbhe[y]; and early next morning he seized on a prey in Duibh Feth Ua-Luighdheach[z], and proceeded with his prey directly eastwards, through Corca-Thene[a] and Ikerrin. The forces of each territory through which he passed assembled to pursue him, namely, of Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh[b], of Hy-Luighdheach, of Pobal-Droma[c], [and] of Pobal-Puirsealach[d]. These tribes, thinking it very fortunate for them to find John thus attended by only a few troops, attacked him boldly and fiercely; but the pursuers were defeated, and eighteen of their gentlemen, heads of tribes and towns, were slain in the conflict; [and] John, after his victory, carried off his prey in triumph to the fast and solitary woods of Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala[e].

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under the year 1578, p. 1702, *supra*.

[x] *Aharlagh*, now generally called Aharlow, a romantic valley in the barony of Clanwilliam, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary.

[y] *Magh-Ailbhe*, now Moyaliff, a parish in the barony of Kilnamanagh, and county of Tipperary.

[z] *Duibh-Feth-Ua-Luighdheach*, now Dovea, a townland in the parish of Inch, barony of Ileagh, and county of Tipperary. The barony of Ileagh, or Ui-Luighdheach, is now considered a part of the barony of Eliogarty, but it is shewn on Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland as a distinct barony, of which Borrisoleigh is the head town or village. The memory of St. Culan of Glenkeen, in this territory, is still held in great veneration there. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81; and D. Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 307.

[a] *Corca-Thene*, now the parish of Templemore, in the county of Tipperary, as appears from an inquisition taken in the reign of Charles I., in which this parish is called Corckehenny.

[b] *Eile-Ui-Fhogartaigh*, now the barony of Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.

[c] *Pobal-Droma*, now the parish of Drum, in the barony of Eliogarty.

[d] *Pobal-Puirsealach*, *anglice* Pobblepurcell. This territory is now included in the parishes of East and West Loughma, in the said barony of Eliogarty. The ruins of Purcell's magnificent mansion are to be seen close to the village of Loughma.

[e] *Bealach-mor-Muighe-dala*, i. e. the great road

Tainicc ina ċenn annsin clann mec giollaṗattraicc, ⁊ mac uí cerḃaill co ndruing móir daor dénṁa uilc ⁊ aiḋmillte, ⁊ Ro ascnattar diblinıḃ co sliaḃ blaḋma. Tánaic dia saiġiḋ annsin an rob ionairṁe duíḃ failge ⁊ do laiġis. Bá hinḟir ḟogla an ionnas fors mbaoi Sean mac Semais Seċnóin an tsleḃe sin, uair ní ċodlaḋ, aċt for cercaillıḃ cloċ no criaḋ, hí iḃeḋ aċt fuair sreḃa fiorglana a bleiḋeḋaiḃ bar no brócc. Robdar iatt a aigin urgnaṁa slata fada na fioḋḃaiḋi acc iomḟuine ḟeolmaiġ a easccaratt. Ro ġaḃ acc buaiḋreaḋ builtéraċ, ⁊ acc arccain orrainġe ar an mennatt sin. Do ċóiḋ iarttain illaiġis ro loiscc ⁊ ro lomairecc mainistir laiġisi ar ṁac iarla urṁuman .i. Piaras, mac Semais, mic Piarais ruaiḋ. Ro hairceaḋ lais ḃeós Port laoiġisi iar marḃaḋ druinge do luċt iomcoiṁeda an ḃaile. Rucc saiḋḃ, eideaḋ, eaċ, airm, ⁊ iolṁaoíniḃ uaṫa. Ciḋ sil ann tra aċt do hairceaḋ seaċt mbaile illaoiġis lais is in aén ló sin. Ro ascná iaroṁ on ccriċ go a ċele go glenn Maoílugra airm i mbaoí Sémus ustas, ⁊ clann aoḋa mic Seain. Ro fiaḋaiġheaḋ soṁ ó na fearaiḃ ísin. Tangattar ina ḋocom ann sin Caoṁanaiġ cennsealaiġ, branaiġ, tuaṫalaiġ, ⁊ luċt foġla na criċe accoitċinne. Ro baḋ eiṁilt a airneis an ro ṁillsiot, ⁊ an ro loitsiot im ġallaiḃ laiġen ⁊ miḋe. Do ċóiḋ Sean ⁊ Semus ustas im ḟeil míċil iar sin fó ṫuairim na netailleaċ tánaic dia ṫir dara ese uair bá dóiġ lais co ttairfeaḋ coḃair ⁊ coṁḟurtaċt uaṫa, ⁊ nír ḃó haṁlaiḋ do rala dóiḃ aċt a marḃaḋ, ⁊ a muḋucchaḋ las an iustis ar enlaṫair (aṁail reṁebertmar) riariú rainic siuṁ dia saicchiḋ.

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of the plain of the meeting. This was the name of the ancient road leading from Tara to the south-west of Ireland; and Keating informs us that it was otherwise called Bealach-mor-Osraighe.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 304, and the unpublished part in the reign of Cormac Mac Art. The place is still called Ballaghmore, and is a townland containing the ruins of a castle, close to which the present high road from Mountrath to Roscrea passes.

[f] *Upon.*—This use of the preposition *upon* is according to the idiom of the Irish. An English writer would say: "He plundered Abbey-Leix, then in the possession of the son of the Earl of Ormond."

[g] *Port-Laoighise*, i. e. Port-Leix, i. e. the fort of Leix. This is still the Irish name for the town of Maryborough throughout Leinster.

[h] *James Eustace.*—He was the son of Roland, son of Thomas, and was Viscount Baltinglass,—a fact with which the Four Masters do not appear to have been acquainted.—See p. 1737, *supra.* He wrote this year a letter to the Earl of Ormond, of which Cox gives the following account in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 367:

"About the same time" [July, 1580], "the Lord Baltinglass wrote an answer to the Earl of Ormond, assuring his Lordship that he had but

There he was joined by the sons of Mac Gillapatrick, the son of O'Carroll, and a great number of evil-doers and plunderers; and they all set out for Slieve Bloom, and thither all the men of Offaly and Leix, who were able to bear arms, came to join them. The manner in which John, the son of James, lived on this mountain, was worthy of a true plunderer; for he slept but upon couches of stone or earth; he drank but of the pure, cold streams, [and that] from the palms of his hands or his shoes; and his only cooking utensils were the long twigs of the forest, for dressing the flesh-meat carried away from his enemies. From this abode [Slieve Bloom] he proceeded to plunder the Butlers and Ossory. He afterwards went to Leix, and burned and plundered Abbey-Leix, upon[f] the son of the Earl of Ormond, namely, upon Pierce, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe. He also plundered Port-Laoighise[g], after having slain some of the guards of the town. He carried away from them accoutrements, armour, horses, weapons, and various wealth. In short, he plundered seven castles in Leix in [the course of] that day. He then proceeded from one territory to another, until he reached Glenmalure, where James Eustace and the sons of Hugh, son of John [O'Byrne], were [stationed], where he was welcomed by these men; and here the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, Byrnes, and Tooles, and the plunderers of the country in general, came to join him. It would be tedious to mention all [the property] they destroyed and injured upon the English of Leinster and Meath. John [son of the Earl of Desmond], and James Eustace[h], set out about Michaelmas in the expectation of meeting the Italians, who had arrived in his [John's] country, for he expected to obtain relief and assistance from them. But it did not so happen[i] to them, for they had all been cut off and destroyed by the Lord Justice upon the one spot, as we have already related, before he could reach them[k].

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two Councellors, one that said *Fear not those that can kill the body only*, &c., and the other bids us obey the higher power, for he that resisteth it, resisteth God; Seeing then the highest power upon earth commands us to take the sword, and to fight and defend ourselves against Traytors and Rebells, which do seek only the murdering of our souls, he is no Christian that will not obey." The Parliament, which was convened in Dublin in 1585, passed an Act to attaint this Viscount Baltinglass.

[i] *It did not so happen*, i. e. they were not able to afford the relief or assistance they intended.

[k] *Before he could reach them.*—Leland says that one of the strongest excuses made by Grey for putting the Spaniards and Italians to the sword in cold blood, at Dun-an-oir, was, that the Irish were approaching in a body of one thousand five hundred men.—See his *History of Ireland*, book iv. c. 2.

AOIS CRIOST, 1581.

Aois Criost, Mile, cuicc céd, oċtmoġat, a haon.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain baoí tuilleaḋ ar bliaḋain illaiṁ ag gallaiḃ do ċrochaḋ an. 26. do mí mai.

Mac iarla ċloinne riocaird .i. uilliam búrc, mac riocaird saxanaiġ mic uillicc na ccent, mic riocaird, mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ do ċrochaḋ i ngaillim an tres lá iar ccroċaḋ toirrḋealḃaiġ uí ḃriain .i. toirrḋealḃaċ dia dardaoín ⁊ uilliam dia saṫairn. As aṁlaiḋ do rala ḋuilliam a ḃeiṫ i ccombáiġ ċoccaiḋ lá a ḃraiṫriḃ an tan ro brissiot a mbailte aṁail reṁebertmar, bá haiṫreaċ lais indsin, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ar protex hi ccenn gall go gaillim an ṁí ria na ḃásucċaḋ ⁊ ro dolḃaḋ sccél eiccin ċuicce co ro gaḃaḋ ⁊ co ro crochaḋ. Ro croċaḋ ḃeós ina ndeachaiḋ dia luċt lenaṁna ar an bprotexion sin.

Cuiccer ⁊ dá fiċet do ċrochaḋ i naṫ cliaṫ i ccoirṫiḃ tretúracta.

An barraċ mór, Semus mac Risdeird, mic tomais, mic emainn baí illáiṁ i náṫ cliaṫ do écc. Dfír fréiṁ ġeinealaiġ ḃarraċ ruaḋ don tsémus sin, fer do fulaing mór nimniḋ ⁊ nanaoiḃe ar a ṫosaċ, ⁊ ag na baoí a ṡúil nó a ṡaoíleaċtain ris an ainm as (Ruaḋ fein) da roċtain. Aċt ara aoí ro dearlaic dia fein dósoṁ cendus ḃarraċ maol ⁊ ruaḋ diḃlíniḃ, ⁊ ní heḋ aṁáin aċt ro hoirdneḋ os cend ḃarraċ mór iar ndílgend na ndeġḋaoíne dar ḋual an duṫċas sin dfollaṁnucċaḋ co sin. An barraċ do ġairm da ṁac iar sin (.i. do ḋauiḋ do barra) la hiarla desmuṁan, ⁊ mac ele dó do beiṫ fo ḋliċceḋ na ṫiġearna ar barrachaiḃ ruaḋa.

Mac giolla pattraicc, brian ócc mac briain, mic Seain, mic fingin, mic fingin, mic fingin, mic doṁnaill baoí illaiṁ inaṫ cliaṫ mar an ccédna do écc, neċ eissiḋe tuccaḋ suas i Saxoiḃ ar a óicce, ⁊ baoí foġlamṫa i ccaiḋreaḃ

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[l] *Turlough, son of Donough.*—He was a younger son of Donough, second Earl of Thomond, and the brother of Conor, the third Earl.

[m] *Barry Roe*, i. e. Barry the Red, i. e. the chief of that sept of the Barrys who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 3.

[n] *Barry Mael*, i. e. Barry the Bald. He was seated near Barry Roe, in the district of Ibawn, in the south of the county of Cork.

[o] *Barry Mores*, i. e. the great Barrys. This sept of the Barrys gave name to the barony of Barrymore, in the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 2.

[p] *Whose hereditary right it was*, &c.—This

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1581.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-one.

Turlough, the son of Donough[l], son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been kept in prison by the English for more than a year, was hanged on the 26th of May.

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, i. e. William Burke, son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-Tuagh, was hanged at Galway, the third day after the execution of Turlough O'Brien; that is, Turlough was hanged on Thursday, and William on Saturday. It happened that William was joined with his relatives in the war when they demolished their castles, as we have already mentioned; that he grew sorry for this, and went to Galway, under the protection of the English, the month before his execution; [but] some tale was fabricated against him, for which he was taken and hanged. Such of his followers as went in under this protection were also hanged.

Forty-five persons were hanged in Dublin for crimes of treason.

Barry More (James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), who was in captivity in Dublin, died. This James was of the true stock of the Barry Roes. He was a man who had suffered much affliction and misfortune in the beginning [of his career], and who had [at first] no hope or expectation of obtaining even the title of Barry Roe[m]. But, however, God bestowed upon him the chieftainship both of Barry Mael[n] and Barry Roe; and this was not all, but he was elected chief over the Barry Mores[o], after the extinction of those chieftains whose hereditary right it was[p] to rule over that seigniory till that period. His son, David Barry, was afterwards called the Barry by the Earl of Desmond; and his second son was by law[q] lord over the Barry Roes.

Mac Gillapatrick (Brian Oge, the son of Brian, son of John, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Fineen, son of Donnell), who was likewise imprisoned in Dublin, died. He was a man who had been brought up in England in his youth,

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could be expressed better, in fewer words, thus: "Nay more, he was elected chief over the sept of Barry More, the true heirs of that chieftainship having become extinct."

[q] *By law.*—When the first son was raised to the dignity of Barry More, the second son was made Barry Roe, not in accordance with the law of England, but with the customs which time

⁊ i ccoṁaonta na cúirte gur ḃó hiongnaḋ lá héirſnoċoiḃ uile a ċongṁail i ngſiṁel go ro écc, ⁊ a dearḃraṫair ḟingin doirdneaḋ ina ionad, uair ní ḃaoí clann aicceriuṁ acṫmaḋ aon ingſn. Diar dearḃraṫar don ḃrian ócc sin .i. dá mac ócca ingine uí conċoḃair ḟailge (le mac giollapatraicc .i. lé brian mac Sſain) do ṁarḃaḋ lá doṁnall, mac teroitt uí ṁaoílṁuaiḋ ar a ionċaiḃ féin.

O cſrḃaill .i. uilliam odar mac firġanainm mic maolruanaiḋ, mic Sſain, baoí ḃeós illaiṁ inaṫ cliaṫ do rſidiuccaḋ lé gallaiḃ, ⁊ leis an iustis, ⁊ triall dó tar ais dia aṫarda. Do rala dó for an cconair drong dóccbaiḋ ṡleaċta uí ċonċoḃair ḟailġe. Ro ċarrat side a cloiḋmeaḋ gan ċoiccill, ⁊ ro ḟuathaiġriot a ḟuasclaḋ ⁊ a anacal acṫ a ṁarḃaḋ go ro ḟaccaibriot a ċorp fo ċroḃaiḃ fiaċ, ⁊ faolċon. O cſrḃaill do ġairm dia ṁac .i. do Shſan an ḟásaiġ mac uilliam uiḋir.

Ticcſrna dſireaċ Semus, mac gearailt, mic Sſain, mic gearóitt ṁóir na ndſiri mic Semais, mic gearoitt iarla décc.

Mág donnchaiḋ eogan mac donnchaiḋ an ḃoṫair, mic donnchaiḋ még donnċaiḋ décc i luimneaċ i mbraiġdſnas ag gallaiḃ.

Doṁnall na conntae mac taiḋg, mic corbmaic óicc, mic corṁaic, mic taiḋcc mécc carṫaiġ tanaiste murccraiġe, ⁊ a ttuaisccniḋ caṫa décc.

Goill ⁊ gearaltaiġ hi ccoccaḋ ⁊ i ccoiṁſraonta fri aroile, co na baoí osraḋ aon oiḋċe nó cairdine aén ṁíosa ſtorra ó toraċ a ccoccaiḋ gus án tan so, ⁊ ní roiċ ríoṁ, áirſṁ, nó airnſis ina ndearnsat dulcaiḃ ré roile.

Sluaiġceaḋ lá Sſan, mac Semais, mic Sſain a mí mar tar siúir soir co ro léirscriosaḋ bailte oirir na siúire lais .i. Ard máille, ⁊ mainistir aṫa an tuisil, ⁊ do ċoiḋ tar siúir siar co líon ccreaċ ⁊ ngaḃala, ⁊ rug tóir

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had confirmed among the Anglo-Irish in Munster.

[r] *William Odhar*, i. e. Willian the Wan or Pale. This epithet is anglicised *Ower*, *Our*, and *Ure*.

[s] *John-an-Fhasaigh*, i. e. John of the Wilderness. He was the eldest bastard son of Sir William O'Carroll.—See the Indenture above printed under the year 1576, p. 1690.

[t] *Mac Donough.*—He was chief of a sept of the Mac Carthys, who were seated in the barony of Duhallow, and county of Cork.

[u] *Donough-an-Bhothair*, i. e. Donough or Denis of the road. This personage is much celebrated in the traditions of the barony of Duhallow, and in the neighbouring districts.

[w] *Donnell of the county.*—He was the brother of Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthy, who was High Sheriff of the county of Cork. He was very loyal to the English government, and the powerful opposer and exterminator of the rival family of the Fitzgeralds.

and who was acquainted with the manners and customs of the Court, so that it was a wonder to the Irish that he should have been detained in bondage until his death. His brother, Fineen, was elected in his place, for he had left no issue, excepting one daughter. Two brothers of this Brian Oge, namely, the two young sons of the daughter of O'Conor Faly by Fitzpatrick, i. e. by Brian, the son of John, were slain by Donnell, the son of Theobald O'Molloy, [while they were] under his own protection.

O'Carroll, i. e. William Odhar[r], the son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John, who was likewise confined in Dublin, was set at liberty by the English and the Lord Justice; and he set out for his native territory. But on his way he was met by some of the young men of the descendants of O'Conor Faly; and they were rejoiced (to be able) to put him unsparingly to the sword, and detested (the thought of) shewing him quarter or mercy. They slew him, and left his body under the talons of ravens and the claws of wolves. His son, John-an-Fhasaigh[s], was then styled O'Carroll.

The Lord of Desies, James, the son of Gerald, son of John, son of Garrett More of Desies, son of James, son of Garrett the Earl [of Desmond], died.

Mac Donough[t], Owen, the son of Donough-an-Bhothair[u], son of Donough Mac Donough, died in Limerick, where he had been imprisoned by the English.

Donnell of the County[w], the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, Tanist of Muskerry, and its leader in battle, died.

The English and the Geraldines were at war and strife with each other; nor was there a truce of one night, or a friendship of one month, between them, from the commencement of the war to this time. No account, enumeration, or description of the injuries done between them can be attempted.

A hosting was made by John, son of James, son of John [Fitzgerald of Desmond], in the month of May, eastwards across the Suir; and he totally destroyed [some of the] towns lying on the brink[x] of the Suir, namely, Ard Maile[y] and the monastery of Athassel[z]. And he proceeded westwards across

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[x] *On the brink*, literally, "in the district of the Suir."

[y] *Ard Maile*, i. e. Malley's height, now Ardmayle, a village near the River Suir, about three miles and a half to the north of Cashel.

[z] *Athassel*, aṫ tuiꞅil.—The extensive ruins of this abbey, which was erected by William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, about the year 1200, are situated on the west side of the River Suir, a stream from which was artificially carried round the building for the purpose of defence.—See note [h], under the year 1248, p. 331, *supra*.

trom, ⁊ iomarcraḋ anfforlainn ar an áirsiḋ, Ro gaḃ soṁ aga niomċor go neiṁṡniomaċ an ccſin forcaoṁnacair, ⁊ ro ṡuiḋ friu as a haiṫle, ⁊ ro ba mó ina trí ċéd an ro marḃaḋ ⁊ in ro baiḋſḋ lais dioḃ. Rucc Sſan an ccreiċ lais iar ccoscar gus na forḃaisiḃ fſḋa ina ccleaċtaḋ cumsanaḋ ar an cclaonġlais ⁊ ar an ccoill ṁóir.

Sluaicċeaḋ ele la Sſan mac Semais i mi iún ar mag cárṫaiġ ṁór, ⁊ baoí fri ré dá lá, no a tri ag creachaḋ ⁊ ag cuartucċaḋ na criċe ó musccraiġe go huiḃ rátaċ, ⁊ ticc tar a ais co nairccṫiḃ ⁊ co nédalaiḃ iomḋa go maġ ccoinċinne. Atberdois luċt a ffairccsiona naċ ffacatar an oirſt sin do croḋ creaċ riaṁ an aon maiġin.

Iarla dſsmuṁan do bſiṫ i ffoslongport in achaḋ da eó, ⁊ bá isin tan sin do hordaicchſḋ captin saxanaċ (.i. captin Siuitse) on mbainríoġain, ⁊ on iustis os cſnd dſsmuṁan ⁊ ciarraiġe dia niomċoiṁed. Ro ġluais an captin sin (do ṡiuḃal láoi ⁊ oiḋċe) co mbuiḋin marcṡluaġ amaille fris do ṫaḃairt amais ar foslongport iarla dſsmuṁan ⁊ ba hann rainic lais dol fon ffoslongport ar madain dia doṁnaiġ. Baoí an tiarla gus an líon do rala ina ḟoċair an tan sin ina ttoirċim suain ⁊ síor ċodalta iar ffaitċſs ⁊ iar fforcoiṁéd na hoiḋċe gó sin. Assſḋ do róine an captin ina ffuair na ṡſaṁ ar na sráidiḃ do ġuin go grodurlaṁ, ⁊ do ṁarḃaḋ gan diċeall, ⁊ ní ro airis fri hiomaireacc ná deaḃaiḋ co rainicc caislén na mainge. Bá don druing do ṡaorċlandaiḃ torċair las an ccaptin in achaḋ da eó an la sin .i. én mac tomais mic muiris duiḃ mic an iarla .i. tomas ócc, Maolmuire mac donnchaiḋ ḃacaiġ mic maolmuire mic donnchaiḋ mec suiḃne, ⁊ taḋcc mac diarmata mic corbmaic ó maiġ laiṫiṁ.

Sluaicċeaḋ lá hiarla dſsmuṁan i ndeireaḋ mís September gus na maiġiḃ i moirtimċeall ċaisil ṁuṁan, ⁊ go caiseal fſisin. Ruccsat na slóiġ sin ile dá gaċ maiṫſs, eittir uṁa, ⁊ iarann, edaċ, ⁊ uraḋ, croḋ, ⁊ cſṫra go ro indirsſt na tíre sin co léir. Rucc orra im na hoirccniḃ sin drong buiḋne dearmara a trian cluana meala ⁊ ar an trian mſḋonaċ. Ruccsat orra dna

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[a] *Ui-Rathach*, now Iveragh, a barony in the south-west of the county of Kerry, anciently belonging to the family of O'Shea.

[b] *Magh-gCoinchinne*, now the barony of Magunihy, in the county of Kerry.—See note [b], under the year 1495, p. 1220, *supra*.

[c] *Achadh-da-eo*, i. e. the field of the two yews, now Aghadoe, an old church, near which are the remains of a round tower, situated about two miles to the north of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

[d] *Captain Siuitse.*—This is an attempt at writ-

the Suir with great preys and spoils; but though this hero was overtaken by a very strong and overwhelming body of forces, he continued boldly carrying off the spoils as long as he was able; but [at last] he came to an engagement, in which more than three hundred of them were drowned and slain. John [then] carried off the prey in triumph to his encampments in the woods of Claenglaise and Coill-Mor, where he was wont to abide.

Another hosting was made by John, the son of James, in the month of June, against Mac Carthy More; and he remained two or three days plundering and traversing his territory, from Muskerry to Ui-Rathach[a]; and he (then) returned with preys and spoils to Magh-gCoinchinne[b]. Those who beheld them declared that they had never before seen such a great prey of cattle in one place.

The Earl of Desmond was encamped at Achadh-da-eo[c]; and at that time an English captain, namely, Captain Siuitse[d], was appointed by the Queen and the Lord Justice to preside over Desmond and Kerry. This captain marched day and night with a party of cavalry to make an attack on the camp of the Earl of Desmond; and it was on a Sunday morning that he arrived at the camp. The Earl and all those who were with him were at this time buried in deep sleep and profound slumber, for they had remained vigilant and on the watch all the night, [and] until that time. The captain immediately and alertly attacked all those whom he found standing in the streets, and slew them without mercy; nor did he wait for battle or engagement, [but proceeded directly] till he reached Castlemain. The following were amongst the freeborn persons slain by the captain at Achadh-da-eo on that day, i. e. Thomas Oge, the only son of Thomas; the son of Maurice Duv, son of the Earl; Mulmurry, the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny; and Teige, the son of Dermot, son of Cormac of Magh-Laithimh[e].

A hosting was made by the Earl of Desmond, at the end of the month of September, into the plains, lying far and wide around Cashel, in Munster, and into Cashel itself. His forces seized upon great quantities of all sorts of property, such as copper, iron, clothing, apparel, and great and small cattle; so that they plundered all those territories. As they were carrying off these spoils

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ing, in Irish letters, *Captain Zouch.*—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1580, 1581, edition of 1689, pp. 367, 368, *et sequent.*

[e] *Magh-Laithimh*, i. e. Lahiff's plain, now Molahiff, a townland in which stood a castle belonging to a respectable sept of the Mac Car-

sloicch a comḟocraiḃ síúire, ⁊ ó ḋún iarsccaiġ go maiġ Ailḃe. Ro forcongair an tiarla ſoarnaiġ inclſiṫe do ḟágbail for an cconair i noirċill na nócc báttar ina niarṁóireaċt, ⁊ ro ḟill féin friú iar roċtain don tóir tar an cceilcc. Ro gaḃaḋ iaroṁ occa noiḋeaḋ ⁊ occá nairleaċ dá gaċ leṫ reampa ⁊ ina ndiuiḋ gur ḃó moo olttátt cſiṫre ċéḋ a nſrbaiḋ ón iomargail sin. Ticc iarla dearmuṁan iar mbuaiḋ ccosccair, ⁊ ccoṁmaoiḋme co neachaiḃ, ⁊ co nédalaiḃ iomdaiḃ lais tar a ais in ſtarlaċ.

Feaċt an tangattar drongḃuiḋſn ḋána ḋiċonirċil do ḟoiġḋiuiriḃ aṫa dara iar na roinn i ndó .i. drong ar sruṫ ⁊ drong ar tír do ċuartuccaḋ caonraiġe ⁊ lá taoḃ Máiġe diarraiḋ gona nó gaḃala for dreim eiccin do na foġlaḋaiḃ. IAR ndol don dá droing sin i ccſnd aroile i niomḟocraiḃ ḃaile uí caṫláin, as an do rala ċuca dauiḋ óċc, mac dauiḋ an loċa, mic tomais, mic Sſain, mic tomáis, mic pilip, mic an ridire co na ṡoċraiḋe dia saiġiḋ, ⁊ do ċóiḋh fúṫaiḃ co ro gaḃ agá ttrſġḃaḋ ⁊ acca ttimċeallaḋ, co ffarccaiḃ iatt ina mſiḋſḋaiḃ maoílḋſrcca ⁊ ina ttaṁnaiḃ taoiḃġſrrṫa, conaċ mór tearna gan airleaċ ar an laṫair sin lá dauiḋ co na ṁuintir. Iar roċtain na sccél sin co háṫ dara, cuirir captin aṫa dara tionol ar ḟaiġḋiuiriḃ cille moceallócc, ⁊ do deachaiḋ go ffſḋain mſrḋa míoṫuicsricch do ċor cuarta i ccaonraiġe, dus an ffuiġḃeaḋ duine, nó daoíne ar a ndiġélaḋ ar marḃaḋ dá ṁuintir. Ráinicc co baile uí caṫláin, baile side do bailtiḃ an Puirsélaiġ baí ag congnaṁ riaṁ lás an ccoróin ó ċéḋ ċoccaḋ gall ⁊ gſaltaċ gus an tan sin. Do marḃaḋ lais an ccaptin dſicneḃar ⁊ seaċt ficit do ṁnáiḃ, do lſnbaiḃ, ⁊ da gaċ soirinn dá ffuair istiġ, ⁊ amuiġ isin mbaile sin. An dáuiḋ

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thys, situated near the village of Castlemaine, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

[f] *Trian-Chluana-meala*, i. e. Clonmel-third, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the south-east of the county of Tipperary.

[g] *Dun-Iasgaigh.*—This is more usually called in Irish, Cathair-Duna-Iasgaigh, and the name is now anglicised simply Cahir, which is that of a well-known town on the River Suir, in the barony of Iffa and Offa West.—See note [p], under the year 1559, p. 1570, *supra.*

[h] *Magh-Ailbhe*, i. e. the plain of Ailbhe, a woman's name, now Moyaliff, about five miles west of Thurles, in the barony of Kilnamanagh.—See note [z], under the year 1580, p. 1749, *sup.*

[i] *Baile-Ui-Chathlain*, i. e. O'Cathlain's town, so called in Irish at the present, but anglicised Ballycalhane. It is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kildimo, barony of Kenry, and county of Limerick.

[k] *Son of the Knight.*—He was the ancestor of all the families of the Purcells.—See pedigree by Duald Mac Firbis.

[l] *So that not many.*—The style is here very

they were overtaken by a strong body of troops from Trian-Chluana-meala[f], and from Middlethird; and also by a force from the borders of the Suir, and of the region extending from Dun-Iasgaigh[g] to Magh-Ailbhe[h]. The Earl ordered that an ambuscade should be formed on the pass for the forces who were in pursuit of them; but the pursuers having escaped the ambush, the Earl himself turned round upon them. They [the Earl's army] then proceeded to kill and slaughter them on every side, in the van and in the rear; so that their loss was upwards of four hundred men in that engagement. The Earl of Desmond returned to Eatharlach in triumph and exultation, with many steeds and other spoils.

Upon one occasion a bold and merciless body of the soldiers of Adare, having been divided into two parties, went forth, one by water, the other by land, to traverse Kenry and [the lands lying] along the side of the Mangue, to seek for fight or booty from some of the plunderers. These two parties, having met together in the neighbourhood of Baile-Ui Chathlain[i], were encountered by David Oge, the son of David of the Lake, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, son of Philip, son of the Knight[k], and his forces, who charged them, and proceeded to pierce and surround them, so that he left them [but a heap of] bloody trunks and mangled carcasses; so that not many[l] of them escaped without being slaughtered on that spot by David and his people. When the news of this reached Adare, the captain of that town[m] assembled the soldiers of Kilmallock, and set out at the head of a vigorous and merciless body [of troops] to traverse Kenry, in order to see whether he could find man or men upon whom to wreak his vengeance for the slaughter of his people. He arrived at Baile-Ui-Chathlain, one of the castles of Purcell, who had assisted the Crown from the very commencement of the war between the English and the Geraldines to that time. The captain slew one hundred and fifty women and children, and of every sort of persons that he met with inside and outside of that castle.

The David already named, who had slain the captain's people, was a man

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lame. It could be very easily improved by transposing some words, as follows:

"These two parties met together near the castle of Ballycahlane. They were encountered by David Oge Purcell and his people, who fell upon them with such fury, and surrounded and charged them with such bravery, that he soon left them but a heap of bloody trunks, and hacked and mutilated carcasses. A few, however, escaped by flight, who carried the news of the slaughter of their companions to Adare," &c.

[m] *The captain of that town.*—According to Ware's Annals his name was Achin.

réṁraite lás ro marḃaḋ muintir an captin, fſr esiḋe do ḟulaing duaḋ ⁊ doċar i ccoccaḋ gearaltaċ ar gallaiḃ. Feaċt diar luiḋ· siḋe i mi december co sé ḟſraiḃ décc ó ċioṁsaiḃ caonraiġe i ccoite ċaol ċuṁang go ro imirsſt tre ċuan sionn siartuaiḋ gach ndíreaċ. Ro gaḃ airisſṁ ag inis caṫaiġ, ⁊ faoíḋis innte an adhaiḋ sin. O ro clos lá toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ, mic taiḋcc ruaiḋ, mic toirrdelḃaicċ (Mac ṁec maṫgaṁna a criċ corca bairscind airṫearaiġ) dauiḋ do ḋol tairis, ro ċuir arṫraċ (in urṫosaċ oiḋċe) ar an sionainn sriuḃuaine, ⁊ do ċóiḋ ann gus an líon tarla ina ḟarraḋ, ⁊ ní ro airis co rainicc inis caṫaiġ co ro gaḃ port i ffeorainn na finninnsi Tánaic iaroṁ gus an tſġ i mbaoí dauiḋ, ⁊ ro ċuirsiot tene is in tſġ dia losccaḋ go lánurlaṁ. Ticc dauiḋ disccir diairm co na ṁuintir amaċ ar ionċaiḃ meic mic maṫgaṁna, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ é co na ṁuintir lais fó ceḋóir. Do ṫaod mac ṁec maṫgaṁna co na braiġdiḃ co baile ṁec colmáin tar a ais an adhaiḋ sin. Do crochaḋ muintir dáuiḋ fris na crannoiḃ bá coṁfoicsi dóiḃ ar ná ṁarac, ⁊ do cuireaḋ an laoċ ṁiliḋ go luimneaċ airm ina ffuair a oiḋeaḋ gan ḟuireaċ.

Ceall ḟiacal do gaḃail lá sſan mac an iarla an cſṫraṁaḋ lá don nodlaig, ⁊ gaċ a ffuair ina hinṁſḋón duṁa, ⁊ diarann, dédaċ, dionnmas, ⁊ darḃar do ċor eiste go hſtarlaiġ fri ré dá lá, ⁊ brisis an baile iaroṁ.

Resiber gſraltaċ .i. niclaus, mac uilliam, mic niclais do ṁarḃaḋ la saiġdiúiriḃ aṫa dara.

An doctúir sandur décc ar coilltiḃ na claonglaisi, port congṁala don

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[n] *North-westerly.*—This is incorrect, for the Shannon runs rather south-west from the borders of Kenry to Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, as it is now called. By Cuan-Sionna is meant the lower or wide portion of the Shannon.

[o] *East Corca-Bhaiscinn*, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the county of Clare.

[p] *The strand.*—The word feorainn, or feoirinn, is still in use in the west of Ireland to denote a smooth sandy shore. The features of this island, and the ruins existing thereon in 1839, are carefully described in a letter written by the Editor on the 9th of December that year, and at present preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park.

[q] *Baile-mhic-Colmain*, now Colmanstown, a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Killofinn, barony of Clonderalaw, and county of Clare.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 68.

[r] *Kilfeakle*, near the town of Tipperary.—See note [z], under the year 1192, p. 94, *supra*.

[s] *The Receiver*, i. e. the agent or treasurer.

[t] *Dr. Saunders.*—The death of Dr. Saunders is mentioned in Ware's Annals of Ireland, under the year 1582, and in Camden's Annals of the reign of Elizabeth under 1583; but Rishton states that he died in 1581, which appears to be the true date. Camden draws his character in the blackest colours; and Cox, who

who had gone through much toil and trouble in the war of the Geraldines with the English. On one occasion he set out with sixteen men in the month of December from the borders of Kenry, in a small, narrow cot. They rowed in a north-westerly[n] direction through the Shannon Harbour, and put in at Inis-Cathaigh, where they stopped for that night. When Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Teige Roe, son of Turlough (the son of Mac Mahon, from East Corca-Bhaiscinn[o]), heard that David had passed by him, he launched a boat upon the blue-streamed Shannon in the early part of the night, and entering it with the number of men he had along with him, he made no delay until he reached Inis-Cathaigh, and landed on the strand[p] of the fair island. They then went to the house in which David was, and immediately set fire to it. David, with his people, quickly came out, unarmed, casting himself on the mercy of the son of Mac Mahon, who instantly took him and his people prisoners. The son of Mac Mahon returned on that night to Baile-mhic-Colmain[q], taking his prisoners with him. On the following day David's people were hanged on the nearest trees they met; and the heroic soldier himself was sent to Limerick, where he was immediately put to death.

Kilfeakle[r] was taken by John, son of the Earl [of Desmond], on the fourth day after Christmas; and he removed in the course of two days to Eatharlach all the copper, iron, clothes, treasure, and corn, that he found within it, and then demolished the castle.

The Receiver[s] of the Geraldines, namely, Nicholas, son of William, son of Nicholas, was slain by the soldiers of Adare.

Doctor Saunders[t] died in the woods of Claenglaise. He was the supporting

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held the Roman Catholics in abomination, says that "Saunders died miserably of a flux and famine in the woods of Clenlish, whereby the kingdom was rid of a malicious, cunning, and indefatigable traytor." P. O'Sullevan Beare also states that he died of dysentery.—See his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 100. The Abbé Mageoghegan, who appears to have carefully read the works of Camden and Cox, has drawn the character of Dr. Saunders in different colours from those used by Camden, which shews how difficult it is to elicit the truth from the writings of authors whose minds are jaundiced with national and religious prejudices. Mageoghegan speaks of him thus in his *Hist. d'Irlande:*

"On rapporte à ce temps la mort du Docteur Sanders autrement Sanderus, Anglois de nation et Légat Apostolique en Irlande; c'etoit un homme d'une vie exemplaire et très zélé pour la cause catholique. Il est peint sous d'autres couleurs par les Auteurs Protestants, qui le qualifient de traitre et d'archi-rébelle: ce saint homme, épuisé par la fatigue et par la chagrin de voir triompher l'impiété, mourut d'un flux

creidem ċatoilci, ⁊ cend áṫcoṁairc gearaltaċ isin ccoccaḋ i mbatar eriḋe. Nír bó maċtnaḋ ón ar ar lá sémus, mac muiris táinic i nérinn.

Mac uí Suilleaḃáin béirre (doṁnall, mac doṁnaill, mic diarmata, mic doṁnaill mic doṁnaill mic diarmata bailḃ) do ṫabairt briste ar ċairbreaċaiḃ a mí december do ṡonnraḋ. Bá hamlaiḋ do rónaḋ innsin, Captin Siuitsi do ḋol o ċorcaiġ tré cairbreaċoiḃ co mainistir ḃenntraiġe. Ro ċuir clann toirrḋealbaiġ mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mec suiḃne, ⁊ mac uí ḋonnaḃáin ⁊ drong do ċendaiḃ popal ⁊ do ḋaoínib uaisle cairbreaċ uaḋa do ḋenaṁ creaċ ar ṁac uí suilleḃáin, fuairsiot na feḋnaċa ro ċuir an captin uaḋa creaċa aiḋble ⁊ iomad édala. Rob aḋnar lá domnall a oirccne do léccaḋ uaḋa ⁊ é fein ina bethaiḋ, ⁊ ro ionnsaiġ an ġarraḋ ġaoiḋelaċ tarla i ttimcell na ccreaċ, ⁊ do dearbh an lá sin náċ lé líon sluaiġ bristear caṫ uair torċrattar le doṁnall a ffoccus do trí ċéd do cairbreaċaiḃ, ⁊ ar beg le leiṫ ċétt fer feḋma baoísioṁ do ṡoċraide acc tabairt an toċair sin.

de sang dans un bois, où il manquoit de tout secours, excepté le spirituel qui lui fut administré par Corneille Eveque Killalow, qui ne le quitta qu'à la mort."—Tom. iii. p. 448.

Dr. Saunders was for some time professor of law at Oxford, but, after the death of Queen Mary, he was obliged to quit Oxford, and go to Rome, where he received the order of priesthood, and the degree of doctor of divinity, about the year 1560. He afterwards taught divinity at Louvain. In 1571 he published his work, entitled, *De visibili monarchiâ Ecclesiæ.* He was soon after appointed Nuncio in Spain, where he wrote his *History of the Rise and Progress of the English Reformation;* but when he was about to publish it, he was ordered by Pope Gregory XIII. to proceed to Ireland, to instruct the Irish Catholics.

[u] *Captain Siuitsi.*—This is an attempt at writing Captain Zouch, in Irish letters. He was appointed governor-general and general at arms in Munster by the Lord Deputy Grey this year.

[v] *The son of O'Donovan.*—The O'Donovan at this time was Donnell mac Teige mac Dermot, who is still vividly remembered in the traditions of the mountains of Carbery under the appellation of Doṁnall na gCroiceann, i. e. *Daniel pellium.* P. O'Sullevan Beare says (*Hist. Cathol.*, c. 16), that the son of O'Donovan, who was slain on this occasion, was named Dermysius.

"Daniel Osullevanus adolescens, qui postea Bearræ princeps factus pro Hispanorum salute cum Anglis bellum gessit: ad Beantriæ monasterium Anglorum cohortem lapidibus obrutam delevit, et Dermysium Odonnobhanum Anglorum jussu Bearram deprædantem ad Lutum Boum (Lathach na ndaibh) occidit."

John Collins of Myross, in his pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, supposes that this Dermot was chief of the O'Donovans, and asserts that he was the grandfather of Domhnall na g-Croiceann [who died in 1584!]; and the same absurd opinion is gravely repeated as a historical fact by the late Timothy O'Donovan, of O'Donovan's Cove, Esq., in a letter to the Editor, dated August 4, 1841, in which he writes:

"Dermot O'Donovan, of Castle Donovan, though set down by Mr. Powell as fifth son of Daniel of 1629, was chief of Castle Donovan, and made an inroad into Berehaven, to bear away cat-

pillar of the Catholic faith, and the chief counsellor of the Geraldines during the war. It was not wonderful, for it was with James, the son of Maurice, he had come to Ireland.

The son of O'Sullivan Beare (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Dermot Balbh) gave a defeat to the people of Carbery in the month of December. It was thus effected: Captain Siuitsi[u] set out from Cork, through Carbery, for the monastery of Bantry. He sent the sons of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, [Dermot], son of O'Donovan[v] [Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Dermot], and some others of the heads of tribes and gentlemen of Carbery, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. These parties sent by the Captain seized great preys and much booty. Donnell thought it shameful to suffer his property to be carried away, he himself being alive[w]; and he attacked the Irish bands around the booty, and proved on that day that it is not by the numbers of men that a battle is gained, for Donnell slew nearly three hundred of the Carbery-men, though his own forces in that engagement scarcely exceeded fifty men able to bear arms.

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tle, where he was overtaken with his plunder by Donal O'Sullevan Coum, defeated, and *hanged* from an oak, the root of which is still to be seen, and goes by the name 'Daróc-adran-Dermody.'"

This, however, is a great error, for we know from a Chancery record, dated 12th February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige mac Dermot O'Donovan was chief of Clancahill in 1581, and till the year 1584, when he died, and was succeeded by his eldest legitimate son, Donell. From this document it also appears to a certainty that the Dermot slain by Donnell O'Sullevan Beare on this occasion, was not chief of Castle Donovan, but (according to the laws of England) a *Bastard Eigne* of Donnellmac Teige O'Donovan; for it was proved in Dublin, before the Lord Chancellor, Adam Loftus, in February, 1592, that Donell mac Teige O'Donovan had but two legitimate sons by his wife, Ellen Ny-Leary, namely, Donnell, who was nominated chief of his name by his father-in-law, Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, in 1584; and Teige, who was under twenty-one years in 1592. But it is distinctly stated that Donell mac Teige had other sons, elder than Donnell, the chieftain, by the said Ellen Ny-Leary, but born before their marriage. The conclusion is therefore inevitable, that this Dermot mentioned by O'Sullevan, as slain by Donnell O'Sullevan, was one of these elder sons of Donnell mac Teige. According to the tradition in the country, which is referred to the wrong person and period by Collins, this Dermot mac Donnell na g-croiceann was slain in the territory of Clann-Lawrence by Donnell Cam O'Sullevan Beare, who buried his body under an oak tree, which has ever since borne the appellation of Daróg Diarmada, or, according to Collins, Dairiheen-Diarmada, and of which the roots still remain, from which a number of young stems are still shooting forth. It is situated in the townland of Rosmacoan, parish of Kilconenagh, adjoining that of Kilcaskin, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 447, note [k].

[w] *He himself being alive.*—The Four Masters

Patraiccín ⁊ emann dá ṁac ṁec Muiris ciarraiġe (.i. tomas mac emainn, mic tomáis, mic emainn) do élúḋ a cúirt an ríġ a luimneach iar na ċinnseḋ don ċomairle a ccor do cum báis. Acht ċena ní ḃaí an coimḋe isin ccomairle sin. Báttar trá an ċlann sin seal ar ċoilltiḃ cloinne cuiléin acca ccaoṁna, ⁊ do arccnattar iar sin go cloinn Muiris, ⁊ bá gar uair gur bó cédaċ ceithernaċ an ċuideaċta sin tainicc in uathaḋ buiḋne ar prionsún luimniġ Acht ro ċaitriot ina ṁbaoí remhpa don ḃliaḋain sin fri foġail ⁊ fri díbeirg.

Comarba Senain décc .i. an calḃaċ mac siacais, mic Siacasa mec catáin.

Seaan óicc ⁊ Conn, da mac Seaain, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain uí neill do dol sluaġ i mbreifne uí raiġilliġ. Ro lomaḋ ⁊ ro léirairccseḋ leo gaċ ionad in ro ġaḃsat don ḃreifne. Rucc mac uí raiġilliġ .i. pilip mac Aoḋa conallaiġ, mic maolṁórḋa, mic Seaain ⁊ tursċoṁrac tromslóiġ an tíre i ttóraiġeacht im na hairgtiḃ sin orra. Nír bo ḟeirrde eóġanaiġ co cenn ilbliaḋan amas an aenlaoí sin, uair ruccsat raġallaiġ a ccreiċ ⁊ a ccoscar. Ro ġaḃaḋ leó conn mac Seaain uí neill, ⁊ ciḋ an tan nár daṁ Seaan óicc a ġaḃáil lár na laoċḃuiḋniḃ fuair a airleaċ gan aiririomh, ⁊ a oiḋeḋ co heccoḃraiḋ. Bá doiliġ an diaċ sin tuccaḋ ar an deiccḟear óir ní ḃaoí aoínḟear do macaiḃ míleaḋ ná baoí a ḋíol doiḋre isin treasan isin.

Sluaiccheaḋ lá hua neill toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ do ṫoċt do ḋioġail an ruatar sin ar Raġailleaċaiḃ. Ro rónaḋ forlongfort laoċḋa leathan armaċ lá hua neill in fiḋirmeaḋon breifne uí raiġilliġ, ⁊ ro ġaḃ acca móirṁilleaḋ etir innilib, arḃar ⁊ áitiuccaḋ. Do róine iaroṁ o Raiġilliġ síḋ fris, ⁊ ro léicceaḋ conn amaċ gan fuaslaccaḋ, ⁊ breitheaṁnas dua neill a marḃaḋ Seaain ⁊ a ṁuintire.

Easaonta anḃfóill do eirġe etir ua ndoṁnaill (Aoḋ mac maġnusa mic aoḋa óicc mic aoḋa ruaiḋ) ⁊ mac a dearbrathar Conn mac an ċalḃaiġ, mic maġnusa, mic aoḋa óicc, ⁊ conn do ḋol i rann í néill toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ

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could have improved this observation by adding: "and able to recover it, or take revenge of the plunders."

[x] *Padraigin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

[y] *Clann-Cuilein*, i. e. Mac Namara's country, in the county of Clare.

[z] *Clann-Maurice*, in the county of Kerry.

[a] *Mac Cahan.*—This name is to be distinguished from O'Cahan; for although it be certain that a family of the O'Cahans, or O'Kanes, descended from Cumhaighe na nGall O'Kane, Chief of Keenaght and Firnacreeva, settled in Thomond at an early period, it does not appear that the coarbs of St. Senan were of that family. In the description of the County of Clare preserved in the Library of Trinity College, this Calvagh Mac Cahan is called Charles Cahane, of the Castle of Inishkathy, and it adds: "This

Padraigin[x] and Edmond, the two sons of Mac Maurice of Kerry (Thomas, the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Edmond), made their escape from the King's Court in Limerick, the Council having resolved to put them to death. God, however, was not at that Council. These sons were for some time sheltering themselves in the woods of Clann-Cuilein[y], and from thence they proceeded to Clann-Maurice[z]; and those two, who had come out of the prison of Limerick with but a small company, soon found themselves supported by hundreds of kerns. They spent the remainder of the year in acts of pillage and insurrection.

The Coarb of St. Senan, i. e. Calvagh, the son of Siacus, son of Siacus Mac Cahan[a], died.

John Oge and Con, two sons of John, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen O'Neill, proceeded with an army into Breifny O'Reilly, and plundered and totally devastated every part of Breifny through which they passed. The son of O'Reilly, i. e. Philip, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, and a large muster of the forces of the country, who had come in pursuit of the spoils, overtook them. The Kinel-Owen were not the better of that day's attack for many years, for the Reillys recovered the booty, and defeated them. Con, the son of John O'Neill, was taken prisoner; and, as John Oge would not yield himself a prisoner to the heroic bands, he was speedily slaughtered, and unsparingly slain. The fate of this good man was afflicting, for there was not one man of the race of Milesius to whom this John was not worthy to have succeeded as heir.

A hosting was made by O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), to take vengeance on the Reillys for this battle. He pitched a warlike, extensive, well-fortified camp in the very centre of Breifny O'Reilly, and then proceeded to destroy the country, including cattle, corn, and mansions. O'Reilly then made peace with him, and set Con at liberty without a ransom, and agreed to settle by adjudication the reparation to be made for the death of John and his people.

Great dissensions[b] arose between O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge, son of Hugh Roe) and the son of his brother (Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Oge), upon which Con went over to the

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man by inheritance is called a Courboe." His relative, James Cahane, is set down as the proprietor of Ballykette, in West Corca-Vaskin.

[b] *Great dissensions.*—These dissensions be-

mac neill conallaiġ, mic airt, do ċoccaḋ ar a ḃraṫair, ⁊ do róine iondlaċ ⁊ esoarċoraoíd na sengoṁ do rala fecc naill etir cenel cconaill ⁊ eoccain go ro ḟorċongair for ua neill tionól slóiġ lánṁóir do toċt for ua ndoṁnaill do ċongnaṁ lais. Baoí conn sé ficit marcaċ co ttriḃ cóiriġtiḃ gallócclaċ do slioċt Ruaiḋri do cloinn tsuiḃne ḟánat im ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac murchaiḋ mic eoin ruaiḋ, im niall, mac eiṁir, ⁊ im brian mac eiṁir mec suiḃne, ⁊ co nalbanċoiḃ iomḋaiḃ, ⁊ ua neill gus an líon as lia forcaeṁnaccair, ⁊ ní ro hairised lár an luċt isin go ro gabsat forlongport oc cill tuaṫail lá taoḃ raṫa boṫ .i. baile eiside in ro ḃendaiġ colaim cille ⁊ Aḋaṁnán iaraṁ. O ro clos lá hua ndoṁnaill innsin ro ṫionóil side i ccéttóir in ro ċaéṁnaccair do ṡocraide ge ro baoi go hanffúiriġṫe aineslaṁ uair baí side foṁámaiġṫe do bainrioġain saxan, ⁊ robdar cairdi a [n-]eccraitte friss gó sin co na baoí hi foiṁdin coccaḋ, no coṁfuachaḋ. Ar a aoí bá forrán lais sluaġ eaċtairċeneóil do ṫoċt dia ṫír gan fritbert friú dia maḋ deimin lais a oiḋeaḋ fo ċedóir.

Conn ua doṁnaill tra baoí do ṁéd a ṁenman, ⁊ dairde a aiccniḋ side ge no beiṫ ua neill (toirrḋealḃaċ), ⁊ ua doṁnaill (Aoḋ) daoínleiṫ go ttoċairfed friú, Conaḋ a ṁein ba forlann soṁ ⁊ ua neill daén aonta. Ro ṫairmċeimniġ ua doṁnaill co na soċraide do ṡaiġiḋ ḟorlongpuirt uí neill go díoġair dásaċtaċ gan anaḋ gan oirisioṁ fri hindell nó fri horduccaḋ itir. Ro gaḃ ua neill occa miḋeṁain ria siú rangattar ina ċend, ⁊ ro aṫcoṁairc don cloinn tsuiḃne (.i. do ṫoirrdelḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri do ṡonnraḋ) baoí ina ḟarraḋ, ⁊ do ċonn cia cédfaḋ baoí leó do eitirġleóḋ an laí ísin. Friscart aon diḃ side (.i. toirrdelḃaċ mac ruaiḋri) co ndeḃairt dia ttealccat an luċt úd a nanala, ⁊ dia neaḃatt uiscce, ⁊ dia ndeaċatt in innell, ⁊ in órduccaḋ as deimin go sraoínfit foirn dia no bemis líon ba lia hisuiḋe. Maḋed tiasat gan inneall gan oirisioṁ, gan airḋiḃaḋ a níotaḋ biḋ reṁadra ⁊ róinne ṁuiḋrius. Bá imne tangattar lá borrfaḋ bríġe, ⁊ las an mbríġ mbicc do ron-

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tween the race of Hugh and Calvagh burst forth with redoubled fury in the next generation, and finally led to the conquest of Ulster.

[c] *Cill-Tuathail*, i. e. St. Tuathal's church, now Kiltole, a townland in the parish and barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.

[d] *St. Columbkille and St. Adamnan.*—According to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, these two saints, of the race of Conall Gulban, were patrons of Raphoe. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona, died at Iona in 703, and his relics were translated to Ireland, and distributed among his churches of Raphoe and Drumhome in Tirconnell, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo.

side of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art), to wage war against his kinsman. He complained of grievances, and reminded him of the old feuds that had existed some time before between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, so that he prevailed upon O'Neill to muster a numerous force to come to his aid against O'Donnell. Con had one hundred and twenty horsemen, and three companies of gallowglasses of the descendants of Rory of the Clann-Sweeny Fanad, under the conduct of Turlough, the son of Murrough, son of John Roe; of Niall, the son of Ever; and of Brian, the son of Ever Mac Sweeny; together with many Scots, and O'Neill, with the largest number he was able to muster. These forces made no delay until they had encamped at Cill-Tuathail[c], alongside of Raphoe, a town which St. Columbkille, and afterwards St. Adamnan[d], had blessed. When O'Donnell was apprized of this, he immediately assembled all the forces that he could, although he was ill-prepared and disorganized, for he was subject to the Queen of England, and his friends were till then at strife with him, so that he was not prepared for war or hostilities. He could not, however, brook that an extern army should come into his territory without opposing them, even though he were certain of meeting immediate death.

The courage and high-spiritedness of Con O'Donnell were such, that if O'Neill (Turlough) and O'Donnell (Hugh) were on one side, he would engage with them; but now that he and O'Neill were on the same side, he was more than a match [for O'Donnell]. O'Donnell advanced with his forces vehemently and boldly towards the camp of O'Neill, without waiting or delaying to draw up his men into any regular order or array. O'Neill proceeded to reconnoitre them before they came up to him; and he inquired of the Clann-Sweeny, who were along with him (and especially of Turlough, the son of Rory), and of Con O'Donnell, what their opinion was as to [the probable result of] that day's engagement. One of them, namely, Turlough, the son of Rory, made answer, and said: "If these people draw breath (i. e. take time), drink water, and form in regular order and array, it is certain that they will defeat us, [and would] were we even more numerous than we are; but if they come on without order, and without taking time to slake their thirst, thou and we shall defeat them"[e].

He is still remembered and venerated at Raphoe under the strange name of St. Eunan.

[e] *Shall defeat them*, literally, "before thee and before us the rout shall be."

sat do ċenel eóġain ar bá gresaċ lá cenel cconaill cosnaṁ a ccóra friú in gaċ airm i ccoimrectais gó sin. Ba sſḋ do rala dóiḃ an tan soin iar roċtain dóiḃ i ccſnd a roile go ro fiġſḋ ſrġail aṁnus aimiarmartaċ ſtorra a diú ⁊ anall, ⁊ ro dearḃaḋ an dearḃaruscc airdearc don ċur sa (.i. beoḋa gaċ braṫair fri aroile). Ro sraoíneaḋ for ua ndoṁnaill co na ṡoċraide, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ drong ṁór dia muintir. Ro baḋ diḃsiḋe Mac suiḃne baġaineaċ Maolmuire mac aoḋa co na ċloinn .i. Murchaḋ, ⁊ toirrdealḃaċ mſircceach, ⁊ niall modarḋa mac neill óicc, mec suiḃne. Aċt ċſna torcratar cúicc fir ḋécc do ċloinn tsuiḃne tíre boġaine, ⁊ drong ṁór do na tuaṫaiḃ dḟánaitt, ⁊ do baoiġellcoiḃ. Drong ṁór beos do ṁuintir ġallcuḃair im ḟſrġal mac toirrḋealḃaig mic tuaṫail bailḃ, ⁊ co ṅdruing cen mo ṫátt. Ro gaḃaḋ dna mac suiḃne fánatt isin ccaiṫgleo ísin. Ro baḋ tria eascaine an epscoip uí ḟirgil ro sraoíneaḋ an maidm sin uair ro ṡáraiġsiot drong do ċenel cconaill cill mic nenáin an lá riar an maiḋm ⁊ ro ġuiḋ an tepscop dóiḃ co nar ḃó soinṁeach a ttusas ittir. An 4 do mí iul do sraoíneaḋ an maiḋm sin.

An calḃaċ mac doṁnaill, mic taiḋcc, mic caṫail óicc, mic doṁnaill, mic eoġain, mic doṁnaill, mec muirċſrtaiġ uí ċonċoḃair, aon mac uí ċonċoḃair ṡliccig décc. Ro baḋ tromaide a ṫoirsi ar na tiriḃ naċ raiḃe acc an lánaṁain soiċſineoil ós síolaiġ an saor ṫaṁan súil ná saoíleaċtain lé haoín ġſin ċloinne dfaġḃail dia éiri. Baoí ó ṁaiġ ccſidne co cſis ċorainn, ⁊ ó ṁuaiḋ co tórainn breifne agá ioḋnaiḋe siuṁ daon oiḋre ⁊ daen ċoṁarba dá maraḋ iar nécc a aṫar.

Caṫal ócc mac taiḋcc, mic caṫail óicc uí ċonċoḃair, ⁊ Maolmorḋa mac maolmuire, mic eocċain ⁊ fſrganſgla a ḃraṫair go ndruing móir do maiṫiḃ na tíre maraon rú do ṫuitim i níoċtar ċonnaċt lá halbanchaiḃ do rala oc imṫeċt an tíre a huċt Sir nioclas Maulbi, ⁊ as é ro baḋ consabal do na halbanchaiḃ, Alastrann mac doṁnaill ḃallaiġ, mic ṁec doṁnaill, ⁊ ní ḃaoí

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[f] *Bishop O'Freel.*—There is no mention of this bishop in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, from which it would appear that Donat Magonail was Bishop of Raphoe in this year, and till 1589, when he died. It is probable that the O'Freel mentioned in the text was only coarb or abbot of Kilmacrenan.

[g] *Magh gCeidne*, a plain situated between the Rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south-west extremity of the county of Donegal.

[h] *Ceis-Corainn*, now Keshcorran, a remarkable and celebrated hill in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. At this period O'Conor Sligo claimed chiefry over O'Dowda, the two

They now came on with boisterous vigour, regarding the Kinel-Owen as of little account; for the Kinel-Connell had been accustomed to defend their rights [successfully] against them in every place they contended until then. But it happened that, when they met together on this occasion, a furious and desperate battle was fought between them; and the celebrated proverb was verified on this occasion, i. e. lively is each kinsman [when fighting] against the other. O'Donnell and his forces were at length defeated, and a great many of his people were slain. Among these were Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry, the son of Hugh), with his sons, namely, Murrough and Turlough Meirgeach; and Niall Modardha, the son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny; in short, fifteen of the Mac Sweenys of Tir-Boghaine were slain, and a great number of the people of Fanad, and of the O'Boyles; also a great number of the O'Gallaghers, under the conduct of Farrell, son of Turlough, son of Tuathal Balbh, and many others besides these. Mac Sweeny Fanad was taken prisoner in this battle. It was in consequence of the curse of Bishop O'Freel[f] that they suffered this defeat; for a party of the Kinel-Connell had plundered Kilmacrenan the day before the battle, and the Bishop had prayed that their expedition might not be successful. This defeat was given on the 4th of July.

Calvagh, the son of Donnell, son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, the only son of O'Conor Sligo, died. He was the more lamented in the territories, because the noble couple from whom this free-born shoot sprang had no hope or expectation of any other child after him. That tract of territory from Magh gCeidne[g] to Ceis-Corainn[h], and from the [River] Moy to the boundary of Breifny, was awaiting him as its only inheritor and coarb[i], if he should survive his father.

Cathal Oge, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge O'Conor; Maelmora, the son of Mulmurry, son of Owen[ii]; and Fearganeagla[j], his kinsman, with a great number of the chief men of the territory, were slain in Lower Connaught by some Scots who happened to be traversing the country, at the instance of Nicholas Malby. And the constable of these Scots was Alexander, the son of Don-

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O'Haras, and O'Gara, while he himself was subject to O'Donnell.

[i] *Coarb*, i. e. heir. Here the word coarb is applied to a lay, not ecclesiastical heir.

[ii] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor interpolates Mec Suibne, i. e. Mac Sweeny, which is correct.

[j] *Fearganeagla:* "man without fear, or fearless man."

i nérinn gan roċtain hi roiṁe dóiḃ diar ro ba orrdearca ainm duine uasail ⁊ consabail ina caṫal óce ⁊ Maolmorḋa. Ro gaḃadh mac uí ċonċoḃair duinn ḃeós an lá sin lá halbanchaiḃ .i. aoḋ mac diarmata mic cairpre, ⁊ ro éimiġset a ṫaḃairt don caiptin, ⁊ do ċóidset lais iaroṁ i rann uí Ruairc. Do seiḋeaḋ dna ó Ruairc Aoḋ ó na halbanachaiḃ go mbuí ua Ruairc, ⁊ Aoḋ daon rann ar a haiṫle. An talastrann reṁraite dfagḃáil uí ruairc i ffoġmar na bliaḋna so, ⁊ a ḋol do ṡaiġiḋ Sir niclaus, ⁊ ro ġaḃsiḋe ċuicce hé co ffáilte moir co mbaoí for coinnmeḋ fo ṡaṁain do ṡonnraḋ seaċnoin ua ffiaċraċ muaiḋe. Iar ffios sccél dua cconċoḃair ṡlicciġ .i. doṁnall, mac taiḋcc, mic caṫail oicc, ⁊ do ṁuintir Sir niclaus co mbattar aṁlaiḋ sin ro ionnsaiġriot iat for a leaptoiḃ luiġe, ⁊ for a ndérġaḋaiḃ codalta co ro marḃaḋ Alastrann, co ndruing díriṁe dia ṁuintir amaille fris ⁊ ro oliġ ua ċoncoḃair an marbaḋ ísin in dioġail ṁarḃṫa a dearḃraṫar ċaṫail óicc.

Clann iarla cloinne riocaird do ṡioḋuccaḋ lé Saxanċoiḃ i samraḋ na bliaḋna so iar mbriseḋ a mbailteḋ, ⁊ iar ccroċaḋ a mbraṫar, ⁊ bá hamlaiḋ ro sioḋaiġriott gan sreiṫ, gan ġerraḋ, gan daoírsi, gan dolaḋ do ċor ar a nduthaiġ, nó ar a rann coccaiḋ an ccéin do beiḋís síoḋach, act cíos na bainrioġna do ḋíol fá ḋó san mbliaḋain. Maṫġaṁain ó briain do beiṫ ar síḋ cloinne an iarla. Dá ḃanna do ṡaiġdiuiriḃ do beiṫ ar órda i ttuaḋmuṁain ag captín diring ó Shaṁuin go féil páttraicc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1582.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, octmoġat, a dó.

Mairġréġ inġen aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ruaiḋ, mic neill gairḃ, mic toirrdelḃaiġ an ḟiona uí doṁnaill, ben uí raiġilliġ (Maolmórḋa mac Seain, mic caṫail) décc i nearraċ na bliaḋna so, ⁊ as inġ má ro baoí beó i nérinn an tan

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[k] *The son of O'Conor Don.*—Charles O'Conor has written the following observations in the margin of the autograph: Ni léir lem bunaḋus an sgéil so, ⁊ taoi an tiomraḋ so sechránach mar ċiṫer ḋamsa, i. e. "I do not see the origin of this story, and the narrative is inaccurate, in my opinion."

[l] *And the people of Sir Nicholas.*—There must be some error here, as Alexander and his people were in the service of Sir Nicholas Malby on this occasion. It should evidently be: "iar ffios sccél dua cconċoḃair ṡlicciġ, &c., muintir Sir Niclaus do beiṫ aṁlaiḋ sin," i. e. when O'Conor Sligo had received intelligence that the

nell Ballagh, the son of Mac Donnell; and there were no two in Ireland [among those] that had not attained to their estates, who were more renowned in name, the one as gentleman and the other as a constable, than Cathal Oge and Maelmora. The son of O'Conor Don[k], i. e. Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, was taken prisoner by the Scots on that day; and they refused to give him up to the captain, but proceeded with him to join O'Rourke; and O'Rourke ransomed Hugh from the Scots, so that O'Rourke and Hugh afterwards became confederated on the one side. The Alexander already mentioned left O'Rourke in the autumn of this year, and went to Sir Nicholas [Malby], who received him with great welcome; and he was billeted [with his followers], about Allhallowtide, throughout Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy. When O'Conor Sligo (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge) and the people of Sir Nicholas[l], had received intelligence that they were thus situated, they attacked them while sleeping in their beds and couches, and slew Alexander, and a great number of his people along with him. O'Conor committed this slaughter in just revenge[m] of the death of his brother, Cathal Oge.

The sons of the Earl of Clanrickard were reconciled to the English in the summer of this year, after the demolition of their towns and the execution of their kinsmen. They agreed to this peace on condition that there should be no taxes, fines, bondage, or other impression imposed on their country, or on their allies in war, so long as they remained peaceable, they paying only the Queen's rent twice in the year. Mahon O'Brien was included in the peace of the sons of the Earl. Two companies of soldiers were billeted in Thomond by Captain Diring [Deering], from Allhallowtide to the festival of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1582.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-two.

Margaret, daughter of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, and wife of O'Reilly (Maelmora, the son of John, son of Cathal), died in the spring of this year. There was scarcely

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people of Sir Nicholas were thus situated, &c.

[m] *In just revenge*, literally, "This killing was due to O'Conor, in revenge of the killing of his brother, Cathal Oge."

sin do ḃainsliocṫ gaoiḋil glais aoín ben as mó ro derlaic ina an ṁairgreg sin.

Iarla cloinne Riocaird, Riocard Saxanaċ mac uillicc na ccend, mic Riocaird, mic uillicc ċnuic tuaġ, mic uillicc meḋonaiġ, mic uillicc an ḟiona an tí do gabaḋ las an iustis Sir hanrii Sidneii an bliaḋain daoís criost 1576, ⁊ baoí bliaḋain illáiṁ iar na gabail i náṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ an seal ele illaiṁ illonndain gus an mbliaḋain si. Ro gab seirccliġe siorġalair é i saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so. Atbertsat a ḟirisgeḋa ⁊ a leġa gomaḋ doċa a ḋul décc ina térnuḋ on teiḋm sin, ⁊ dia mbeiṫ in aigneaḋ ḋó a ṡláinte dfaġbail go maḋ ó ḟéġaḋ a aṫarḋa, ⁊ o féġaḋ aeoir a ṫire nó ġébaḋ. Ro léicceaḋ an tiarla i nerinn fó biṫin a easláinte do ċed an ṗrionnsa ⁊ na coṁairle, ⁊ tucc pardún do ṡaiġiḋ a ċloinne, ⁊ maiṫeṁ ar ar ṁillset. Bá hann ro ġab port cétus i naṫ cliaṫ, assiḋe ḋó iaroṁ co haṫluain, ⁊ co baile na gaillṁe. Rob aḋbal méd na forfáilti fuair isin mbaile ísin. Baí ann ag cur a sccís ⁊ a ṁertin de, ⁊ tangadar a ċairde ⁊ a ċoṁḟuiliḋe, a rannta gall ⁊ gaoiḋeal dia ḟiosrucċaḋ. An tan rob áil lais dol i mescc a ṁuintire, a criċe, ⁊ a cloinne, as ann do ḟortromaiġ a ṫreaḃlaid, ⁊ a easlainte fair co ro écc fó ḋeóid i mí august do ṡonnraḋ. Ro feraḋ a ċluiṫe caoínteaċ lá ċairdiḃ cendaiġiḃ is in mbaile sin, ⁊ ruccaḋ a ċorp dia aḋnacal co honoraċ i mbaile loċa riaċ. Dála a ċloinde robdar síoḋaiġ re aroile gó sin. Do ċódarsiḋe do freasabra ⁊ do ċor i naġaid aroile i ccend Sir niclas maulbi baí ina ġobernóir i ccóigeaḋ ċonnaċt. Do ċódar diblíniḃ co háṫ cliaṫ hi ccionn na hardċoṁairle go ro síoḋaigheaḋ etorra don cur sin aṁlaiḋ so .i. uillecc ina ṫiġearna ⁊ ina iarla in ionad a aṫar, ⁊ barúntaċt liaṫdroma do ṫaḃairt do Shean. Ro rannaḋ etorra ó ṡoin amaċ a fferainn, a mbailte, ⁊ a mbeṫaiġṫe ecclaisi go mbáttar síoḋaċ ór aird, ⁊ eissíoḋaċ ó ṁenmain.

Tadcc, mac conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taidcc, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí ḃriain décc i mi august mar an ccedna in aoín treaċtmain ris

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[n] *Breathing the air.*—Literally, "and if it were in his intention to get his health, that it should be from seeing his fatherland, and from *seeing* the air of his territory, he would get it."

[o] *The barony of Leitrim*, i. e. the barony of Leitrim, in the south-east of the county of Galway. Sir Richard Cox gives the account of this settlement as follows, under the year 1581:

"About this time a contention arose between the Mac an Earlas, Ulick and John Burk, on the death of their father, but it was refer'd to Commissioners, who ordered that Ulick should have Loghrea and the Earldom of Clanrickard, and that John should have Leitrim; and that

another of the female descendants of Gaedhal Glas then living in Ireland who gave away more presents than this Margaret.

The Earl of Clanrickard (Rickard Saxonagh, the son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Rickard, son of Ulick of Knocktua, son of Ulick Meadhonach, son of Ulick of the Wine), he who had been taken prisoner by the Lord Justice, Sir Henry Sidney, in the year of the age of Christ 1576, and who, after being taken, had been imprisoned for a year in Dublin, and for all the rest of the time to this year in London, fell into a lingering consumption in the summer of this year. His physicians and doctors said that it was more probable that he would die than recover from this disease, and that, if he wished to recover his health, he could recover it only by visiting his patrimonial inheritance, and breathing the air[n] of his native country. In consideration of his ill health the Earl was permitted to proceed to Ireland, the Sovereign and the Council consenting; and he brought his sons a pardon and forgiveness for all the injuries they had done. He landed first at Dublin, from whence he set out for Athlone, and from thence he went to the town of Galway, and in that town he was received with enthusiastic welcome. There he remained to rest and recruit himself after the fatigues of his voyage; and he was visited by his friends and relatives, and by his English and Irish allies. When [however] he was desirous to go home to his people, territory, and children, his sickness and disease increased, so that at last he died, in the month of August. His funeral ceremony was performed in that town by his merchant friends; and his body was conveyed to be honourably interred in the town of Loughrea. As to his sons, they had been till then at peace with each other; [but now] they repaired to impugn and oppose each other before Sir Nicholas Malby, who was Governor of the province of Connaught. Both went to Dublin to the Chief Council; and peace was established on that occasion between them, on these conditions, to wit, Ulick to be Lord and Earl, in the place of his father, and the barony of Leitrim[o] to be given to John. Their other lands, towns, and church livings, were accordingly divided between them, so that they were publicly at peace, but privately at strife.

Teige, the son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, also died in the month of August, in the same week with

the Commissioners should intercede to have him created Baron of Leitrim; and both of them agreed, that if either proved a Traytor to the Queen, the other should have all."

an iarla. Curaḋ ar ċalmaċt, míleaḋ ar ṁiletaċt an tí testa annsin. Baoí siḋe athaiḋ i ttanaisteaċt tuaḋṁuṁan gó ro hionnarbaḋ ar aon lá a dearḃraṫair lá domnall. Do ċóiḋ iaroṁ don spáinn, don ḟrainc, ⁊ eistiḃ siḋe i Saxoiḃ go ffuair a ṗardún, ⁊ a ċuid tíre, aċt tánaisteaċt namá co ro écc in iomláine a aoísi, ⁊ ro haḋnaiceḋ i mainistir innsi.

Donnchaḋ, mac murchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic briain ċaṫa an aonaiġ uí ḃriain do ḃásuccaḋ doiḃeḋ anuasail .i. a ċrochaḋ i ttuaḋṁuṁain lá captin mortant baí ina ṁarasccal isin tír, ⁊ las an Siriam Sir Seoirsi mac tomais ciuṁsocc, iar ndol dó an bliaḋain roiṁe sin i ccaradraḋ cloinne iarla cloinne riocaird, ⁊ ro ḟill tar a ais maille le haiṫreaċas ar ṗrotexion, fuarttar siḋe elang ⁊ uireasbaiḋ ar an bprotexion co ro gaḃaḋ donnchaḋ leó, ⁊ co ro crochaḋ aṁail réṁerertmar an 29 September i ndorus luimniġ dia haoíne do ṡonnraḋ. Ruccaḋ a ċorp có a doṁgnas duṫċasa go ro haḋnaiceḋ é i ninis.

Donnchaḋ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ mac mic uí ḃriain ara (iar mbeiṫ daiṁreir a aṫar le hathaiḋ fada, ⁊ riaraċ lé hiarla desmuṁan) do ṫeaċt ar protexion, ⁊ a ḋearḃraṫair fein .i. toirrḋealḃaċ carraċ dia ionnsaiċċiḋ go heccairdeaṁail go ro marḃaḋ ḋonnchaḋ lais.

O cerḃaill Sean an ḃealaiġ mac uilliam uiḋir, mic firganainm, mic maolruanaiḋ mic Seain do ṁarḃaḋ i ffioll aḋuaṫmair éttarḃaiḋ lá Maolruanaiḋ, mac taiḋcc ċaoíċ, mic firganainm, ⁊ nír ḃó cianṡaoġlaċ do ċuaiḋ an marḃaḋ sin do Maolruanaiḋ uair torċair fein fó cenn ráiṫe iar sin doiḃeḋ ḟiongaile lás an ccalḃaċ mac uilliam uiḋir, ⁊ an calḃaċ feisin dóirdneaḋ in ionaiḋ a ḋearbraṫar.

Ceṫrar mac an Róirtiġ .i. clann dauid, mic muiris, mic dauid, mic muiris do ṁarḃaḋ lá tréatuiriḃ i mí april, ⁊ ciḋ aoín dream ro ċuir a ccosccar, ní in aon ló ro hesbaiġit, uair torċair Remann, ⁊ tesoitt, ⁊ drong mór do ṁaiṫiḃ a muintire, ⁊ dá ccendaiḃ consapal i ttoraiġeaċt creiċe (an ċinn don tír ina ttárlattar ar ṫréatuiriḃ) lé senescal hua maccaille, ⁊ lé giollapat-

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[p] *Turlough*—This Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara was a faithful subject of the Queen of England; see the Queen's letter in his favour printed above, under the year 1569, p. 1634. His son Muircheartach, or Maurice, was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth.

[q] *Calvagh.*—He was the third of the illegitimate sons of Sir William O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.—See the Indenture made between this Sir William and Sir Henry Sidney, above printed under the year 1576, pp. 1690, 1691, from which it will ap-

the Earl [of Clanrickard]. The deceased was a hero in prowess, and a soldier in valour. He had been for some time Tanist of Thomond, [and continued such] until he was expelled, together with his brother, by Donnell. He afterwards went to Spain, and to France, and thence to England, where he obtained his pardon, and his entire share of the territory, except the tanistry alone. He died at a good old age, and was interred in the monastery of Ennis.

Donough, the son of Murrough, son of Turlough, son of Teige, son of Turlough, who was son of Brian Chatha-an-Aenaigh O'Brien, was put to death in an ignoble manner, that is, he was hanged in Thomond by Captain Mortant, who was Marshal in the country, and by the Sheriff, Sir George, the son of Thomas Cusack. The year before he had formed a league with the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, but, having repented, he returned back under protection. The others detected a flaw and a defect in [the form of] the protection, so that they seized on Donough, and hanged him, as we have before stated, in the gateway of Limerick, on the 29th of September, which fell on Friday. His body was conveyed to his native territory, and interred at Ennis.

Donough, the son of Turlough[p], son of Murtough, son of Mac-I-Brien of Ara, having been a long time disobedient to his father, and obedient to the Earl of Desmond, came in under protection; but his own brother, Turlough, revengefully followed him, and slew him.

O'Carroll (John-an-Bhealaigh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John), was slain by abominable and unprofitable treachery, by Mulrony, the son of Teige Caech, son of Ferganainm ; and this murder did not turn out to prolong the life of Mulrony, for he himself was slain by his kinsman, Calvagh[q], the son of William Odhar, upon which Calvagh was appointed in his brother's place.

The four sons of Roche, namely, the sons of David, son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice, were slain by traitors, in the month of April ; but although they were cut off by the one party, it was not on the one day that they were killed ; for Redmond and Theobald, with a great number of the chiefs of their people and of their chief constables, were slain, while in pursuit of the spoils of that part of the country where they had met those traitors, by the

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pear that Sir William O'Carroll's bastard sons are allowed by the Government to succeed him, according to the English law, as if they were legitimate.

traicc conndún. Ar í bá bḟn do ṫḟroit an tan sin .i. gráinne ingḟn toirrdealbaiġ, mic muirċeartaiġ, ingḟn mḟic í briain ara ⁊ an tan ad ċonnairc a fḟr ina ċotċoiḃ cnaṁroinnte, ⁊ ina aiġḟḋaiḃ ancomṫa dia saiġiḋ, ro iaċt co hainsḟrecc aiċear go ro écc in adhaiḋ sin hi ffoċair a ḟir ċele coniḋ i naoínfeċt ro hadnaicit.

Briseaḋ troda do ṫaḃairt lár an mbarraċ .i. dauid ar an mac bá sine ag an Róisteaċ .i. Muiris, ⁊ Muiris do tearnuḋ on troid sin iar mbuain eaċ ⁊ daoíne iomḋa dé.

An Sḟnesccal remraite, ⁊ patriccin conndún do ṫeċt im ṡaṁain ar ccinn is in ccḟnn ṫiar do ċríċ Róistiġ. Dá mac ócca an roistiġ .i. Sḟan, ⁊ uilleacc, ⁊ an tír uile déirge fó na heiġṁiḃ, ⁊ an céd ċumarcc do cloḋ ar na treturiḃ. Ro gabaḋ for a sírlḟnṁain tar tórainn na tíre amaċ a ffoccur dia ndaingnigṫiḃ fḟḋa, ⁊ coillḟḋ, ro ḟill na foġlaiḋe ar dá ṁac an Róistiġ co ro marḃaḋ iad fḟin, ⁊ a ttárla ina ttimċeall, ⁊ gé náċ gnáṫ ár gan élóiḋteaċ ní mór tearna dá ttáinicc is in toraiġeaċt, uair ro marḃaḋ aireaċt, ⁊ aitreaḃaiġ, cinn ṗopal, ⁊ aes foġnaṁa ⁊ fḟḋma an tíre. Ro marḃaḋ ann ḃeós consapail ċloinne suiḃne co naċ mó ina cḟiṫri fir décc do ṁair lé hiomċar airm do luċt an tire iarr an taċar sin gur ḃó haittreaḃaiġ eaċtair ċeneóil baoí an Róisteaċ ⁊ muiris do ṫarraing dáitiuccaḋ na tire dia éis.

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[r] *The Seneschal of Imokilly.*—He was the head of a branch of the Fitzgeralds, descended from James Earl of Desmond, who was constituted Seneschal of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in 1420. He held his residence at Ballymartyr. It looks very extraordinary that the Four Masters should have called this personage *a traitor!* Cox says that he surprised, in 1582, Youghall, and entered one end of the town, but that he was so warmly received by Lieutenant Calverleigh, and forty shot he had with him, that he was forced to retreat and leave fifty of his men dead behind him.

[s] *Horses.*—It looks very odd that the horses should be mentioned before the men. The loss of human beings was accounted as of very little moment at this period.

[t] *Roche's country.*—This is comprised in the present barony of Fermoy, in the north of the county of Cork.

[u] *Traitors.*—It appears strange enough that the Four Masters should style these men traitors; for P. O'Sullevan Beare and O'Daly regard them as patriots, fighting against traitors and heretics for the cause of their country and religion. It should be here remarked that if the Four Masters had been writing on the Continent, the term *traitor* would have been applied by them to Roche and his people, who were on the side of the excommunicated Queen, and not to the Fitzgeralds, who fought for the Pope and his beloved son in Christ, the King of Spain. But these Annals were compiled for Farrell O'Gara, who was loyal to his Protestant sovereign, Charles I.; and it is quite evident that the Four Masters adopted their language to his,

Seneschal of Imokilly[r] and Gilla-Patrick Condon. The wife of Theobald at this time was Grainne, daughter of Turlough, the son of Murtough, i. e. the daughter of Mac-I-Brien Ara; and when she saw her husband, mangled and mutilated, and disfigured, carried towards her, she shrieked extremely and dreadfully, so that she died on that night, alongside the body of her husband; and both were buried together.

The Barry, i. e. David, defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, in a conflict; and Maurice escaped from the fight, after having lost many horses[s] and men.

The Seneschal before mentioned and Padraigin Condon came, about the ensuing Allhallowtide, into the western part of Roche's country[t]. The two young sons of Roche, namely, John and Ulick, and all [the inhabitants of] the country, rose up at their shouts, and gained the first battle over the traitors[u]. They proceeded to pursue them, beyond the boundary of the territory, into the vicinity of their fastnesses in the woods and forests; but the plunderers turned upon the two sons of Roche, and slew them, and all those who were about them; and though a slaughter does not usually take place without some person escaping[v], a very small number only of those who had come in this pursuit escaped, for [whole] tribes, families, heads of districts, servitors, and soldiers of the territory, were slain. The constables of the Clann-Sweeny were also slain: in short, not more than fourteen men of the people of the territory who bore arms outlived this engagement; so that Roche and Maurice had afterwards to bring strangers from other territories to inhabit the territory.

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not to their own notions on this subject.

[v] *Escaping.*—The proverb "ní ᵹnáṫ áꞃ ᵹan eloıḋṫeaċ," is not happily cited here, because what immediately follows does not afford a contradiction to the proverb which the writer intended. The proverb should not be introduced at all. The language should be thus shaped:

"The two young sons of Roche, John and Ulick, and all the inhabitants of the territory, rose up at their shouts, and a battle ensued, in which the traitors were routed. The young Roches and all their people were so animated at this success, that they pursued the enemy outside the boundary of Roche's country, and to the very verge of the woods and forests where the plunderers had their haunts; but the plunderers, observing that they were likely to be followed into their fastnesses, and there slaughtered, took fresh courage, wheeled round upon their pursuers, and fought with such bravery and desperation that they killed the two young leaders, and nearly exterminated the inhabitants of Roche's country; for after this engagement there were found but fourteen men fit to bear arms in the whole territory," &c.

Mac uí ṁaoilṁuaiḋ .i. doṁnall mac tépóid do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ ro ba luġaide ro heccaoíneaḋ a oiḋeaḋ go ro ṫionnsccain sé dol ar bélaiḃ a aṫar, ⁊ a ionnarbaḋ, ⁊ é fēin do ṡuiḋe ina ionaḋ.

Mac iarla dēsmuṁan .i. Sēan, mac Sēmais, mic Sēain, mic tómais iarla do ṫuitim inaisccid lá a easccairdiḃ, ⁊ aseaḋ so a ḟír amail do rala ḋó, Sēan do ḋol cēṫrar marcaċ do coilltibh ēṫarlaċ daccallaiṁ an ḃarraiġ ṁóir baí i ccomḃáiḋ ḟogla fris. Dol dó tar aḃainn ṁóir bá ḋēs i miḋmēḋón laoí ḋoḃarḋa duiḃċiaċ. Do rala soṁ ⁊ captin siuitsi co na ċóiriġṫibh tul i ttul ⁊ aghaiḋ in aghaiḋ, ⁊ gan aén aca acc iarraiḋ aroile. Ro gonaḋ ⁊ ro gaḃad Sēan ar an laṫair sin, ⁊ ní ḋeachaiḋ eaḋ aén ṁíle dfearann an tan ró écc fó cedóir, ⁊ ro baḋ faoínḃél foṫarsna ro hiomcraḋ ar a eoċ é ar siḋe co corcaiġ, ⁊ ar roċtain ḋó don ḃaile do rónaḋ cēṫraṁna coṁroinnte de. Ro cuireaḋ a ċēnd a ccoṁarḋa corccair go háṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ muna bēiṫ gurab i naghaiḋ coróna Saxan baoí ro baḋ doiliġ díṫ an deiġḟir sin ar a ḃucca fri toirbert Seóḋ, ⁊ iolṁaoiniḃ, ⁊ ar a angbaiġeaċt in ionaḋ fēḋma. Semus mac Sēain, mic gēróit mic tomáis iarla do gaḃail in aoínḟēċt lé Sēan mac an iarla, ⁊ a ċrochaḋ seal bēg tar a éiri, ⁊ a ḋá ṁac do ċrochaḋ ar aon sris.

Caitilin, ingēn taiḋg, mic doṁnaill, mic corbmaic ladraiġ még carṫaiġ, bean mec muiris ciarraiġe décc, ⁊ as ann tangatar a tiuġlaiṫe ar loċ léin lín ḟiaclaiġ, ⁊ í agá hiomloċtaḋ on oilén co roile ar uaṁan na ffoġlaḋ, ⁊ a hadnacaḋ i mainistir airḃealaiġ.

Gaoṫ ṁór sirfleochaiḋ, Sraiḃtine síon, ⁊ deartan dearṁair isin dá ḃliaḋain si diaḋ in diadh.

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[w] *Siuitsi*, i. e. Zouch.

[x] *In search of the other.*—This does not appear to have been the case. O'Daly, who tells the story much fuller and better, asserts that a traitor named John conveyed information to Zouch; and Hooker and Cox state confidently that Captain Zouch having received information from an Irish spy where Sir John of Desmond was, went out in search of him.

[y] *Wounded.*—O'Daly asserts, c. 23, that a villain named Thomas Fleming, who is said to have been once a servant to Sir John of Desmond, plunged a spear into his throat ere Zouch could ward off the blow, for that the latter was desirous to seize the Geraldine alive. He adds, that his head was then cut off and sent to Dublin, and spiked in the front of the castle; and that his body was conveyed to Cork, and hung in chains at one of the city gates, where it remained nearly three years, till on a tempestuous night it was blown into the sea.—See also P. O'Sullevan Beare, *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 99.

[z] *The Crown of England.*—This was written for Farrell O'Gara, and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I.

[a] *Along with.*—O'Daly says that he was sub-

The son of O'Molloy, i. e. Donnell, the son of Theobald, was slain. His death was the less lamented because he had commenced to depose his father, and to expel him, and to set himself up in his place.

The son of the Earl of Desmond, i. e. John, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, fell by his enemies, unrevenged. The following is the true account of the manner in which he came by his death. John set out, accompanied by four horsemen, for the woods of Eatharlach, to hold a conference with Barry More, with whom he had entered into a plundering confederacy. He proceeded southwards across the River Avonmore, in the middle of a dark and misty day, and happened to be met, front to front and face to face, by Captain Siuitsi[w], with his forces, though neither of them was in search of the other[x]. John was [mortally] wounded[y] on the spot, and had not advanced the space of a mile beyond that place when he died. He was carried crosswise on his own steed, with his face downwards, from thence to Cork; and when brought to that town he was cut in quarters, and his head was sent to Dublin as a token of victory. Were it not that he was opposed to the crown of England[z], the loss of this good man would have been lamentable, on account of his liberality in bestowing jewels and riches, and his valour in the field of conflict. James, the son of John, son of Garrett, son of Thomas the Earl, was taken, along with[a] John, son of the Earl, and hanged a short time afterwards, together with his two sons.

Catherine, the daughter of Teige, son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Maurice[b] of Kerry, died. She passed her last days upon the lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh[c], moving from one island to another, through fear of the plunderers; and she was interred in the monastery of Airbheallach[d].

Great wind, constant rain, lightning[e], and much tempestuous weather, prevailed successively in these two years.

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sequently taken prisoner, sent to Cork, and, *as some had asserted*, put to death.

[b] *Mac Maurice, anglice* Fitzmaurice.

[c] *Lake of Lean Linfhiaclaigh*, i. e. of Lean of the white Teeth. This was the name of the lake of Killarney, which is derived, according to the Dinnsenchus (*Lib. Lec.*, fol. 239, *a. a.*), from Lean of the white Teeth, the artificer of Sidh Bugha, who had his forge at this lake.

[d] *Airbheallach*, otherwise called the monastery of Oirbhealach, and now Muckruss.—See notes [r], [s], [t], [u], under the year 1340, p. 566, *supra*.

[e] *Lightning*, ꞅꞃaıḃꞇıne ꞅíon.—According to the Irish work called Coir Anmann, as pre-

Cnóiṁes mór isin mbliaḋain si beós.

Banda saiġdiúir, ⁊ leṫ banna marcsluaiġ do ṁuintir ċaptin siuitsi do beiṫ i nard ferta ó ṫús foġṁair na bliaḋna seaċmata go mí medoin foġṁair na bliaḋna freacnairce, ⁊ gé ro ḃaoí iomatt bíḋ ⁊ stóruis aca on bfronnsa nír ansat aċt acc cnaṁ, ⁊ ag caiṫem na tíre ina ttimċeall, ⁊ rob eiccen mac gaċ cinn popail dá raiḃe isin tír do ċor illaiṁ ċuca.

Patricin, emann, ⁊ Roberd, clann Mheic muiris deinleiṫ lé gearaltachaib i ccoccaḋ ó do ḟágḃattar braiġdenus luimniġ go sin. Aon doiḋċibh dia ndeaċsat go hard ferta, ⁊ ro ġlacsat creaċa an baile ara ḃaraċ ar madain. Ro éirigh captin an marcsluaiġ go hobann dia saiġiḋ .i. captin haitsim, ⁊ ní ro ḟuiriġ lá a ṡaiġdiuiriḃ, ⁊ fuair a ḟreaccra go ro ullaṁ, ⁊ ċur dia ċois don ċéd ċumascc, ⁊ a ċloiḋmeaḋ gan ċoiccill. Ro ḟillset clann Mec muiris co na ccreiċ go ro gaḃsat forlongport imon mbaile for na saiġdiúiriḃ. Duine uasal do ċloinn tsíthiġ baoí i ffoċair ċloinne Meic muiris an tan so .i. Muirċertaċ mac emainn, mic maġnusa, mic emain, mec síthiġ do ṁarḃaḋ i ndorar mainistre ó ttórna lá cloinn an easpuicc ciarraiġi baí ag congnaṁ lá muintir na bainríoġna don ċur soin. Mac muiris fein, ⁊ urṁór a ḋuiṫċe do ḃeiṫ fó ḋliccċeaḋ gó sin. An tan atċonnairc side a ṫír agá tromlot, ⁊ óḋ ċualaiḋ an captín do ṁarḃaḋ lá a ċloinn ro bris fo ċédóir lec snáṁa, lios tuaṫail, biaille, ⁊ baile an ḃuindénaiġ. Do ċóiḋ i ccend a ċloinne iaroṁ. Ní ḋeaċaiḋ lais isin míimirt sin luċt ḃaile ṁec an ċaim, na ḃaile uí ċaolaiġi ná clann ṗiarais. Do ṫóccaiḃ Mac muiris a ċlann on mbaile, ⁊ do ċóiḋriot diḃlíniḃ for culaiḃ a ccoilltiḃ, ⁊ ní mó ná imṫeaċt do ruaċt leó an

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served in the Book of Lecan, fol. 221, the word sraiḃtine signifies "a thunder-storm." Thus, in explaining sraiḃtiṅe, the cognomen of Fiacha Sraibhtine, Monarch of Ireland, it states that he was so called "do na frasa teneḋ tictís i na ré, from the showers of fire which occurred in his reign." The word deartan is glossed in the Book of Lecan, fol. 164, by anfaḋ, a storm.

[f] *Into their hands*, i. e. to be delivered up to them as hostages.

[g] *Patrickin*, i. e. Little Patrick.

[h] *The monastery of Odorney*, now Abbeydorney, or Abbey-Odorney, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.—See note [d], under the year 1577, p. 1680, *supra*.

[i] *Bishop of Kerry*, i. e. of Ardfert. This was James Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Ardfert. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 523, it is stated that James Fitzmaurice was bishop of this see in 1551 and 1576, but no account is given of when he was consecrated or when he died.

[k] *Leacsnamha*, now Lixnaw.—See it already mentioned under the years 1568 and 1577.

[l] *Lis-Tuathail*, i. e. Tuathal's fort, now Listowel, a well-known town in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, in which are the

There was a great abundance of nuts also in this year.

A company of [foot] soldiers, and half a company of cavalry, of the people of Captain Siuitsi, were [quartered] at Ardfert [in Kerry] from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the September of the present year; and though they had received a great quantity of provisions and stores from the Sovereign, they never ceased consuming and spending the country around them; and they compelled the son of every head of a tribe in the country to be delivered up into their hands[f].

Patrickin[g], Edmond, and Robert, the sons of Mac Maurice, had sided with the Geraldines in the war from the time of their escape from Limerick till then. One night they went to Ardfert, and on the next morning they seized upon the spoils of the town. The captain of the cavalry, i. e. Captain Hatsim, rose up suddenly to meet them, without waiting for his soldiers; but he was actively responded to, dismounted, and put to the sword in the first onset. The sons of Mac Maurice [then] returned with their prey, and [afterwards] encamped around the town, to besiege the soldiers. A gentleman of the Clann-Sheehy, i. e. Murtough, the son of Edmond, son of Manus, son of Edmond Mac Sheehy, who was along with the sons of Mac Maurice at this time, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Odorney[h], by the sons of the Bishop of Kerry[i], who were aiding the Queen's people on that occasion. Mac Maurice himself, and the greater number in his country, had been hitherto obedient to the law; but when he saw his territory plundered, and when he heard that the captain had been slain by his sons, he at once destroyed Leacsnamha[k], Lis-Tuathail[l], Biaille[m], and Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh[n]. He afterwards went to join his sons. He was not joined in this evil career by the inhabitants of Baile-mhic-an-Chaim[o], or of Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe[p], or the Clann-Pierce. Mac Maurice took his sons away from the town [of Ardfert], and they all went back to the woods; and

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ruins of a celebrated castle built by Fitzmaurice.

[m] *Biaille*, now Beale, a ruined castle lying on the Kerry side of the Shannon, about four miles to the west of Ballylongford, in the barony of Iraghticonor, and county of Kerry.

[n] *Baile-an-Bhuinneanaigh*, i. e. Bunnion's, or Bunyan's town, now Ballybunnion, a small bathing village, about four miles and a half from the cross-roads of Lisseltin, in the barony of Iraghticonor.

[o] *Baile-mhic-an-Chaim*, now Ballymacqueem. —See note [c], under the year 1577, p. 1689, *sup.*

[p] *Baile-Ui-Chaeluighe*, now Ballykealy, a townland, containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Kilmoyly, barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry.

tan tainicc captin siuitri don tír fó ċarsc marḃṫa captim hatrim, ⁊ dfurtaċt a muintire, ⁊ o na rucc forrarom i ttimċeall an ḃaile ro crochaḋ lais braiġde baoíṫ lſnb baoí ar laiṁ a ṁuintire on tir. Tucc cuairt ar na coilltiḃ diarraiḋ meic muiris ⁊ a ċloinne, fuair airccne, éḋala, ⁊ marḃṫa iomḋa ré a ndénaṁ. Ro cuireaḋ lais a duṫċarsaiġ féin (baí i ffoċair an caiptin ar an easaonta sin) illſic ḃebionn iar na ḟáccḃáil folaṁ do mac Muiris ⁊ dá ṁuintir. Tairrngis mac muiris iarla dearmuṁan don tír i ccionn aimsire iar sin, ⁊ tuccsatt troitt do muintir arda fſrta, ⁊ do marḃaḋ leo a ccaptin, a leutenant a ffſr brataiġe, ⁊ drong ṁór ele a maille friú. Ro ḃſn a ċuid don ċoccaḋ sin lé mac Muiris seaċ ċáċ, óir do díolaitriccċeaḋ a ḋaoíne do milleaḋ a ioṫ, a ḟoirgnſm, ⁊ a aittreaḃa. Nir ḋion dia taisccceaḋaiḃ, cuasa crann, na carracc, ná tuinigṫe talṁan, ná frema fiḋ aċt aṁail ba iatt a nſsccairde nó fuicfeaḋ is na hionataiḃ erḋalta sin iat.

Captin siuitri do ḋol hi Saxoiḃ i mi august na bliaḋna so ⁊ captin ele dfaccḃail dó ina ġoḃernóir ós cſnd ṁuiṁneaċ, ⁊ an captin sin do ḃrſiṫ na mſide ro ṁair do saiġdiuiriḃ árda fearta lé a ċois go corcaiġ. Ní ḃaoí ón uair sin banda, nó lſṫ bannda do ṡaiġdiúiriḃ acc siuḃal a ttíre, nó ag cuṁguccaḋ ar ġearaltaċaiḃ go crioċnuccaḋ na bliaḋna so.

Captin siuitri do ṁarḃaḋ i cṫoṁrac hi Saxaiḃ sul rainic lais teaċt tar a ais i nerinn.

Iarla dſsmuṁan do bſiṫ o mí ṁſḋoin foġṁair na bliaḋna rſṁainn go dereaḋ na bliaḋna so etir druim fingin, eaṫarlaċ, ⁊ coill an ċuiccid ⁊ gan do ḃuain, nó do ḃranar ar a uíḋ nó ar aire aċt a ḃſiṫ ag buain builtéraċ do ló, ⁊ doiḋċe i ndioġail ina ndearna iarla urṁuṁan gó sin ar ġearaltaċoiḃ.

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[q] *Leac-Beibhionn*, now Lackbevune, in the north-west of the barony of Iraghticonor, and in the county of Kerry. This castle, as well as all the others in the barony of Iraghticonor, belonged by right to O'Conor Kerry, but had been all seized upon, with the exception of Carrigafoyle, by Fitzmaurice, during the rebellion of Desmond.

[r] *His treasures*, a ṫaisceaḋa, i. e. his money, plate, cups, and other valuable property.

[s] *Before he could return.*—An English writer would be apt to say: "And thus the Queen lost an able officer, and the Irish were rid of an indefatigable enemy."

[t] *Druim-Finghin*, i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name, which is locally pronounced Droumfineen, is applied to a long ridge of high ground, extending from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringoguanagh, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *in voce* Drom. This Drum, *dorsum*, or ridge, divides the barony of Decies within Drum from that of

they were scarcely gone when Captain Siuitsi came into the country, on report of the killing of Captain Hatsim, and to relieve his people; and as he had not overtaken them [the Mac Maurices] about the town, he hanged the hostages of the country, mere children, who were in the custody of his people. He traversed the woods in search of Mac Maurice and his sons, and took many preys and spoils, and slew many persons. He reinstated its lawful inhabitants, who were along with him during this disturbance, in Leac-Beibhionn[q], it having been left desolate by Mac Maurice and his people. Shortly afterwards Mac Maurice prevailed on the Earl of Desmond to come into the country; and they both gave battle to the people of Ardfert, and slew their captain, their lieutenant, their ensign, and a great number of others along with them. Mac Maurice experienced the effects of this war beyond all others, for his people were cut off, his corn was destroyed, and his mansions and edifices were demolished. His treasures[r] were not secured [though he secreted them] in the hollows of trees or of rocks, or in subterranean caverns, or under the roots of trees, but [he lost them all] just as though they had been deposited in these respective places by his enemies.

Captain Siuitsi went to England in the month of August in this year, after having left another captain as governor over the Munstermen. This captain took all the surviving soldiers of Ardfert with him to Cork, so that there was not at that time, or until the end of this year, a company or half a company of soldiers to be seen traversing the country of the Geraldines, or encroaching upon their territory.

Captain Siuitsi was slain in a conflict in England, before he could return[s] to Ireland.

The Earl of Desmond remained from the middle month of the autumn of the preceding year to the end of this year between Druim-Finghin[t], Eatharlach[u], and Coill-an-Choigidh[w], heeding or caring for neither tillage nor reaping, excepting the reaping [i. e. cutting down] of the Butlers by day and night, in revenge of the injuries which the Earl of Ormond had up to that time committed

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Decies without Drum, in the latter county.

[u] *Eatharlach*, now Aharlagh, or Aharlow, a remarkable glen, about four miles to the south of the town of Tipperary. Ware and Cox call this incorrectly Harlow.

[w] *Coill-an-Choigidh*, i. e. the wood of the province. This wood is shewn on old maps of Munster, as "Kilquegg," a short distance to the south of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.

Rob usaide buitileraiġ do baoġluuccaḋ iarla urmuṁan do ḃſiṫ i saccsoiḃ an bliaḋain si go ro ḃſn a droċ iarmairt don dúthaiġ óir ní mór nat fáccbaḋ na hén tuinn ḟiataile ⁊ fásaiġ o port laircce co loṫra, ⁊ o ċnáṁċoill co conntaé cille cainniġ. Nír ḃo maċtnaḋ ġér ḃó fásaċ na fuinn sin ar a ṁſince do airce an tiarla an dá urmuṁain, duthaiġ ara, uí cairin, éle ḋſiscert, co na fortuaṫaiḃ, an trian ṁſḋónaċ, ⁊ trian cluana meala, ⁊ ar gaċ taoíḃ do ṡiúir go doras puirtlaircce. Ní hſidir a innisin, nó a airnſis lſṫ no trian ar iomcairriot gearaltaiġ do ḋeabṫaiḃ doilgiḃ do ċoinġlſcaiḃ cruaiḋe, ⁊ dionnsaiġtiḃ éttualngeaċaiḃ an tan sin, ⁊ bá isin aimsir sin adbſrṫaoi naċ mór co mbaoí gſim bó no guṫ oirſṁan o ḋúncaoín co cairiol muṁan.

IARla dſsmuṁan do ḋol i saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so fa oirtear muṁan ⁊ fa iarṫar buitileraċ. Tarla in tan sin i ffioḋard ar a ċiontt dá mac occa iarla urmuṁan .i. emann an ċalaḋ, ⁊ eduard, clann tsemais mic piarais ruaiḋ, mic Sſmais, mic emainn, da dearbraṫair iadside don iarla urmuṁan baoi an tan sin .i. tómas, ⁊ bá hiad ro ḟaccaiḃ an tiarla ós cſnd na criċe dá coiṁéd acc dol dó fſin hi Saxoiḃ. Tarla ina ttimċeall som is in mbaile an tan sin mſr ġarraḋ ṁarcaċ ⁊ coisiġṫe glan toġṫa gallócclaċ, ⁊ gíomanaċ. Ro eirġſttar side fó na hſimġiḃ go hursaisneaċ co ndeaċattar ar aon gort sis an iarla. Batar acc coimét for a ċele gan cſċtar aca dionnsaiccid aroile ó ḟioḋard go cnoc grafann, Ar annsin ro ḟill an tiarla ár na hairsſḋaiḃ, ⁊ do ḃris for buitilereaċaiḃ. Ro ḟáccḃattar drong ṁór dia ṁarcsluaġ, ⁊ a ccoisiġte uile fó ioċt a nſsccaratt, ⁊ ro ḃrſiṫ a mbioḋḃaḋ gur ḃó breac ó corpaiḃ daoíne an tulaċ for ar ṫaċrattar ó ġearaltaċaiḃ is in ngliaiḋ sin. Do rónaḋ éċt mór is in maiġin sin .i. arḋconsapal buitiléraċ do ṁarḃaḋ .i. Colla mac maolmuire mic doṁnaill óicc mec suiḃne. Nír

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[x] *Lothra*, now Lorha, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note [w], under the year 1179, p. 50, *supra*.

[y] *Cnamhchoill*, now Cneamhchoill, near the town of Tipperary.—See note [s], under the year 1560, p. 1578, *supra*.

[z] *Irresistible*.—"Ettualaing .i. dioḟulaing no doḟulaing."—*O'Clery*.

[a] *Dun-Caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western part of Kerry.—See note [i], under the year 1558, p. 1561, *supra*.

[b] *Fidh-ard*, i. e. high wood, now Fethard, a well-known town, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary. This town is of considerable antiquity, as appears from the Augustinian monastery founded there shortly after the English invasion, and from the grant made to the corporation by Edward III., to enclose the town with a wall. Of the fortifications there still remain some of the town wall and three of the gateway towers. In 1650 this town was besieged by Cromwell, to whom, after a

against the Geraldines. It was the easier to oppress the Butlers, because the Earl of Ormond was this year in England; and his territory experienced the ill effects of it [his absence], for almost the whole tract of country from Waterford to Lothra[x], and from Cnamhchoill[y] to the county of Kilkenny, was suffered to remain one surface of weeds and waste. Nor was it wonderful that these lands should be left thus waste, on account of the many times the Earl had plundered the two Ormonds, Duharra, Ikerrin, South-Ely, and the Fortuathas, Middle-third and Clonmel-third, and [the districts lying] on both sides of the Suir, as far as the gate of Waterford. The one-half or one-third of the desperate battles, the hard conflicts, and the irresistible[z] irruptions of the Geraldines, at this time, cannot be enumerated or described. At this period it was commonly said, that the lowing of a cow, or the voice of the ploughman, could scarcely be heard from Dun-Caoin[a] to Cashel in Munster.

In the summer of this year the Earl of Desmond proceeded to the east of Munster, and the western part of the country of the Butlers. He was met on this occasion at Fidh-ard[b] by the two young sons of the Earl of Ormond, namely, Edmond an-Chaladh and Edward; the two sons of James, son of Pierce Roe, son of James, son of Edmond, and brothers of the Earl of Ormond that then was, namely, of Thomas; and these were they whom the Earl had left over the country, to protect his country, on his departure for England. They had with them in that town (Fethard) a vigorous body of cavalry, and select bodies of gallowglasses and Giomanachs [horseboys]. Those courageously rose up at the shouts[c], and entered the same field with the Earl. They marched on from Fethard to Knockgraffon, being on their guard of each other, and without coming to any engagement. At the latter place (however) the Earl turned round upon these warriors, and defeated the Butlers, who left a great part of their cavalry, and all their foot soldiers, at the mercy of their enemies, and the discretion of their foes, so that the hill on which they fought was speckled with the bodies of men slain by the Geraldines in that engagement. In this battle was slain [on the side of the Butlers] one whose death was the cause of great lamentation, namely, Colla, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donnell Oge Mac Sweeny, chief constable of the Butlers. There was slain on the other side only Gerald, the son of John

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spirited resistance, it capitulated on honourable terms.

[c] *Rose up at the shouts.*—See O'Daly's *Initium, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24.

marḃaḋ don taoiḃ ṫiar aċt maḋ gearalt mac Seaain óicc, mic Seaain, mic tomais iarla ⁊ rob aḋḃar éccaoíne eisiḋe ina ṫir baḋéin.

Cuairt dá ndeachaiḋ iarla Desmuṁan i cciarraiġe i ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so, ⁊ baoí i ffoccus do ṡeaċtṁain i fforlongport i mbairr ċloinne muiris. Tiaġait troiġṫiġ an iarla ón maiġin sin do ġlacaḋ creiċe i pobal uí ċaoiṁ. Rucc orra ó caoiṁ, ⁊ na coṁfoċraiḃ battar coṁfoiccsi dóiḃ. Báttar ré hedh an laoí sin tré learccaiḃ luaċra deaḋhaiḋ acc lenmain na fedna co rangattar i ccoṁfoccus dforlongport an iarla. Od ċualaiḋ an tiarla cairmesrta na cceitirn, ⁊ foġartorann a nordanáis, Ro eiriġ co hobann co ro sraoíneaḋ isin sliġiḋ ccédna for ua ccaoiṁ, ⁊ ní mór tánaicc san toraiġeaċt ná torċrattar uile. Ro gaḃaḋ ann ó caoiṁ fein .i. Art mac doṁnaill mic airt. Ro gaḃaḋ ḃeós a ṁac .i. Art ócc ⁊ do marḃaḋ mac ele dia cloinn .i. Aoḋ. Ro gaḃaḋ ann mac an ḃiocara uí sccolaiġe, ⁊ do croċaḋ é ar a aitle.

Dauiḋ an ċoṁraic mac Seaain óicc, mic Seaain tiġearna na coille móire décc.

Sémus ⁊ gearalt, clann an easpuicc ciarraiġe .i. clann tsemuis mic Risderd do ṁarḃaḋ lé cloinn emainn mec sitciġ i ndioġail a ndearbraṫar .i. Muirċertaċ ro marbsat clann ann easpuicc feċt riaṁ.

Tomas, gearalt, ⁊ Seaan ócc clann tSeaain mic emainn, mic tomais ón claonġlais dimṫeaċt do rinn ⁊ déccaiḃ naḋúrṫa an bliaḋain si.

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[d] *Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh*, now Pobble-O'Keeffe, situated on the confines of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, about ten miles distant from Castle-Island on the west, and from New-Market and Kanturk on the east. This tract of land extends about seven miles in length from north to south, parallel with the Blackwater (by which it is in a great part bounded on the west), and about two miles and a quarter in breadth from west to east, on which side it is bounded by the Ownaglyn, a mountain stream flowing into the Blackwater. This territory, which lay waste since the time of James II., when the last O'Keeffe, a boy of sixteen, went into the French service at the head of his father's company of foot, was appropriated to the Crown, in the reign of William III., and a small town built thereon, under the name of Williamstown, and the lands let to farmers directly under the Crown.

[e] *Luachair-Deaghaidh*, now Sliabh Luachra, in the county of Kerry, adjoining Pobble-O'Keeffe, in the county of Cork.—See note [a], under the year 1579, p. 1721, *supra.*

[f] *Almost all*, literally, "not many came in the pursuit who were not all slain."

[g] *David-an-Chomhraic*, i. e. David of the combat, or duel. He was the head of a sept of the Fitzgibbons, who possessed the half barony of Coill-mor, *anglice* Kilmore, near Charleville, in the north of the county of Cork.—See Smith's *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 6. According to a pedigree of the Fitzgeralds in an interpolated manuscript copy of Keating's

Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl, whose death was a cause of lamentation in his own country.

In the autumn of this year the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, and remained nearly a week encamped in the upper part of Clann-Maurice. His foot-soldiers went forth to collect spoils in Pobal-Ui-Chaoimh[d]. O'Keeffe and the neighbours of that vicinity pursued them, and continued during the course of the day to follow them through the sloping fields of Luachair-Deaghaidh[e], until they had come near the Earl's camp. When the Earl heard the bustling of the kerns, and the report of their ordnance, he rose up suddenly, rushed upon O'Keeffe, and routed him back the same passage by which he had come; and almost all[f] the pursuers were slain. O'Keeffe himself, i. e. Art, the son of Donnell, son of Art, and his son, Art Oge, were taken prisoners; and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain. The son of the Vicar O'Scoly was also taken prisoner on this occasion, and was afterwards hanged.

David-an-Chomhraic[g], the son of John Oge, son of John [Fitz-Gibbon], Lord of Coill-mor, died.

James and Gerald, the sons of the Bishop of Kerry, i. e. the sons of James, son of Richard [Fitzmaurice], were slain by the sons of Edmond Mac Sheehy, in revenge of their brother, Murtough, whom the sons of the Bishop had slain some time before.

Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John, son of Edmond, son of Thomas [Fitzgerald] of Claenglais, died this year, by the sword[h] or by a natural death.

History of Ireland, in the possession of the Editor, the Lord of Coill-mor descended from Gibbon, the natural son of the celebrated John of Callan Fitzgerald, by the wife of O'Coinnin; and the same Gibbon is the ancestor of the Ridire Fionn, or White Knight, Chief of Clann-Gibbon, as well as of Fitz-Gibbon of Ard-sciath. From John Mor na Sursainne, i. e. of the girdle, another illegitimate son of John of Callan, by the wife of O'Coilleain, was descended the Lord of Claenglais, (mentioned in the next entry), in the county of Limerick, the last chief of which family was Sir John Fitzgerald (the son of Edmond, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Gerald, son of John na Sursainne, natural son of John of Callan), who went to France in November, 1691. It should be here remarked, that the Down Survey shews a large wood in the north of this half barony of Coill-mhor (Kilmore), and that this is the Coill-mhor mentioned in these Annals, in connexion with Delge, at the year 1580.

[h] *By the sword*, ꝺo ꞃinn, i. e. by the point or edge of any weapon. The language is very unsatisfactory in the original. It should be:

"In this year died Thomas, Gerald, and John Oge, the sons of John fitz Edmond fitz Thomas of Claenglais. Thomas and Gerald having been

Eoġan mac maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec suiḃne consapal dſsmuṁan, fſr ciúin cſndsaiġṫi i noilṫiġ ⁊ i noireaċtas, dur danarda docoiscc i ndeaḃaiḋ ⁊ i monaḋ ḟſḋma do ecc.

Toirrḋealḃaċ ócc mac toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec suiḃne décc. Nír ċin a ċoṁaosa dia ċinſḋ in aon aimsir fris ar ar lucca éra aon nduine inás.

Sir niclas maulbi do ḋol i saxoiḃ in bliaḋain si, ⁊ a ṫilleaḋ tar a ais i ngſiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna ar ccind, ⁊ captin brabustun i ngoiḃſrnóraċt ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt an airſt sin, ⁊ an captín sin do ḋol i ttír aṁalgaiḋ i nſrraċ na bliaḋna so. An tír uile do lot ⁊ do léirsccrios dó on ċúil go a ċele, uair baoí acc siuḃal on ḟoslongport gó aroile ſtorro. Nír ḋíon ar an ccaptin sin, ná for a muintir, nſiṁſḋ naoiṁ na filſḋ, fíoḋ, na foiṫirġlſnd, na baile, na babḋún no gur toglaḋ an tír uile lais.

Mac suiḃne baġaineċ, Maolmuire óc, mac maolmuire, mic aoḋa, mic neill, mec suiḃne, ⁊ doṁnall mac murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri ṁóir, mic doṁnaill na maḋmann, mec suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ an 4 la do ṁí iun ar brú loċa feaḃail, ⁊ iad acc iomluaḋ aiṫiscc ⁊ coinne etir ó nell ⁊ ó doṁnaill báttar i ndíḃ foslongportaiḃ lſṫnaiḃ líonṁaraiḃ imon loċ. Bá haṁlaiḋ do rónaḋ na móiréċta sin .i. drong dalbanċoiḃ anaiṫſnta do ṫoċt a foslongport uí neill i narṫraċ baoí le hacchaiḋ iomloċtaḋ ar caol loċa feḃail, ⁊ do saoíleaḋ gur ab lá toiscc eiccin ele do ḋeaċatar go ro ġaḃsatt traċt im urṫosaċ in arṫraiġ i mbattar na consapail ṡoicenelċa i nuathaḋ buiḋne co hanḟuiriġṫe acc iomḟuireaċ le crioċnucchaḋ a ccoinne co ro claiḋmiḋriot iatt gan ċoiccill, ⁊ co ndſċsatt fſin as gan ḟuiliuġaḋ gan ḟoirḋearccaḋ forra.

O doċartaiġ Sſan mac feilim, mic concoḃair ċarraiġ tiġearna innsi heoġain décc, 26 maii ⁊ ro baḋ braiġe gill as a ffuiġbiṫe eiċ ⁊ airġſḋa (dia maḋ

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slain in battle, and John having died a natural death, or Thomas having fallen in battle, and Gerald and John having died a natural death."

[i] *The meeting.*—The Oireaċtas, *anglice* Iraghts, was a meeting, or conference, held by the Irish on hills for the purpose of deliberating about their public affairs, and which frequently ended in a fight.

[k] *Less refused*, ar lucca era.—This refers to his hospitality, not his courage, as might be supposed. The phrase fear nár era neaċ um ní, "a man who never refused any one any thing," is always used to express "a man of unbounded bounty and hospitality."

[l] *Sanctuary*, nſiṁſḋ.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin aud Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 59, where this passage is quoted.

[m] *Noble*, soiċenelċa, literally, "of good tribe

Owen, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, Constable of Desmond, a sedate and tranquil man in the drinking-house and at the meeting[i], but obstinate, furious, and irresistible in battle and in the field of contest, died.

Turlough Oge, the son of Turlough, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, died. There had not been of his tribe, of his years, in his time, any who had less refused[k] any man than he.

Sir Nicholas Malby went to England this year, and returned in the winter of the year following; and Captain Brabazon had the government of Connaught during this period. This captain went to Tirawley in the spring of this year, and plundered and devastated the whole territory, from one extremity to the other, for he [continually] moved from one camp to another among them. Neither the sanctuary[l] of the saint nor the poet, the wood nor the forest-valley, the tower nor the bawn, was a shelter from this captain and his people, until the whole territory was destroyed by him.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Mulmurry Oge, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall Mac Sweeny) and Donnell, the son of Murrough, son of Rory More, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann Mac Sweeny, were slain on the fourth day of the month of June, on the margin of Lough Foyle, whither they had gone to attend a meeting and conference between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who had two extensive and populous camps on the borders of the lake. These lamentable deaths happened thus: a party of strange Scots from O'Neill's camp went into the boat which was used for ferrying [passengers] across the straits of Lough Foyle; and it being supposed that they had come on some other embassy, they were permitted to land near the prow of the boat, where those noble[m] constables were, attended only by a small party, and unprepared[n] [for hostilities], awaiting the termination of the conference. They [the Scots] unsparingly put them to the sword, and then escaped themselves, without receiving a wound, or losing a single drop of blood.

O'Doherty (John, the son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), Lord of Inishowen, died on the 26th of May. He was a person for whose ransom (if he

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or family."

[n] *Unprepared*, i. e. *nihil adversi timentes*. This anecdote is very unsatisfactorily told. It should have been mentioned whether the Scots had been in O'Neill's service, or whether they had received instructions from him to attack the MacSweenys.

fuascclaḋ nó bẜiṫ fair) an tí tẜsda ann sin, ⁊ a ṁac Sẜan ócc doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ ar bélaiḃ Chaṫaoir uí ḋoċartaiġ. Tainic deriḋe an tir do ṫromlot, etir ioṫ, arbar, áitiucchaḋ, ⁊ indiliḃ.

Maire ingẜn ċuinn í neill, bẜn troṁairle buiḋe mec doṁnaill decc.

Neaċtain mac cuinn, mic an ċalḃaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ an. 5. September.

Mag flannchaiḋ dartraiġe (.i. caṫal ócc) do ṁarbaḋ lá a ḃraṫair fẜin tadcc ócc.

Clann uatéir ḟada, mic dauiḋ, mic emainn, micc uillicc a búrc .i. tẜpóitt, ⁊ Maoilir do ḋol diarraiḋ gabala i ttír aṁalgaiḋ a huċt ṁẜic uilliam dẜrḃraṫair a naṫar .i. Risdẜrd an iarainn go ro gaḃsat bú. Ricard a búrc mac emainn, mic uillicc ó caislén an ḃarraiġ déirġe fó na hẜiġṁiḃ co rucc for na buiḋniḃ, ⁊ ro ḟẜrsat gliaiḋ géar aṁnais ré aroile co ro ṁarḃaḋ Riocaird ⁊ sorccla á ttarla ina timċeall sa troid sin. Ruccsat clann uáteir ḟada a ccreich, ⁊ a ccosccar.

Mac ṁec uilliam búrc .i. Riocard ruaḋ mac Sẜain mic oiluerais mic Sẜain do ṁarḃaḋ i ngẜiṁreaḋ na bliaḋna so lá tomas uuideos duine uasal do ṁuintir na bainrioġna, ⁊ atbẜirẜḋ cáċ nár bó ṁaiṫ fríṫ an marḃaḋ sin.

An dẜccanaċ ó grádá décc .i. donnchaḋ ócc mac donnchaiḋ mic donnchaiḋ mic nicoil, fẜr cuṁaċta móir i ccill ⁊ ttuaiṫ eiriḋe.

Mac bruaidẜḋa ollaṁ uí briain lé sẜncas .i. Maoilin mac conċoḃair mic diarmatta, mic Sẜain décc, ⁊ a braṫair giolla briġde doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Diarmaitt ulltaċ mac Sẜain décc.

Ma Conmiḋe brian dorċa décc, 13 Iunii.

The issue of the conference should also have been mentioned.

[o] *Both*, literally, "between crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle."

[p] *Dartry*, now the barony of Rossclogher, in the county of Leitrim, where the Mac Clancys, or Maglanchys, as they are locally called, are still very numerous, but all reduced to farmers or cottiers.—See note [a], under the year 1228, p. 218, *supra*.

[q] *Walter Fada*, i. e. *Walterus longus*, Walter the long or tall.

[r] *Fairly slain*, literally, "and all used to say that that killing was not well procured," that is, that it was accomplished by unfair or treacherous means.

[s] *Ultach*, i. e. Mac Donlevy.

[t] *Mic Conmidhe*, now Mac Namee.

[u] Under this year Cox has the following notice of the removal of the Lord Deputy Grey, of which the Four Masters have no notice:

"But this good Deputy, by the contrivance of the rebels, was represented at the court of England as a bloody man, that regarded not the lives of the subjects any more than the lives of dogs, but has tyrannized with that barbarity

could have been ransomed) many horses and herds would have been given. His son, John Oge, was elected in his place, in preference to Cahir O'Doherty; in consequence of which the country was ravaged, both[o] crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle.

Mary, the daughter of Con O'Neill, and wife of Sorley Boy Mac Donnell, died.

Naghtan, son of Con, who was son of Calvagh [O'Donnell], was slain on the 5th of September.

Mac Clancy of Dartry[p] (Cathal Oge) was slain by his own kinsman, Teige Oge.

The sons of Walter Fada[q], son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, namely, Theobald and Meyler, went to Tirawley in search of booty, at the instance of Mac William, their father's brother, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn; and they seized some cows. Rickard Burke, son of Edmond, son of Ulick of Castlebar, rose up at the shouts, and overtook them; and they fought a sharp and fierce battle, in which Rickard and the greater number of those around him were slain. The sons of Walter Fada carried off the prey in triumph.

The son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Roe, the son of John, son of Oliver, son of John Oge, was slain in the winter of this year by Thomas Wideos, a gentleman of the Queen's people; and all said that he was not fairly slain[r].

The Dean O'Grady, i. e. Donough Oge, son of Donough, son of Donough, son of Nicholas, a man of great power in Church and State, died.

Mac Brody (Maoilin, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, son of John), Ollav to O'Brien in history, died; and his kinsman, Gilla-Brighde, was elected in his place.

Dermot Ultach[s], son of John, died.

Mac Conmidhe[t] (Brian, the son of Donough) died on the 13th of June[u].

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that there was little left for the Queen to reign over but carcasses and ashes. And this false story being believed in England, a general pardon was sent over to such of the rebels as would accept thereof, and the Lord Deputy, in the midst of his victories, was recalled. So that in August he left Ireland to the care of Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer at Wars, Lords Justices, two men very unfit to be yoak'd together, the difference between them being no less in their minds and affections than it was in their bodies and professions."—*Hib. Anglicana*, vol. i. A.D. 1582.

AOIS CRIOST, 1583.

Aois Criost, mile, cúicc cétt, ocṫmoġatt, a trí.

Conn mac an calḃaicch, mic Maġnusa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aoḋa ruaidh uí ḋoṁnaill do écc, 13. do marta. Saoí dērsccaiġṫe, deiġeiniġ, fēr soiṫiṁ soagallṁa, sort congṁala do cliaraiḃ, ⁊ do cēiṫearnaiḃ, fēr cēnnaiġṫe duan, ⁊ dréċt aḋmolta ar a iolṁaoiniḃ fēirin, fēr aṙ lucca rob olc clú ⁊ cétfaiḋ do clandaiḃ neill naoíġiallaiġ gur ḃó samail do ċruit gan ċēir, do luing gan luaṁaire, ⁊ do ġort taoḃ le tollairḃe amail ro ḃattar cenel [gconaill] don ċur sin iar nécc cuinn.

Iarla urṁuṁan .i. tomas mac Semais, mic piarais ruaiḋ do ḃēith na goḃernoir ar dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan an bliaḋain si, ⁊ iarla dēsmuṁan ag daingniuccaḋ ina ṫréṫúireaċt, ⁊ ina diḃeircc, co ro gaḃ for aiḋmilleaḋ na tíre ina ċomfoċraiḃ i ngeiṁreaḋ ⁊ i nearraċ na bliaḋna so rēṁainn, ar a aoí baoí daḋuaṫ, ⁊ duireaccla accá daoínibh riar an dliccheaḋ, ⁊ ria bprionnsa Saxan go ro ġaḃsat ag deiliuccaḋ fris etir mnaoí posta, cloinn, ⁊ ċairdiḃ, co ná baoí aċt aon cēṫrar nama [dia féin, C. O'C.] ón ccuas cairrcce, nó croinn gó aroile seaċnón dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan i saṁraḋ ⁊ i ffoġṁar na bliaḋna so. Iar mbrēiṫ do ċéd torac an geiṁriḋ ⁊ don oiḋċe fada fair ro triallsatt eassurraḋa, ⁊ mēirliġ muṁan iadaḋ ina uirtimċeall, ⁊ aduḋ do ċor i ccoiccill an ċoccaiḋ gur ḃó mithiḋ lá dia sccur críoċ ⁊ foircēnd do ċur for ċoccaḋ gēraltaċ, ⁊ bá haṁlaiḋ so forcaoṁnaccair .i. drong duiḃ muirċēartaiġ buird Mhainge do ṡlioċt aoḋa bēndáin do faġḃáil ēoarbaoġail ar iarla dēsmuṁan

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[v] *Kinell Connell.*—The word gConaill, which was omitted by the original scribe, is supplied by Charles O'Conor of Belanagare. Tir-Connell would be more appropriately used here.

[w] *The harp without ceis.*—This phrase has been borrowed by the Four Masters from the Amhra Choluim Cille. The glossographers, however, do by no means agree on the exact meaning of *ceis;* but the Four Masters seem to have taken it for the base string. In *Leabhar na h-Uidhri* it is glossed: "ainm don trom téd, no is í in céis is in ċruit in ní ċongḃas in leiṫrind co na tétaiḃ inti; "a name for the heavy string, or the *ceis* in the harp, is what supports the *leith-rinn* and the strings."

[x] *Without shelter.*—The word tollairḃe is explained barrenness, nakedness, exposure, want of clothing, cover, or shelter, by Peter Connell, in his Irish Dictionary, MS. in the British Museum, Egerton 84, 85.

[y] *Treason.*—This was written for Farrell O'Gara and the loyalists of the reign of Charles I. O'Daly would have pronounced the Four Masters rank heretics had he known that they had

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1583.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-three.

Con, the son of Calvagh, son of Manus, son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, died on the 13th of March. He was an accomplished and truly hospitable man, a sedate and affable man, the supporting pillar of the literati and the kerns; a man who had spent much of his wealth in the purchase of poems and panegyrics; a man by no means the least illustrious in name and character of the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages; so that after his death Kinel-Connel[v] might have been likened to a harp without the *Ceis*[w], to a ship without a pilot, or to a field without shelter[x].

The Earl of Ormond, i. e. Thomas, the son of James, son of Pierce Roe, was Governor of the two provinces of Munster in this year; and the Earl of Desmond became confirmed in his treason[y] and insurrection; and he proceeded to ravage the country in his neighbourhood during the winter, and the spring of the following year. His people, however, were so much in dread and awe of the law and the Sovereign of England that they began to separate from him, even his own married wife, children, and friends, so that he had but four persons to accompany him [in his movements] from one cavern of a rock or hollow of a tree to another, throughout the two provinces of Munster, in the summer and autumn of this year. When [however] the beginning of winter and the long nights had set in, the insurgents and robbers of Munster began to collect about him, and prepared to rekindle the torch of war. But God thought it time to suppress, close, and finish this war of the Geraldines, which was done in the following way: a party of the O'Moriartys of the Mang's side, [a family] of the race of Aedh-Beannan[z], took an advantage[a] of the Earl of Desmond,

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written of his favourite hero in this strain.

[z] *Aedh Beannan.*—He was King of Munster, and died, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, in the year 619. He had a son, Maelduin, who fought at the battle of Magh Rath in the year 637, who had a son, Congal, King of Desmond, who was slain in 639, from whom the O'Moriartys are descended.

[a] *Advantage.*—This is not fair of the Four Masters, though the tradition in the country ascribes the murder of the last Earl of Desmond to Kelly O'Moriarty. This tradition is written in a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, appended to a poem addressed to the Earl of Desmond by Donnell Mac Brody. But the subject has not been fairly examined; for, though the O'Moriartys were certainly the party who pursued the Earl, the person who laid vio-

iar mbſiṫ dó i ffianboiṫ folaċtae i ccuas cairrgi i nglinn an ginntiġ. Ḃattar an drong ísin ag taisccélaḋ, ⁊ ag timċeallaḋ ná téġḋairi i mbaoí an tiarla ó urṫosaċ oiḋċe co haḋhmadain, co ro lingsiot an ḟuarḃoṫ fair i ccrepuscal na maidne muiċe dia mairt ar aoi laiṫe seċtmuine, lá féle martain do ṡondraḋ. Ro gonaḋ ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ an tiarla leó, uair ní ḃaoí luċt trotta nó taċair ina ḟarraḋ aċt aon ḃſn, ⁊ dias ḃuaċall, nír ḃó cian ón coill do ḋeaċattar an tan ro díċſndratt an tiarla gan ḟuireaċ, ⁊ muna bſiṫ síde for foġail, ⁊ for díbſircc (aṁail ro baí) robaḋ do móirsgélaib ereann don iarla dſsmuṁan sin .i. gearóid mac Semais, mic Sſain, mic tomais droiċit aṫa, mic

lent hands on him was a soldier of the garrison of Castlemaine, named Kelly, or O'Kelly, a native Irishman, who had been bred by the English. O'Daly, the historian of the Geraldines, though he calls Owen Mac Daniel an inhuman villain, still seems to think that the Earl's party had acted barbarously. He writes that it unfortunately happened that those who were sent by the Earl to seize the prey, barbarously robbed a noble matron, whom they left naked in the field; that when this fact came to the knowledge of her kindred, they collected a party of men, and, led by a foster-brother of the Earl" [Owen O'Moriarty], "approached his hiding place; that a soldier, whose name was Daniel O'Kelly, smashed the Earl's right arm with a stroke of his sword, and by a second blow cut off one of his ears, then dragged him out, and, being apprehensive lest any one might come to the rescue, brutally separated the head from the body."—*Incrementum, &c., Giraldinorum*, c. 24. See also Hooker; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1583, where it is stated that Owen O'Moriarta, who was otherwise called *Droghbearla* [i. e. an droiċḃéarla, of the *bad English*], had obtained seven musketeers and twelve kerne from the Governor of Castlemaine before he went in pursuit of the prey taken from his sister, whom he calls "a poor woman of the Moriartas." It may be here remarked, that it is not certain that Owen O'Moriarty knew who the party were that had plundered his sister, and that it is very likely that the soldier Kollie, Kelly, or O'Kelly, had the Earl killed before O'Moriarty discovered who was in the hut.

Cox states that Kolly struck the old Earl with his sword, not knowing who he was, and almost cut off his arm; that the old man then cried out that he was the Earl of Desmond, and that Kolly would have spared him, were it not that he bled so fast that he could not live; that, therefore, he immediately cut off his head, which was afterwards sent to England, and placed on a pole on London Bridge; and he adds, that "for this exploit the family of the Moriartas are in disgrace amongst the Irish to this day."

P. O'Sullevan Beare does not mention the name of O'Moriarty in connexion with this murder, but he seems to think that the person who led the soldiers to the place did not know that it was the Earl of Desmond that was there. He seems to think, however, that the Daniel who slew the Earl was the brother of Owen. His words are:

"Inde Giraldus sylvam densissimam suæ ditionis quæ Sylva Cunei vocatur petit, cum quatuor aut quinque comitibus in quâ latitans circumventus capite truncatur. In rei memoriam locus qui tunc ejus sanguine perfusus adhuc sanguineo colore fertur esse affectus. Inveniendi eum duces fuerint duo fratres sui

whom they found in an unprotected position: he was concealed in a hut, in the cavern of a rock, in Gleann-an-Ghinntigh[b]. This party remained on the watch around this habitation of the Earl from the beginning of the night to the dawning of day; and then, in the morning twilight, they rushed into the cold hut. This was on Tuesday, which was St. Martin's festival. They wounded the Earl, and took him prisoner, for he had not along with him any people able to make fight or battle, excepting one woman and two men servants. They had not proceeded far from the wood when they suddenly beheaded the Earl. Were it not that he was given to plunder and insurrection, as he [really] was, this fate of the Earl of Desmond[c] would have been one of the mournful stories of Ireland, namely, Garrett, the son of James, son of John, son of Thomas of

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familiares et in quos soepe beneficia dicitur contulisse, Eugenius et Daniel, qui aliud forsan quærentes in eum inciderunt reginæ ministris comitati, sed tamen miserè obierunt suspensi alter in Angliâ nescio quod ob crimen, alter in Iberniâ a Mac Morise Lacsnaæ Barone ob foeditatem sceleris hujus in bello maximo quod inferius sum scripturus."

[b] *Gleann-an-Ghinntigh*, now Glanageenty, a townland situated in the east of the parish of Ballymacelligot, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry, and about five miles to the east of Tralee. The spot where the Earl was killed is still pointed out by the natives by the name of Bothar-an-Iarla, and the trunk of an old tree, under which his body was thrown, still remains. They also shew what they call his grave, but this must have been only the place where the body was for some time concealed, as it seems certain that his body was finally interred in a small chapel at Kilnamanagh, near Castle-Island.

[c] *The Earl of Desmond.*—Mr. Moore, in the fourth volume of his *History of Ireland*, which he has suffered to issue from the press in a wofully imperfect state, ventures to draw the following character of this Earl of Desmond, in despite of all O'Daly's encomiums:

"Among those champions of the cause of Ireland whom the long struggle of her people for freedom has raised into eminence, the Earl of Desmond, although in many respects the most showy and popular, must, in all that lends dignity or moral strength to so high a vocation, take rank on the very lowest level. It was, however, far more in weakness of understanding and violence of temper, than in any natural depravity, that the reckless excesses and headlong arrogance of this lordly demagogue had their source; and a great statesman of that period,—one whose opportunities of studying the character of this lord were many and searching,—has left on record his opinion, that Desmond's 'light and loose dealings proceeded rather from imperfection of judgment than from malicious intent.' To the same cause,—a helpless want of common sense,—may fairly be attributed most of the anomalies and inconsistencies of his strange career. Hence was it that, though born to a rank almost princely, he herded chiefly with his lowest dependants; inheriting estates that spread through nearly four counties, he was yet distressed for the means of daily subsistence; and though circled wherever he went by crowds of followers, could not boast one single friend."—Vol. iv. p. 95.

Semais, mic gearóid an dara, mic muiris (.i. an cſid iarla dſsmuman) mic tomais na naraḋ, mic Seon ċaille, mic tómais (agá ccomṗaicit gearaltaiġ ċille dara, ⁊ dſsmuman ré aroile) mic muiris (.i. an braṫair minúr) mic gearailt, mic muiris, mic gearailt.

Nir bionġnaḋ dioġaltar dé do dílġſnn gearaltaċ fó ḋáiġ ċora i naghaiḋ a bprionnsa dia ttartatar dia sinnsearaiḃ mar ṫír dutċusa ó ḋún caoín i cciarraiġe go comar tri nuiscce, ⁊ ó oilen móir arda neimiḋ i nuíḃ liaṫain, co luimneaċ.

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[d] *Thomas of Drogheda.*—See note [w], under the year 1468, p. 1051, *supra.*

[e] *John Caille.*—This is a mistake for John of Callainn.—See note [u], under the year 1261, p. 382, *supra.*

[f] *The Friar Minor.*—He died in the monastery of Youghal, in the habit of St. Francis, on the 20th of May, 1257.—See note [o], under the year 1224, p. 217, *supra.*

[g] *The vengeance of God.*—What a pity it is that O'Daly had not seen this observation of the Four Masters, that he might brand them, and their Trinity-College-educated patron, Farrell O'Gara, with eternal infamy! This historian of the Geraldines, in his strictures on Dr. O'Meara, calls him *impious* for his lavish encomium on the Earl of Ormond! After quoting a few lines of O'Meara's overcoloured verse in praise of Ormond, O'Daly asks:

"Now, is not this a glaring proof of O'Meara's impiety? He, forsooth, in every other respect a Catholic, dares to call the Geraldines, who were the strenuous supporters of their religion and country, the destroyers of both! Here is the man who does not hesitate to extol the Butlers, by whose supineness this land of Ireland was trodden down by England. Aye, truly was it ruined by Ormond; for had he leagued himself with his uncle Desmond, for altars and for hearths, this land would never have fallen by fraud or force of arms."—c. 24.

[h] *Dun-caoin*, now Dunqueen, the most western point of the county of Kerry.—See this already mentioned under the years 1558 and 1582.

[i] *Great Island of Ard-Nemidh*, i. e. the great island of Nemhidh's hill, now the Great Island near the city of Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178, where it is stated that this island is called after Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland after the flood, and that it is situated i gcriċ liaṫain, in the territory of Ui-Liathain, and otherwise called Oilean mór an Ḃarraiġ, i. e. Barry's Great Island.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 6. From these bounds it is evident that the Earl of Desmond claimed all Munster, except the portions of that province belonging to the Earls of Ormond and Thomond. In 1583 a special Act of Attainder was passed against Gerald Earl of Desmond, and his confederates in the rebellion, and it was found that 574,628 acres were forfeited to the Crown; but the territory over which the Earl of Desmond claimed jurisdiction comprised more than double this number of acres.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, edition of 1689, p. 384. For an account of the individuals settled on these lands under the name of undertakers and planters, the reader is referred to Fynes Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1735, vol. i. pp. 9, 10; Smith's *Histories of the Counties of Kerry and Cork;* and Fitzgerald's *Limerick, &c.* There is still extant a poem addressed to this Earl by Donnell Mac Brody, in which he introduces St. Fachtna of Ros-Ailither, as prophesying to St. Finchu that a famous Grecian family

Drogheda[d], son of James, son of Garrett of the Poetry, son of Maurice (the first Earl of Desmond), son of Thomas of the Apes, son of John of Caille[e], son of Thomas (in whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and those of Desmond meet each other), son of Maurice (i. e. the Friar Minor[f]), son of Gerald, son of Maurice Fitzgerald.

It was no wonder that the vengeance of God[g] should exterminate the Geraldines for their opposition to their Sovereign, whose predecessors had granted to their ancestors as patrimonial lands [that tract of country extending] from Dun-caoin[h] in Kerry to the Meeting of the Three Waters, and from the Great Island of Ard-Nemidh[i] in Hy-Liathain to Limerick.

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would come to Ireland, who would conquer the race of Eoghan [the son of Oilioll Olum], and drive the Dal-Cais across the river of Luimneach [the Lower Shannon]; that afterwards another race of foreigners would arrive, who would subdue the former by treachery; but that the Fionn Galls and the Gaels would again recover their power. Mac Brody then tells the Earl that he was the person who would fight the battle of Saingiol [Singland, near Limerick] predicted by this saint, because he was half Leinsterman, and the knight who was first betrayed by the Londoners, which accorded with the prophecy; that he was the glowing brand who would inflame the Gaels to battle; that he would become Monarch of Ireland, and banish the new Saxons and the Londoners from his kingdom. The prophecy here attributed to St. Fachtna, which was evidently forged about the period of the first outbreak of this rebellion, was very famous in Munster and throughout Ireland in the middle of the next century, as appears from the Depositions concerning murders and robberies committed in the county of Fermanagh, preserved in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 3. 6, in which is preserved the following Deposition by Rickard Bourke of Enniskillen, Bachelor in Divinity, who, being sworn and examined, "Saith that one of the O'Briens of Thomond did read and relate in this Deponent's hearing severall prophecyes of St. Patrick and of Collumkill, the Sainct of Derry, of Berricanus, another of their Saincts, and of Ffeon Mack Woill, an ould Irish Champion: and the Deponent saw an English booke printed in the Low Countries importing another prophecy of St. Patrick (in the handes of one of the Rebells). All which prophecies the Rebells did conceive to import the extirpation of the English, and the settling of the whole kingdom in the Irish. And theise prophecyes are very commonly, confidently, and vehemently urged and justified by their preists for undoubted verities: and amongst the rest there is one prophecie to the effect: *Do berhar cach Downaskia, curfear Ballacliach er goole, murfie Ierla Thraly fear inid Rie an Acrue;* which is thus in English:

"Att Downeskia a fight shalbe,
And Dublin citty shalbe ta'ne;
The King his Viceroy at Acrue [áṫ cꞃú]
By the Erle of Traly shall be slaine.

"The Rebells speake much of a dismall and fatall blow which the English shall receive, say they, in a battaile at Cas-Saingel, which they understand to be Singland at the south gate of Limerick: saying that shalbe a finall end of the warr. And thenceforth the Irish alone shall enjoy the kingdome of Ireland to thend of the world. And that there is a prophecy amongst

Muirċaḋ bacaċ, mac emainn, mic maġnusa, mec sithiġ décc i nard fearta gar iar mbás iarla desmuman, ⁊ adberat aroile gur ab dia cumhaiḋ atbaṫ.

Gofraiḋ carraċ, mac donnchaiḋ ḃacaiġ, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ la ceiṫearnaiḃ innsi caoín do ṫánairteaċt ó ccairpre seaċtṁain ria mbás iarla desmuman, ⁊ atbeirṫi gur ḃó roḃaḋ ria mbás don iarla marḃaḋ gofraḋa.

Seaan ócc mac seaain, mic tomais iarla décc iar ccian aois, ⁊ é illaiṁ illuimneaċ a ccionaiḋ a ċloinne do ḃeiṫ i ffarraḋ iarla desmuman.

An Róisteaċ .i. dauiḋ mac muiris, mic dauiḋ, mic muiris, ⁊ a ḃean oilén ingean tremais, mic emainn meg Piarais décc in aoín ṁí i nearraċ na bliaḋna so, ⁊ ní ḃaí dfionnġallaiḃ ereann ar tríoċat ceḋ do ḋúṫaiġ lánamain rob oirdearca ináitriḋe.

O maoílmuaiḋ .i. teroitt décc.

Corbmac mac taiḋcc, mic corbmaic óicc még carṫaiġ tiġearna múscraiġe fear deiġḋealḃḋa dreaċsolais agas lia foirccneaṁa fionnaolta, ⁊ caisleain ċuṁdaċtglana, ⁊ caṫaoire coṁorbais do ċlannaibh eoġain ṁóir décc. An tír do ḃeiṫ imreasnaċ ré aroile iar néġ corbmaic. Drong diḃ ag cur lé ceallaċan mac taiḋcc ro ḟobair dol i seilḃ na tire fó dáiġ a ṡinsireaċta. Drong

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them of the destruction of Kilkenny, to this effect, that O'Callaghan's horseboy (taking the bridle off his horse in the Cathedrall place of Kilkenny), shall there ask, where was the church of Kilkenny? There is another prophecy amongst them that Ross shall be destroyed, and left without either stick or stake. And this Deponent further saith, that he credibly heard from severall, and believeth, that one of the Kennedyes, a bloudy Rebell, and his companie, murthered at the Silver Mines, in the countie of Tipperary, twenty-four Englishmen, after they were turned to mass. And afterwards he drowned himself, because he was not suffered to go on and exercise the like cruelty against the other English, as this Deponent hath also credibly heard. Jurat xii. Julii, 1643.

"[Signed] R. Bourke.

"[Signed] John Watson.
Will. Aldrich."

The prophecy relating to Singland is still current among the peasantry in the county of Limerick, where it is believed that the battle remains yet to be fought. A man with three thumbs will hold the general's horse, and a mill in the neighbourhood will be turned by the blood of the slain. After this battle the power of the new English will be for ever suppressed, and the Gaels and *ould* English will be restored to their former power and possessions.

[k] *Godfrey.* — He is called Goron Mac Swiny by Cox, who says of him that, having taken a great prey in Carbry, three Irishmen (who owned some of the cattle) followed them at some distance, expecting an opportunity at night to steal back their own cattle, or an equivalent; and that to that end they hid themselves within musket shot of Goron's camp or lodgment; that it so happened that Goron and a servant, both unarmed, walked that way, and came near the

Murrough Bacagh, the son of Edmond, son of Magnus Mac Sheehy, died at Ardfert, a short time after the Earl of Desmond, and some say that it was of grief for him [the Earl] he died.

Godfrey Carragh[k], the son of Donough Bacagh, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was slain by the kernes of Inis-caoin[l], in the tanist's portion, a week before the death of the Earl of Desmond. It was remarked that the death of Godfrey was an omen of that of the Earl.

John Oge, the son of John, son of Thomas, the Earl, died at an advanced age in captivity in Limerick [having been confined there], because his sons had joined the Earl of Desmond.

Roche (David, the son of Maurice, son of David, son of Maurice) and his wife, Ellen, the daughter of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce, died in the one month in the Spring of this year. There did not exist, of all the old English in Ireland, a couple, possessing only a barony, of more renown than they.

O'Molloy (Theobald) died.

Cormac, the son of Teige[m], son of Cormac Oge Mac Carthy, Lord of Muskerry, a comely-shaped, bright-countenanced man, who possessed most white-washed edifices, fine-built castles, and hereditary seats[n] of any of the descendants of Eoghan More, died. The [people of the] country were at strife with each other after the death of Cormac; for some of them supported Callaghan, the son of Teige, who sought to get possession of the territory on account of his seniority;

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place where the three men were hid; and that as soon as they perceived that Goron and his servant were unarmed, they surprised them and cut off their heads.

[l] *Inis-caoin*, now Enniskean, or Inniskeen, a village situated on the left bank of the Bandon River, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork. The author of *Carbriæ Notitia* asserts that this place is named from Kean Mac Moylemo, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, which does not accord with the spelling given in the text by the Four Masters.

[m] *Cormac, the son of Teige.*—He is the Sir Cormack Mac Teige of Muscry, who was high sheriff of the county of Cork, and of whom Sir Henry Sidney said, that "for his loyalty and civil disposition he was the rarest man that ever was born of the Irishry."

[n] *Hereditary seats*, caṫaoıꞃe coṁoꞃbaıꞅ.—The word coṁoꞃḃaꞅ often signifies succession to a lay title or dignity. In a paper MS., formerly in the collection of Edward O'Reilly, No. 146 of the Sale Catalogue of his manuscripts, the word coṁoꞃḃa is explained as follows:

"Coṁoꞃḃa .ı. coıṁṫıġꞅꞃna no coṁoıġꞃe *ut in libro Connaciae* coṁoꞃḃa Cuınn Céḋ ċathaıġ *uocatur* Toıꞃḋealḃaċ moꞃ ó Concuḃaıꞃ. *Vide* Uḋaċt Mhoꞃaınn, i. e. Comhorbha, i. e. a lord or heir, as in the Book of Connaught, in which Turlough More O'Conor is called the Comhorbha [heir] of Conn of the Hundred Battles. *Vide Udhacht Mhorainn.*"

ele ag cur lá corbmac mac diarmatta mic taidcc baí ag iarraiḋ cſnnais an tíre a huċt ṗatent a aṫar, ⁊ an trſr drong ag cur lé cloinṅ óicc an ċorbmaic sin, mic taidcc, mic corbmaic óicc, miccorbmaic, mic taidcc meg carṫaiġ, ⁊ lá na ṁaṫar .i. Siuḃan ingſn piarais na buile mic remais, mic emainn még piarais. Tar a ċſnd sin uile as le corbmac mac taidcc, mic diarmatta do buaḋaiġſḋ.

An tepscop ciarraiġeaċ décc .i. Semus mac risdſird, mic Sſain soideaċ lán deccna aṅ tepscop sin. Do ċloinn ṗiarais a ḃunaḋus .i. Slioċt Rémainn, mic uilliam mic gearailt, ⁊ dearbraṫair don ṁuiris tainicc ar an ccéd gaḃaltas ó prionnsa saxan i nerinn do ċongnaṁ lá diarmait mac murchaḋa (la ríġ laiġean) an tuilliam sin mac gearailt do ráidriom, ⁊ as dia ṡlioċt urmór gearaltaċ cloinne muiris.

O caoiṁ .i. Art ṁac doṁnaill, mic airt, ṁic eoġain, saoí duine eiside do ṁarḃaḋ, ⁊ a ṁac .i. Art ócc doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

Mac ṁec aṁlaoiḃ .i. donnchaḋ bán, mac maoileaċlainn, mic diarmata, mic maoileaċlainn, ⁊ mac a dearḃraṫar tadcc, mac conċoḃair, do coṁtuitim ré aroile.

Sſan carraċ mac uilliam, mic tſroitt a búrc oidre coisi siúire baí i ttrétuireaċt gus an tan sa do ṫeaċt isteaċ ar protexion. Dol dó iar mbás iarla dſsṁuṁan diarraiḋ ḟuadáin i ngearaltaċaiḃ. Ní ro airis co haṫ dara,

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[o] *Pierce-na-Buile*, i. e. Pierce of the madness, or mad Pierce.

[p] *Raymond.*—He was the celebrated Raymond-le-Gros, or the corpulent, the ancestor of Fitz-Maurice of Kerry. The character of this Raymond is given as follows by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 9:

"Erat itaque Reymundus vir amplæ quantitatis, staturæque paulo plus quam mediocris: capillis flauis, et subcrispis, oculis grossis, glaucis, et rotundis, naso mediocriter elato, vultu colorato, hilari ac sereno, et quanquam carnosa superfluitate ventre turgescens, naturalem tamen corporis grauitatem innata cordis redimens viuacitate carnis vitium animi virtute levabat. Super exercitus cura noctes ducebat insomnes, et tanquam excubiarum excubator, mirabili solicitudine nocte tota circumeundo gyronagus, clamosus, errabundus excubare solebat. Felix in hoc et fortunatus, quod vel nunquam, vel rarissime, cui præerat, manus, aut temerariis ausibus, aut per incuriam oberrauerit. Vir modestus et prouidus, nec cibo nec veste delicatus: Caloris ei algorisque patientia par: vir patiens iræ, patiensque laboris. Quibus præsidebat, prodesse magis quam præesse, potiusque minister quam magister videri volens. Vt autem viri virtutes, mores et modos sub brevitate concludam: vir erat liberalis et lenis, prouidus et prudens. Et quanquam animosus plurimum, et armis instructus: prudentia tamen rebus in Martiis et prouidentia præcellebat. Vir in vtroque laudabilis: multum quidem militis habens, plus quam Ducis."

others joined Cormac, the son of Dermot, son of Teige, who sought the chieftainship of the territory by virtue of his father's patent; and a third party sided with the young sons of [the deceased] Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Teige Mac Carthy, and with their mother, Joan, the daughter of Pierce-na-Buile[o], the son of James, son of Edmond Mac Pierce. Notwithstanding all this [contention], Cormac, the son of Teige, son of Dermot, gained the victory.

The Bishop of Kerry died, namely, James, the son of Richard, son of John. This bishop was a vessel full of wisdom. He was of the stock of the Clann-Pierce, i. e. of the race of Raymond[p], the son of William Fitzgerald. This William was brother of the Maurice[q], who came from the King of England, at the time of the first invasion of Ireland, to assist Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and from him most of the Geraldines of Clann-Maurice are descended.

O'Keeffe (Art the son of Donnell, son of Art, son of Owen), an eminent man, was slain; and his son, Art Oge, was installed in his place.

The son of Mac Auliffe (Donough Bane, the son of Melaghlin, son of Dermot, son of Melaghlin) and his brother's son, Teige, the son of Conor, mutually slew each other.

John Carragh, the son of William, son of Theobald Burke, heir to Cois-Siuire[r], who had been hitherto in treason [i. e. in rebellion], came in under protection. After the death of the Earl of Desmond he went into the country of

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[q] *Maurice*, i. e. Maurice Fitzgerald.—See note [o], under the year 1224, p. 216, *supra*. According to these Annals, and other accounts written in the Irish language, the Geraldines were of Greek origin, but O'Sullevan and O'Daly assert that they derived their origin from the ancient Trojans. O'Sullevan's words are as follows:

"Iberniæ Giraldini suum genus ad Hetruscos inde Troianos usque referunt. Quà de re quia Chronicis Iberniæ non memoratur, nos pro certo nihil possumus confirmare, nec ad præsens institutum attinet. Satis est compertum Mauritium Garaldum virum nobilem atque magnanimum a Dermysio Lageniæ principe accitum ex Angliâ in Iberniam trajecisse: atque posteros ejus vocari tum Garaldos tum Garaldinos, et Giraldinos: ab his familias duas esse in Hiberniâ procreatas: earum principes institutos ab Anglis Regibus duos comites, alterum Desmoniæ, vel Desiæ in Momoniis; alterum Kildariæ in Lageniâ et inde illos Momonios hos Lagenios Giraldinos nuncupari."—*Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 77; see also fol. 87, 88.

[r] *Cois-Siuire*, a district belonging to a family of the Burkes, and lying on the west side of the River Suir, in the barony of Clanwilliam and county of Tipperary. This name is formed similarly to Coshma, Coshbride, Coshmore,—Coıꞃ

⁊ ro tionóileaḋ buar an ḃaile lais. Eirgitt barda an ḃaile fo na heiġmiḃ. Fillis Sean co na ḃecc ḃuiḋin marcaċ ar in mbárda, ⁊ ro haimseḋ eissiḋe go seóldireaċ dursor do ṗeilér tré na ċloccaitt ina ċenn go ro leaccaḋ é dia eoċ, ⁊ ruccsatt a ṁuintir an ccreiċ, ⁊ ro ḟáccaiḃsiot Sean. Ruccaḋ iaroṁ eisiḋe co luimneaċ co ro crochaḋ annsiḋe hé le comessieoraiḃ luimniġ.

Mag Ṫaiḋcc urmuṁan .i. conċoḃar an ċuain mac taiḋcc mic mic maṫġaṁna duinn uí cennittig décc, fer seólta ṡesccar, ⁊ tiġeḃaraċ gan tataoís ó a ṫuirmeḋ gus an tan sin, ⁊ Mag taiḋcc do ġairm do pilip mac diarmata na ropalaiġ uí cennéittiġ.

Mac még coċláin, gearoitt mac Seain, mic airt, mic corbmaic Macaeṁ céḋfaḋaċ ar ccéttgaḃáil ġaiscciḋ do ṁarḃaḋ lá mac uí cenneittig ḟinn .i. lá Murchaḋ mac briain, mic doṁnaill.

An ċonntaoís do róisti .i. aibilin inġean Muiris, mic dauit do roste ben iarla tuaḋmuṁan (donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair uí ḃriain) décc i saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so i ccluain raṁḟoda, ⁊ a haḋnacal i mainistir innsi.

Onora ingen doṁnaill, mic conċoḃair, mic toirrḋealḃaig uí ḃriain an ḃen baí ag ua cconċoḃair ciarraiġe .i. conċoḃar décc, ⁊ a haḋnacal i ninis caṫaig.

Sluaicċeaḋ lánṁor lá muintir Sir niclas maulbi, ⁊ lá cloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird .i. uilleacc, ⁊ Sean i nioċtar tíre, ⁊ i nuṁall uí ṁáille, ⁊ bá díriṁ an ro cruinniġsiot do ċroḋ creaċ ar an sluaicċeaḋ sin. Ro loiscceaḋ ⁊ ro lérsccriosaḋ leó caṫair na mart don cur sin.

Mac iarla ċloinne riocaird Sean a búrc mac Riocairt ṡaxanaig mic uillicc na ccend, mic riocaird, mic uillicc cnuic tuaġ do ṁarḃaḋ go mioġaolṁar lá a dearḃraṫair (uilleacc a búrc) ar ionnsaiġiḋ oiḋċe. Monuar tra

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Máiġe, Cois Bríġde, Cois Aḃa moire,—which are still names of baronies in the counties of Limerick and Waterford.

[s] *Mac Teige.*—This was a name assumed by a branch of the O'Kennedys, seated in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.

[t] *Ropalach,* now Raplagh, a townland in the parish of Kilruane, barony of Lower Ormond. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Tipperary, sheets 15 and 21.

[u] *The Countess Roche.*—This should be: "the Countess of Thomond." The Irish usually call women after their fathers' names.

[w] *Inis-Cathy,* now Scattery Island, situated in the Lower Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush.—See note [n], under the year 1188.

[x] *Iochtar-Tire,* i. e. the lower part of the territory. This was a name for the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach,* p. 205, note [k].

[y] *Umhall-Ui-Mhaille,* i. e. Umallia O'Malley's country, comprising the present baronies of

the Geraldines in search of a prey, and made no delay until he arrived at Adare, where he seized on all the cattle of the town. The wardens of the town rose out at the shouts and pursued him. John, with his small body of horsemen, turned round upon the warders, but he was shot with a straight aim in the head with a ball, which pierced his helmet, so that he was thrown from his horse. His people [however] carried off the prey, but left John behind. He was afterwards taken to Limerick, where he was hanged by the Commissioners of Limerick.

Mac Teige[s] of Ormond, i. e. Conor of the Harbour, the son of Teige, grandson of Mahon Don O'Kennedy, died. He was a ready, tranquil, and domestic man, without reproach from his birth. Philip, the son of Dermot O'Kennedy of Ropalach[t], was then styled Mac Teige.

The son of Mac Coghlan (Garret, the son of John, son of Art, son of Cormac), an intellectual youth, was, on his first assumption of chivalry, slain by the son of O'Kennedy Fin, namely, by Murrough, the son of Brian, son of Donnell.

The Countess Roche[u], namely, Eveleen, the daughter of Maurice, son of David Roche, and wife of the Earl of Thomond (Donough, the son of Conor O'Brien), died in the Summer of this year at Clonroad, and was buried in the Monastery of Ennis.

Honora, the daughter of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, and wife of O'Conor Kerry (Conor), died, and was interred in Inis-Cathy[w].

A great army was led by the people of Sir Nicholas Malby, and the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard, Ulick and John, into Iochtar-Tire[x] and Umhall-Ui-Mhaille[y], and took a countless number of cattle spoils on that occasion, and also burned and totally destroyed Cathair-na-Mart[z].

The son of the Earl of Clanrickard, namely, John Burke, the son of Rickard Saxonagh, son of Ulick-na-gCeann, son of Richard, son of Ulick of Cnoc-tuagh, was unfraternally slain in an assault at night, by his brother Ulick

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Burrishoole and Murresk, in the county of Mayo.

[z] *Cathair-na-Mart*, i. e. the stone fort of the beeves. This was the name of an ancient stone fort of a circular form, and also of a castle built by O'Malley on the margin of the bay of Westport. The town of Westport is still always called Caṫair na mart in Irish by the people of Connaught and Munster. The stones of the ancient Caṫair were removed some years since, but its site is still pointed out by the natives within the Marquis of Sligo's demesne.

ro ba mairc daerbraṫair do ḋuṫraccair duinemarḃaḋ a ḋerbraṫar naile im coṁroinn criċe ar is biṫ caiċ ar uair an biṫ so. Ba doiliġ mór ná ro sccrutt uillecc ina inntinn gur bó maol guala gan braṫair, ⁊ náċ sluacċ neaċ ina aonar. Ní heḋ sin do ḃert dia uídh aċt a corp do ċnestollaḋ, ⁊ a ṫaoḃ do ṫreġdaḋ go bfarccaibsiot marḃ gan anmain é, ⁊ as ar éiccin fuair luċt a iomċair go baile aṫa an ríoġ airm in ro haḋnaiceaḋ an táirsiġ. Bá cráḋ criḋe lá a ṫír baḋéin oiḋeaḋ an ḟir hísin, ar ḟesas a ċeille, a ċroṫa, ⁊ a ċeneóil, a einiġ, a uaisle ⁊ a oirbertae.

Mac uilliam búrc .i. Risderd an iarainn, mac dauiḋ, mic emainn, mic uillicc fer creaċaċ congalaċ, airdreċ esráḋal, nó briseḋ bern mbaoġail ar a bioḋḃaḋaiḃ, ⁊ for a mbristí co minic do écc, ⁊ risdeard mac oiluerais, mic Seain doirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ.

O Raġailliġ aoḋ conallaċ mac maoílṁórḋa, mic Seain, mic caṫail neaċ do ċaiṫ a Ré gan ḟresabra, ⁊ a treimsi gan turḃróḋ, ⁊ ro ċonġaiḃ an breifne gan baoġluccaḋ tar lamaiḃ a ċoṁarsan gall, ⁊ gaoiḋel an ccéin do ṁair do écc, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir an caḃáin, ⁊ a ben isibél bernauál décc in aon

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[a] *Wished*, duṫraccair.—This ancient verb, which occurs but once in these Annals, is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *utinam;* thus: "Duṫracurra, a ḋé, compṫís dirge mo séṫa, *utinam adirigantur viæ meæ, &c.*" fol. 18, *b. a.*

[b] *John Roe*, i. e. *Johannes Rufus.*—In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian Manuscripts, 1425, fol. 186, he is called "Sir Shane O'Realie." According to the pedigree of the Count O'Reilly, compiled by the Chevalier O'Gorman, this John Roe was the son of Hugh Conallagh O'Reilly, by the daughter of Betagh of Moynalty. This John, finding his party too weak, repaired to England to solicit Queen Elizabeth's interest, and was kindly received at Court, and invested with the order of knighthood; whereupon he returned home with letters from the Queen to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, instructing them to support him in his claim. It appears that he complained of the division of the territory then recently made, and on the 1st of April, 1585, her Majesty's Commissioners at Cavan proposed to him several queries (see note [b], under 1292, p. 1191, *supra*), as to the limits of his territories; the rents, duties, and customs due to O'Reilly in the five baronies of the Breny (Brefny); and as to the cause of his complaints against his relatives and neighbours, to which he replied at some length. After defining the limits of the baronies of Cavan, Tullaghgarvy, Tolloconho, Tolloha, and Clanmahon, he proceeds as follows:

"It may please your Lordship to caule for Mulmore Mac Prior Oreley" [i. e. Maelmora, son of Philip the Prior, son of Owen, who was the uncle of Sir John O'Reilly.—Ed.] "of Clanmahon, who hath threatened the tenants of the said Sir John, which dwelled in the towne of Doweld-donell, and hath put them in such fear to lose their lives and goods, as divers of them have departed from the said lands, and the rest will presently depart; by meanes

Burke. Alas! woe to that brother who wished[a] to slay his other brother about the partition of a territory, for this world is the world of every one in turn. It was a great pity that Ulick did not ponder within his mind that "shoulders are bare without a brother," and that "one makes not an army"; instead of this, he perforated his body, and pierced his side, so that he left him stretched out lifeless; and it was with difficulty that his body was obtained by those who carried him to Athenry, where the hero was buried. The death of this good man weighed upon the hearts of the people of his territory, on account of his good sense, his personal form, his noble birth, his hospitality, his nobleness, and his renowned achievements.

Mac William Burke, i. e. Richard-an-Iarainn, the son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick, a plundering, warlike, unquiet, and rebellious man, who had often forced the gap of danger upon his enemies, and upon whom it was frequently forced, died; and Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John, was installed in his place.

O'Reilly (Hugh Conallagh, the son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), a man who had passed his time without contests or trouble, and who had preserved Breifny from the invasions of his English and Irish enemies as long as he lived, died, and was buried in the monastery of Cavan. His wife, Isabella Barnewall, died about the same time. The son of this O'Reilly, namely, John Roe[b], then exerted himself to acquire the chieftainship of the territory, through

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whereof the said lands are waste, to the greate hinderance and disinheritance of the said Sir John and his heires, if your Lordship take not some order to the contrary by surety of feare or good avering against the said Mulmore, which it may please you to do.

"The Dewties and Customs, &c.

"Orely by auncient custom and usadge of the country had alwayes out of the baronies of the Cavan and Tullaghgarvy, and out of every of the other three baronies, which he hath lost by the" [late] "division, yearely out of every barrony xlv. libr. as often as he had any cause to cesse the said barronies, either for the Queene's rents and dewties, or for any charge towards Onele, or other matter, which sometymes was twise or thrise a yeare, and every time xlv. lib. to his owne use, besides the charge of the cess.

"Item, he had lykewise by the said custome and usadge all manner of chargis that either his son or any other of his men or followers weare put into by reson of their beinge in pledge, or attendinge by commandment of the Lord Deputy in Dublin, or otherwhere, for matter of the said Oreley.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had all manner of fees and pensions and recompencis given by the said Oreley to any learned counsell or other solicitor or agent, for the causes of the contry, borne and payed by the said contry.

"Item, by the said custom Oreley had yearely, aimsir ris féin. Mac an uí Raiġallaiġ sin .i. Seaan ruaḋ do ḃeiṫ ag dol i cceannus an tíre a húghdarras gall ar bélaiḃ Emainn mic maoílmorḋa baí

over and beside all other dewties and customes, towards his chargis in going to Dublin, out of every pole, xvi^d Starling.

"Item, by the said custom he had yearley out of every viii. pooles of lande through the whole fyve barronies one fatt beefe for the spendinge of his house.

"Item, by the said custom, he had one horse for himselfe, one horse for his wife, and one horse for his son and heir, with one boye attendinge uppon every horse, kept through the whole fyve barronies yearely.

"Item, by the said custom it was lawfull for Orely to cess uppon the Mac Bradies, the Mac Enroes, the Gones, and the Jordans, by the spare of iii. quarters of a yeare yearely, one foteman uppon every poole which the said sirnames had, to kepe his cattell, to repe and bynd his corne, to thrashe, hedge, and diche, and do other husbandry and mersanary work for the said Oreley.

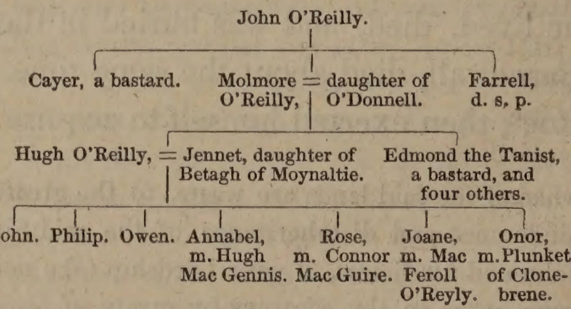
"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had upon the Bradies, the Gones, the Mac Enroes, and the Jordans, out of every poole of land yearely, thre quarters of a fatt beefe, and out of every two pooles one fatt porke, and also the cessinge of strangers, their men and horses, as often as any did come in friendship to the country.

"Item, by the said custom the said Oreley had by dewty all manner of chardgis both for workmen, stofe, and labourers, and victualls, for the buildinge and maintaininge of his castell of the Cavan, and all other necessary romes and offices about the same, borne and payed by the gentill and others of the barony of the Cavan.

"The dewties of the towne of the Cavan also by the said custom, as rents, drink, and other dewties, now taken and not denied.

"Item, Sir Hugh Oreley, father unto the said Sir John, had in morgadge from divers of the gentill of Clanmahon, xlviii. pooles in pawne of l. mylche kyne, which morgage discended upon Sir John, and he was seised of the said xlviii. pooles untill the division, which he desireth to continue possession of, or els that he may be payed the said l. milche kyne."—*Carew MSS.* at Lambeth palace, No. 614, p. 162.

[c] *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He is usually called Edmond of Kilnacrott. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, vol. for 1610 of the Irish Correspondence, Paper No. 73, this Edmond is called a bastard; but he is set down as a legitimate brother of Hugh, the father of Sir Shane in the Harleian MS. above referred to. The pedigree in the State Papers' Office, which was probably furnished by Sir John O'Reilly, stands as follows:


John O'Reilly.
Cayer, a bastard.
Molmore O'Reilly, = daughter of O'Donnell.
Farrell, d. s. p.
Hugh O'Reilly, = Jennet, daughter of Betagh of Moynaltie.
Edmond the Tanist, a bastard, and four others.
John.
Philip.
Owen.
Annabel, m. Hugh Mac Gennis.
Rose, m. Connor Mac Guire.
Joane, m. Mac Feroll O'Reyly.
Onor, m. Plunkett, of Clonebrene.

This Edmond, who would have succeeded his brother, Hugh Conallagh, in the government of East Breifny, according to the Irish law of tanistry, was set aside by the government, and Sir John set up in his place; but Sir John having joined Tyrone in the rebellion, the authority of the English became weak in Breifny, and Edmond, the tanist, was finally elected chief, to wit, in 1598, when he was a very old man. So early as the year 1558, he and his brother, Hugh, who was then the O'Reilly, made the following covenant with the Lord the power of the English, in opposition to Edmond, the son of Maelmora[c], who was the senior according to the usage of the Irish. In consequence of

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Deputy :

"Ordo Domini Deputati Concilii Capitaneo Domino O'Reilly apud Kilmacnois xxv. Maii, anno 1558.

"Primo, quod ipse arbitramento et ordinationi Commissariorum per nos jam assignatorum stabit circa restitutionem et debitam satisfactionem per quoscunque sub ejus gubernatione fiendam in iis quæ contra confines Anglicanos commiserint, et pro complemento et observatione hujus rei corporale se juramento astringet, quod illos obsides in manus baronis de Slane Magistri Mareschalli deliverabit infra octavum diem junii proximè futurum qui juxta nostram conclusionem fuerint assignati, similiter et idem Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus in manus suas suscipiet eos ex confinibus Anglicanis versus quos dictus O'Reilly aliquam hujusmodi querelam seu occasionem habet, et sic penes se detinebit quousque debita per illos fiat restitutio secundum quod adjudicabitur, diesque restitionis hujusmodi hinc inde certus prefigetur ac emitabitur [sic] in quandocunque constitutum terminum prætergredi seu violare contigerit, pœnam dupli incursurum, seu foris fracturum; quod si pars delinquens eandem pœnam sin forisfractum una cum adjudicata restitutione non persolverit infra decem dies proxime tum sequentes, quod tunc dictus Dominus de Slane aut Mareschallus pignus sufficiens capiet pro solutione ejusdem tam restitutionis quam pœnæ, quo satisfacto pignus homini iterum dimmittet. Item quod contra hujusmodi bona quœ per filium suum Eugenium capta fuerant post ultimam ordinationem habitam apud Kenles plenè in integrum restituentur, et dictus Eugenius præterea quod more guerino seu bellico invasit partes Anglicanas, ipse infra decem dies post datum præsentium ad Dominum Deputatum accedet ad perdonationem suam pro tali crimine humiliter postulandum, et insuper pro redemptione seu fine trangressionis suæ dabit centum vaccas Dominæ Reginæ.

"Item quod dictus O'Reilly obligabitur ad respondendum pro omnibus suis filiis et aliis quibuscunque personis sub ejus jurisdictione existentibus, quatenus ipse et quilibet eorum sese erga suas magestates bene et fideliter gesserint et pro pace observanda versus omnes suarum magestatum subditos Anglicanos, et si aliquis ex patria sua in hoc deliquerit quod ipse delinquentem in manus Domini Deputati tradet, aut pignus sufficiens pro restitutione damni commissi.

"Item quod ipse sine speciali licentia Domini Deputati non conducet, nec in patria sua remanere permittet quoquomodo aliquos Scotos aut alios extraneæ nationis quoscunque.

"Item in sua patria remanere non permittet absque licentia Domini Deputati aliquos ex stirpe O'More sive O'Chonor, aut ullum ex eorum sequacibus, nec aliquos alios cujuscumque generis qui rebelles exstiterint contra suas magestates, quin eos omnes pro virili et posse suâ, quantum in illo fuerit apprehendere conabitur et apprehensos ad manus Domini Deputati perducet, et si contingat aliquos hujusmodi malefactores seu rebelles ad patriam Domini O'Reilly, illo ignorante, subterfugere, et habita inde noticia, dictus Dominus Deputatus ad illum scripserit pro apprehensione hujusmodi malefactorum, quod tunc prœfatus O'Reilly, summam diligentiam et operam suam præstabit, ut illos capere posset, captosque ad Dominum Deputatum perducet, aut cuicunque ipse assignaverit, ac etiam quod omnes latrones et hujusmodi prædones qui furtim aliquod seu rapinam commiserint in partibus Anglicanis, et illud intra patriam illius subduxerint, apprehendi faciet et apprehensos ad vicecomitem illius comitatûs

ina ṡinnsir do réir gnaṫuiġṫe gaoidheal, ⁊ táinicc de sidhe an tír, ⁊ an tiġearnas do roinn etir slioċt ṁaoilmórda.

Mac uí conċoḃair sliccigh Caṫaoir mac taidhcc óicc, mic taidhcc, mic aeḋa do ṁarḃaḋ i ffiull lá druing do ṁuintir airt.

propinquioris transmittet, et rei sublatæ, quod melius poterit, restitutionem faciet.

"Eadem et similis ordinatio erga illum observetur, si in partes Anglicanas quidquam fuerit ab illius jurisdictione ita surreptum et quod neque ille ullos exules in patriam Anglicanam in patria sua demorari, permittet, neque ullum ex patria sua Anglicana aliquem exulem in patria sua in partibus Anglicanis demorare permittet.

"Item quod dictus O'Reilly portabit omnia onera et servitia reginæ magestati debita, tam in promovendo exercitu equitum, et turbariorum quoties opes fuerit quam in solvendo solito nummo Scoticorum quemadmodum debet, aut temporibus elapsis solvere consueverit.

"Item quod ipse per totam jurisdictionem monetam regiam debito suo valore, recepi faciat, sicuti per partes Anglicanas passim et ubique currit.

"Et pro omni premissarum perfecta observatione suscepit corporale juramentum, ac si deliquerit in aliquo premissorum solvet Dominæ Reginæ mille martas [mile mart]: ac etiam concordationem istam proclamari faciet in patria sua et Sigillum suum et sigilla filiorum suorum et omnium liberorum, tenentium patriæ suæ his scriptis apponi faciet, et nobis illam mittet ad perpetuam rei memoriam."

On the 25th of Nov. 1567, this Edmond and his brother Hugh signed the following Indenture in the Lord Justices' camp at Lough Sheelin:

"Hæc indentura facta inter honorabilem virum Dominum Henericum Sydney ordinis garterii militem, presidentem Concilii Walliæ et deputatum in Hibernia generalem, una cum concilio quorum nomina subscribuntur ex unâ parte, et Hugonem O'Reilly suo nationis Capitaneum, et Edmundum O'Reilly, fratrem suum, tanistam patriæ de Brefney ex alterâ parte.

"Testatur quod prædictus O'Reilly obligat se tenere et adimplere tenorem et formam articulorum sebsequentium, primum, promittitur quod ad posse suum prosequetur fratres suos Cahier O'Reilly, Owen O'Reilly, et Thomam O'Reilly, nunc rebelles Serenissimæ Reginæ magestati, et eos et secutores eorum ferro et flamma puniet, nec patietur eos terras et tenementa sua possidere, tenere, vel arare vel colere, sed eos omnes ut inimicos suos castigabit, cum fuerint per prœdictum Dominum Deputatum adjudicati rebelles et inobedientes.

"Item promititur quod quicquid Commissarii dicti Domini Deputati nominati vel nominandi per ipsum Dominum Deputatum adjudicaverint pro inimicis finiendis et bonis restituendis inter Anglicanas partes et habitantes in de" [the] "Brefney, quod ipse O'Reilly articulas et judicia perimplebit et observabit.

"Item permittitur quod ubi lis est inter honorabilem virum baronem de Delvin et prædictum O'Reilly pro titulis et demandis inter ipsos et patrias suas quod ipse O'Reilly observabit omnia decreta et judicia quæ in futurum adjudicabuntur per Commissarios Domini Deputati, secundum mores et observationes patriarum suarum et præscriptiones temporis præteriti.

"Item similiter observabit et perimplebit omnia judicia quæ infuturum commissarii prædicti Domini Deputati decreverint inter habitantes patriæ de Annaly et patriæ de Brefney pro finibus tam futuris quam præteritis.

"Item ubi prædictus O'Reilly obligatus est solvere honorabili viro comiti Sussexio mille et

this, the country and the lordship were divided between the descendants of Maelmora[d].

The son of O'Conor Sligo (Cahir, the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Hugh) was treacherously slain by a party of Muintir-Airt [the O'Harts].

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centum martas quorum magna pars non est hactenus data ad usum prædicti comitis, prædictus O'Reilly dabit et deliverabit numerum prædictum vel reliquum sive martas non adhuc solutas ante fastum sancti Johannis Baptistæ proximum futurum ad manus Domini Deputati.

"Item ubi filius dicti O'Reilly, videlicet Johannes, accepit prædam rebellicam usque ad numerum trecentarum vaccarum, prædictus O'Reilly promittitur quod infra quindecim dies jam proximum futuros dabit dicto Domino Deputato prædictas trecentas martas vel suo certo attornato in villa de Kells incomitatu Mediæ vel prædictum filium suum Johannem mittet Domino Deputato custodiendum donec de martis prædictis solutionem fecerit.

"Item ubi Dominus Deputatus in manus suas ad usum Regiæ magestatis accepit castrum de Tullyvin, nuper in possessione Owen O'Reilly, et jam commisit hoc castrum Edmundo O'Reilly ad usum Reginæ, prædictus O'Reilly observabit et curabit quod prædictus Edmundus non nutriet vel sustinebit prædictum Owenum vel aliquem alium Rebellem sive bona eorum in castra prædicta certo vel alibi (ulterius hac lege) Edmundum in possessione patriæ prædictæ.

"Item prædictus O'Reilly promittet habitare in patriæ suæ confinibus et Anglicarum ad placitum Domini Deputati durante bello et rebellione fratrum suorum et Johannis O'Neil ut inde eveniat securitas bonorum Anglicarum partium, protectionem suam contra rebelles prædictos, et pro his omnibus articulis Observandis dabit prædictus O'Reilly in manus prædicti Domini Deputati intra quindecim dies proximo sequentes obsidem quem in secreto inter ipsos demandatum est dari et deliberari, et iterum obsides in custodia Patricii Cusack remanebunt, tam pro his quam pro omnibus aliis articulis finiendis. In cujus rei testimonium tam prædictus Dominus Deputatus et consilium quam prædictus O'Reilly alternatim his indenturis scripserunt.

"Datum in campo apud Loghshelen, 25° Novembris anno nono Elizabeth.

"O'REILLY.
EDMOND O'REILLY."

[d] *Were divided between the descendants of Maelmora.*—The territory of Breifny O'Reilly was divided among four principal men of the descendants of Maelmora, the father of Hugh Conallagh, on this occasion, namely, 1, Sir John, the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora; 2, his uncle, Edmond, of Kilnacrott, son of Maelmora, and who was at this time tanist of Breifny, and became chief in 1598; 3, Philip O'Reilly, second son of Hugh Conallagh, who was made chief of Breifny by O'Neill in 1596; 4, Maelmora, the bastard son of Philip the Prior, the son of Owen, who was the fifth son of Maelmora, the stirpes of this head branch of the O'Reillys. The following note on the division of East Breifny between the descendants of Maelmora is given in a manuscript at Lambeth, Carew Collection, No. 635, fol. 19:

"The Breny, now called the county of Cavan, hath bene tyme out of mynde whollie in the jurisdiction of him that for the tyme was Oreillye, that is to say, Lord of the Countrye, but when partition of the same was made by Sir Henry Sidney, then Lord Deputie of Ireland, the baronies within the countie of Cavan aforesaid were divided amongst the principal gentlemen of the Oreillys, as ensueth, viz.:

Mac uí concoḃair doinn .i. Toirrḋealḃaċ mac diarmada, mic cáirbre, mic eocċain ċaoíċ mic feilim gſngcaiġ do écc.

Taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc uí ruairc do écc i mbraiġḋſnas ag ua ruairc .i. brian mac briain mic eocċain.

Oilén na ttuaṫ (.i. Port an oiléin) do gaḃail lá Mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ .i. Eocchan ócc mac eocċain óicc, mic eocċain, mic doṁnaill ar cloinn doṁnaill mic donnchaiḋ, ⁊ clantt doṁnaill do marḃaḋ ann.

Baile uí neill (.i. toirrḋealḃaċ luineċ) .i. an srat bán do loscaḋ la hua ndoṁnaill (Aodh mac maġnasa) ⁊ dioġḃála móra do ḋénaṁ dua neill, la taoḃ oirccne an ḃaile oir ba don ċur sin do marḃaḋ la hUa ndoṁnaill Ua coinne, ⁊ Mac mec aoḋa go ndruing móir ele cen mo ṫáṫ.

Donnchaḋ mac an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá caḃlaċ albanaċ.

Brian mac donnchaiḋ, mic conċonnaċt, mic conċonnaċt meguiḋir fear go noſġainm uaisle ⁊ einiġ do écc.

CReaċa móra do ḋenaṁ ar Shoṁairle mbuiḋe mac mec doṁnaill lá haoḋ mac feilim bacaiġ uí neill, lá Mac uiḋilín, ⁊ lá Saxancoiḃ. Soṁairle buiḋe co na ḃraiṫriḃ do ḋol i ttóraiġeaċt na ccreaċ, ⁊ brisſoh dóiḃ for a mbaoí reampa, ⁊ na creaċa do ḃſin díoḃ, ⁊ aeḋ mac feilim bacaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ don ċur sin, ⁊ banna nó ḋó do na Saxanċoiḃ, ⁊ an ċuid ele ḋiḃ dimṫeaċt gan ċreiċ gan coscar.

Toirrḋealḃaċ, mac doṁnaill uí ḃriain, ⁊ Sſan ruaḋ, mac aoḋa conallaiġ, mic maoilmórḋa uí raiġilliġ do ḋol i Saxoiḃ, ⁊ i noirdneaḋ i ngráḋaiḃ ridire i naon ló i saṁraḋ na bliaḋna so do laṫair an Prionnsa Elisabeth.

Donnchaḋ mac ui baoiġill (.i. toirrḋealḃaċ) do ṁarḃaḋ lá muintir ṁaille i ninis caoíl.

"To Sir John Oreillye, and his heires, the baronies of Cavan, Tollaghgarvy, Tolloghconho, and Tolloha.

"To Edmond Oreillye and his heires, the baronie of Castlerahin.

"To Philip Oreillye, and his heires, the baronie of Inniskine" [now Clankee].

"To Moylemore mac an Prior, and his brothers, the barony of Rathenarome," [now Clanmahon].

[e] *Port-an-Oilen*, now Portilan, an island belonging to the parish of Clondahorky, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. Mac Sweeny Doe had a castle on this island, which gives name to a manor in the parish of Clondahorky.

[f] *Srath-ban*, i. e. the white srath, inch, or holm, now Strabane, a well-known town, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone.

[g] *Renowned*, literally, "of good name."

[h] *Turlough.*—This is the celebrated Sir Turlough O'Brien, the ancestor of the O'Briens of

The son of O'Conor Don, i. e. Turlough, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geangcach, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Teige O'Rourke, died in captivity with [i. e. in the custody of] O'Rourke, i. e. Brian, the son of Brian, who was son of Owen.

Oilen-na-dTuath (i. e. Port-an-Oilen[e]) was taken by Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath (Owen Oge, the son of Owen Oge, son of Owen, son of Donnell) from the sons of Donnell, the son of Donough, who were slain on the occasion.

The town of O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), namely, Srath-ban[f], was burned by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus); and great injuries were done to O'Neill, besides the plundering of the town; for it was on this occasion that O'Coinne, the son of Mac Hugh, and many others besides them, were slain by O'Donnell.

Donough, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain by a Scottish fleet.

Brian, the son of Donough, son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught Maguire, a man renowned[g] for nobleness and hospitality, died.

Great depredations were committed on Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, by Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh O'Neill, by Mac Quillin, and the English. Sorley Boy and his kinsmen went in pursuit of the preys, defeated those who were before them, deprived them of the preys, and slew Hugh, the son of Felim Bacagh, and a company or two of the English. The remainder went away without prey or victory.

Turlough[h], son of Donnell O'Brien, and John Roe[i], the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora O'Reilly, went to England, and were invested with the order of knighthood on the one day, in the summer of this year, in presence of the Sovereign, Elizabeth.

Donough, the son of O'Boyle (Turlough), was slain on Inis-Caoil[k], by the O'Malleys.

Ennistimon, in the west of the county of Clare.

[i] *John Roe, &c. O'Reilly.*—See note [c], *supra.* It was probably on this occasion that Sir John O'Reilly furnished the pedigree of his family, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. In a pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harleian MSS. 1425, fol. 186, occurs the following note relating to this Sir John: "Sir Shane O'Realie, by order out of England, anno 1587, was made Capten of the Countrie of Breny O'Realie, now called County Cavan, and his uncle, Edmond, was confirmed Tanist."

[k] *Inis-Caoil,* now Inishkeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebara bay, belonging to the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

Ferfeda, mac toirrdealḃaiġ ṁeirgiġ, mec suiḃne décc i mbaile ṁec suiḃne ḃóġainiġ.

Ua Néill toirrdealḃaċ luineaċ do beiṫ for an srath mbán co ndruing móir do Shaxanaċaiḃ ina ḟarrad, ⁊ bátar occ báiġ, ⁊ acc baccar dul do indrad tíre conaill i ndíoġail loisccṫe an tSraṫa báin riar an tan sin. Oc cuala Ua doṁnaill Aod mac maġnusa an ní sin, Ro tionoilead co tinnesnaċ a ṡoċraitte dia ṡaiġid, ⁊ do ċóid gan ḟuireaċ go druim liġen go ro ġaḃ longport hi suide i mí Iún do ṡonnrad. No ṫiccead diorma do ṁarcsluaġ uí neill do ṡaiġid uġra ⁊ iomruaccṫa for marcsluaġ uí doṁnaill. Nir bo feich orṫa lá muintir Uí ḋoṁnaill indsin go mbátar daoíne occá ndiṫiuġad etorra gach laoí. Feaċt ann tangatar an ro bad deach do ṁarcṡluaġ uí néill go mbriġ, ⁊ go mborrfad go ttár, ⁊ go ttarcasal for ċenel cconaill, ⁊ ní ro ansat dia reimim go rangatar tar finn, ⁊ tria ṗort na ttrí naṁat, ⁊ co hiomfoċraiḃ longpuirt uí ḋoṁnaill. Roptar aineslaṁa muintear uí doṁnaill an tan sin, ar a aoí ro ġaḃsat a ndíorma fo cédóir ⁊ ro lingset forra. Fecair iomairecc, ⁊ iomruaccad aingid éttrocar etorra frí ré ḟoda. Ro sraoínead fo ḋeóid for ṁarcṡluaġ uí néill gur in ffinn tars a ttudcatar, ⁊ ro bás occa ffoirdinge ina ndiúid gan dícell, occá ttacmang, ⁊ occa ttimċellad co ná caoṁnaccattar saiġid áṫa ioir gur bo heiccen dóiḃ an aḃann for a monċaiḃ dionnsaiġid airm in ro ḋóirtset dia saiġid. Ro báidit, ⁊ ro marḃait soċaide do ṁuintir uí néill im Ua ngoirmṡleġaiġ Corbmac, ⁊ im mac Aoda, ⁊ im Maolmuire mac diarmata mic maṫġaṁna, mic tuaṫail uí cleiriġ, aon bráiġe gill Uí neill ⁊ cenél eóġain don chur sin, uair rob ionann maṫair dia aṫairsiuṁ, ⁊ dua néill fesin, ⁊ bá for a ċumas buí iolṁaoine uí neill ar aba a ṡialusa fris, ⁊ nir bó ró lais a ṫeóra cudroma da gaċ ernail ionnmusa

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[l] *The town of,* i. e. the castle or residence of Mac Sweeny Banagh, at Bawan, in the parish of Kilcar, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.

[m] *Druim-lighean,* now Drumleen, a townland in the parish of Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note [b], under the year 1522, p. 1356, *supra.*

[n] *Precisely.*—This word is redundant, and might be omitted in the English.

[o] *The Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad.*—This should be: "Until they crossed Port-na-dtri-namhad and the River Finn." Port-na-dtri-namhad was the name of a castle on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, close to Lifford.—See note [r], under the year 1522, p. 135; and note [b], under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra.*

[p] *Rushed upon it.*—They had not time to look for the fords, but were obliged to plunge into that part of the river to which they first arrived, and attempt to cross it by swimming.

[q] *The same mother.*—The Editor has not been

Fearfeadha, the son of Turlough Meirgeach Mac Sweeny, died in the town of Mac Sweeny Banagh[l].

O'Neill (Turlough Luineach) was stationed at Strabane, having a great party of Englishmen along with him; and they were menacing and threatening to go to plunder Tirconnell, in revenge of the burning of Strabane some time before. When O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) heard of this, he expeditiously assembled his forces to meet them, and proceeded without delay to Druim-Lighean[m], where he encamped, precisely[n] in the month of June. A troop of O'Neill's cavalry occasionally went to offer skirmish and battle to O'Donnell's cavalry; and as O'Donnell's people would not refuse their challenge, great numbers were slain between them each day. On one occasion the choicest part of O'Neill's cavalry set out with vigour, fury, contempt, and arrogance, against the Kinel-Connell, and never halted in their course until they crossed the Finn and Port-na-dtri-namhad[o], and advanced to the borders of O'Donnell's camp. O'Donnell's people were unprepared at that time [for an engagement]; nevertheless, they immediately sent out their squadron [of cavalry] to attack them. An obstinate and merciless contest and conflict ensued between them, which lasted for a long time. In the end the cavalry of O'Neill were routed as far as the River Finn, over which they had come; and they were hotly, and without intermission, pressed in the pursuit, and so surrounded and environed, that they were not able to make their way to any ford, so that they were forced to face the river at the point where they, torrent-like, rushed upon it[p]. On this occasion numbers of O'Neill's people were both drowned and slain, among whom were O'Gormly (Cormac), and Mac Hugh, and Mulmurry, the son of Dermot, son of Mahon, son of Tuathal O'Clery, the only hostage of O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, for his father and O'Neill himself were born of the same mother[q]; and he had O'Neill's various treasures under his control, on account of his relationship to him; and O'Neill would have given three times the ordinary quantity

able to discover the name of the mother of Turlough Luineach O'Neill. It looks very odd that he and O'Clery should have been born of the same mother, as we have no authority for assuming that Turlough Luineach O'Neill was a bastard, like Mathew, Baron of Dunganon, who was the reputed son of a blacksmith of Dundalk till he was fifteen years old. The probability is, that after the death of Dermot O'Clery, leaving a son, Mulmurry, Niall Conallagh O'Neill married his widow, for her beauty, and had by her Turlough Luineach. This Niall Conallagh must have had at the time of his marriage very small hopes of ever attaining to the rank

do ṫaḃairt ass, dia maḋ fuascclaḋ dó. Ro guinſoh ⁊ ro báiḋſḋ eisiḋe lá muintir Uí ḋoṁnaill, ⁊ ro baḋ slán a mſnma, ⁊ rostar buiḋiġ dia ṫuitim leó.

AOIS CRIOST, 1584.

Aois Criost, míle, cúicc cett, oċtṁocċatt, a cſṫair.

Mac oiḋreaċta iarla ċille dara .i. gearoitt décc i Sacsoiḃ.

Sir niclas maulbi gobernóir ċóicciḋ connaċt décc in áṫ luain fá initt, fſr foglamṫa i mbérlaiḃ ⁊ i ttſngṫoiḃ oilén iarṫair eorpa eriḋe, fear croḋa caṫḃuaḋaċ seaċnon ereann, alban, ⁊ na fraingce ag foġnaṁ dia ṗrionnsa, ⁊ ro baḋ sſirḃís co ṡoṁaoín ḋósoṁ indsin, uair fuair a ḋiongṁala do ḋſġṫuarasdal on mbainrioġain .i. Consṫablaċt baile aṫa luain, gobernoraċt ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt fri ré seaċt mbliaḋan ria na ḃás, síoruiḋeaċt Rossa comáin ⁊ beóil aṫa na sluaiccċſḋ dó fſin ⁊ dá oiḋrſḋhaiḃ, ina ḋſḋaiġ aċt aṁáin gur ab ó cloinn iarla cloinne Riocaird ro ċéḋ ṡolaṫair sé bél aṫa na sluaiccċeaḋ.

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of Prince of Ulster.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 81.

[r] Under this year Hooker describes a remarkable combat in appeal of treason, fought in Dublin before the Lords Justices, of whom Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, was one, by two Irishmen of the family of O'Conor Faly. This combat is also noticed by Philip O'Sullevan Beare, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 108, who exclaims against this barbarous mode of trial called wager of battle, which was of English introduction; and also by Sir Richard Cork, and Walter Harris, who gives the substance of it as follows:

"In the year 1583, Conor mac Cormac O'Conor appealed Teige mac Gillapatrick O'Conor before the Lords Justices and Council, for killing his men under protection. Teige, the Defendant, pleaded that the Appellant's men had, since they had taken protection, confederated with the Rebel Cahal O'Conor, and, therefore, were also Rebels, and that he was ready to maintain his plea by Combat. The Challenge being accepted by the Appellant, all things were prepared to trie the issue, and time and place appointed, according to precedents drawn from the Laws of England in such cases. The weapons, being sword and target, were chosen by the Defendant, and the day following appointed for combat. The Lords Justices, the Judges, and Counsellors, attended in places appointed for them, every man according to his rank, and most of the military officers, for the greater solemnity of the trial, were present. The combatants were seated on two stools, one at each end of the inner court of the Castle. The Court being called, the Appellant was led forward into the lists, stripped in his shirt, and searched by the Secretary of State, having no arms but his sword and target, and, taking a corporal oath that his quarrel was just, he made his reverence to the Lords Justices, and the Court, and then was led back to his stool. The same ceremony was observed, as to the Defendant. Then the

of every sort of property for his ransom, if he could have been ransomed; but he was first mortally wounded, and afterwards drowned by O'Donnell's people, who were in high spirits, and who rejoiced at his falling by them[r].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1584.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-four.

The son and heir of the Earl of Kildare, i. e. Garrett, died in England.

Sir Nicholas Malby, Governor of the province of Connaught, died at Athlone, about Shrovetide. He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the West of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles [fought] throughout Ireland, Scotland, and France, in the service of his sovereign; and this was a lucrative service to him, for he received a suitable remuneration[s] from the Queen, namely, the constableship of the town of Athlone, and the governorship of the province of Connaught, [which he enjoyed] for seven years before his death, and a grant in perpetuity of the towns of Roscommon and Ballinasloe[t], for himself and his heirs; but he himself had previously acquired[u] Ballinasloe from the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard. Captain Brabazon held the place of

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pleadings were openly read, and the Appellant was demanded whether he would aver his Appeal? to which he answering in the affirmative, the Defendant was also asked whether he would confess the action or abide the trial of the same? He also answered that he would aver his plea by the sword. The signal being then given by sound of Trumpet, they began the combat with great resolution. The Appellant received two wounds in his leg, and one in his thigh, and thereupon attempted to close the Defendant, who, being two strong for him, he pummelled him till he loosened his murrion, and then with his own sword cut off his head, and on the point thereof presented it to the Lords Justices, and so his acquittal was recorded."—See Hooker, p. 445; Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, c. xix. pp. 153, 154; and Hardiman's *Statute of Kilkenny*, pp. 95, 96.

[s] *Remuneration*, literally, "good pay, or wages."

[t] *Ballinasloe*, bel aṫa na ſluaiġeaḋ, the mouth of the ford of the hosts; but the true name is Bel aṫa Naḋſluaiġ, i. e. the mouth of the ford of Nadsluagh, so called from Nadsluagh, the son of Feradhach, and brother of Cairbre Crom, Chief of Hy-Many. This was the name of a ford on the River Suck, in the county of Galway, from which the town of Ballinasloe has taken its name.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 165, note [b]. The fort and castle which gave origin to this town were called Dun-Leodha by the ancient Irish.—See note [f], under the year 1189, p. 87, *supra*.

[u] *Acquired*, i. e. by conquest, purchase, or agreement; but we are not told which.

Ionaḋ Sir nioclás ag captin brabusún go teaċt Sir risderd bingam i nerinn ind árd ċomessoireċt ċóicciḋ connaċt i mí iun an tsaṁraiḋ ar ccind.

Toirrḋealḃaċ mac uaiṫne mic maoíleaċlainn uí loċlainn do gabail i ttosach mís marta na bliaḋna so i muicinis, le toirrḋealḃaċ mac doṁnaill uí ḃriain, ⁊ a ḃasucċaḋ iar sin lá captin brabusún ar Session an tsaṁraiḋ ar ccintt i ninis.

Mac ṁec conmara an taoíḃe ṫiar do ċloinn cuiléin décc .i. donnċaḋ mac taiḋcc mic conmſḋa mic conmara mic Sſain, fſr rér mó eaccla a easccaratt i nionaḋ fſḋma da mbaoí do cloinn cuiléin uile eriḋe.

Ruaiḋri carraċ mac maolmuire mic donnchaiḋ, mic toirrḋealbaiġ mec suiḃne do ḃásucċaḋ i ccorcaicch.

Siṫċáin coṁcoitcſnn do ḟoccra fó erinn uile, ⁊ fó dá ċoicceaḋ muṁan do ṡonnraḋ iar ndícſndaḋ iarla dſsṁuṁan amail a duḃramar. Tánaicc do biṫin na foccra sin, co ro lingsiot aittreaḃaiġ na ccſnntar ccoṁfoccus dáitiucċaḋ ċonallaċ, ċiarraiġe ⁊ conntae luimniġ. Ní ḃaoí fſr iomċair airm do ṡlioċt Muiris meic gearailt in erinn do neoċ baoí for foġail no for díbſrcc náċ ttáinicc fó ḃlicċeaḋ, aċt maḋ muiris mac Sſain óicc, mic Sſain, mic tomais iarla nama, ⁊ giḋ essiḋe tánaicc fó ṡiṫ ar focal iarla urmuṁan, ⁊ ro sccar siḋe fri a ḋaoíniḃ iar sin uair ro éla ar ċuire ċúiccir tar sionainn sriobġlais ba ṫuaiḋ tre tuaḋmuṁain, ⁊ o gaċ criċ gó aroile go ráinicc Rúta ṁec uiḋilín i ccſnn Soṁairle buiḋe ṁec mec doṁnaill, assaiḋe go halbain, ⁊ don Spáin iaroṁ go bfuair bás innte iar ttrioll.

Iustis nua do ṫeaċt in Erinn .i. Sir Iohn Parrot an 21 iun ⁊ tainicc

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[v] *Muic-inis*, i. e. hog-island, now Muckinish, in the parish of Drumcreehy, barony of Burren, and county of Clare. There are two castles at this place, one called Shan-Muckinish, or Old Muckinish, alias Ballynascregga, which is in excellent preservation, and has been lately repaired and beautifully furnished by its present proprietor, Captain Kirwan. The last O'Loughlin, who lived in this castle, according to tradition, was Uaithne Mor O'Lochlainn, who flourished about one hundred and twenty years since. The other castle is called Muckinish-Noe, or New Muckinish, and is situated in the townland of Muckinish East, on the margin of Pouldoody Bay; but only one side wall of it is now standing. The senior branch of the O'Loughlins of this place is the family of the late Mr. Charles O'Loughlin, of Newtown Castle, in the parish of Drumcreery, who was locally called "Riġ ḃóirne, i. e. *King of Burren.*"

[w] *Western part of Clann-Cuilein.*—According to a description of the county of Clare, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, the country of the Western Mac Namara, which was called the barony of Dangan when this description was

Sir Nicholas until the arrival of Sir Richard Bingham in Ireland as Chief Commissioner of the province of Connaught, in the month of June the following summer.

Turlough, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin [of Burren], was, in the beginning of the month of March in this year, taken prisoner on Muicinis[v], by Turlough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, and put to death at Ennis, by Captain Brabazon, at the ensuing summer sessions.

The son of Macnamara, of the western part of Clann-Cuilein[w], died, Donough, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha[x], son of Cumara, son of John; a man, of all the Clann-Cuilein, the most dreaded by his enemies in the field of battle.

Rory Carragh, the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough, son of Turlough Mac Sweeny, was executed at Cork.

A general peace was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, and the two provinces of Munster in particular, after the decapitation of the Earl of Desmond, of which we have already made mention. In consequence of this proclamation, the inhabitants of the neighbouring cantreds crowded in to inhabit Hy-Connello, Kerry, and the county of Limerick. There was not a single individual of the race of Maurice Fitzgerald able to bear arms in Ireland, even of all those who had been engaged in acts of plunder and insurrection, who did not become obedient[y] to the law, excepting only Maurice, the son of John Oge, son of John, son of Thomas the Earl [of Desmond]; and even he came in under peace, on the word of the Earl of Ormond; but he afterwards separated from his people, and fled with a company of five persons across the green-streamed Shannon, northwards, through Thomond, and from one territory to another, until he came to Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, in Route [the territory of] Mac Quillin, from whence he proceeded to Scotland, and afterwards to Spain, where he died after some time.

A new Lord Justice, namely, Sir John Perrott[z], arrived in Ireland on the

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written (1585), contains the following parishes, viz.: Quin, Toomfinlough, Kilraghtis, Bunratty, Feenagh, Kilcorney, Kilfintanan, Kilquan, Cloney, Dowry, Templemaley, Drumline, Clonloghan, Kilmaleery, and Killeely. The whole of the ancient district of Tradry, now almost all included in the barony of Bunratty, belonged to this territory.

[x] *Cumeadha.*—This name is locally anglicised Cuvey, or Covey.

[y] *Obedient*, literally, "who did not come under law."

[z] *Sir John Perrott.*—Sir John Perrott, who was supposed to be a natural son of King Henry VIII.,

imaille ris Sir Iohn noris ina ṗresident os cend dá ċóicceaḋ muṁan, ⁊ Sir Risderd Biongam ina ġobernóir ós cend ċóicciḋ connaċt. Ní ro ċaiṫ an Iustís mí co hiomlán i naṫ cliaṫ na ċoṁnaiḋe an tan tainic co haṫluain, ⁊ assiḋe go gaillim. Tangattar maiṫe ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt ina ċomḋail gus an mbaile sin dia ḟáiltiuccaḋ, ⁊ dia aḋṁáil mar ḟollaṁnaiġṫeóir ⁊ mar ċoḋnac ós a ccionn ón bṗrionnsa. Iar mbeiṫ seal don iustis i ngaillim ro triall do ḋol co luimneach, Baoi an ċéd aḋhaiḋ iar ffáccḃáil na gaillmhe i ccill ṁec duaċ. Tanic an dara hoiḋċe go cuinnċe i ccloinn cuiléin. Battar maiṫe ċonntaé an cláir ar a ċionn annsin doneoch díḃ ná deachaiḋ ina cend go gaillim. Baí ḃeós Sirriam na conntae .i. an crúiseaċ, tarla illáiṁ ag an tsirriam an tan sin, Donnchaḋ beacc, mac taiḋcc, mic donnchaiḋ uí briain arḋṫrétuir, ⁊ uaċtarán loċta aiḋmillte ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt ria sin. Ro ḃen a droċ ḋiaċ ḋó oir fuair a rigeḋ ar carr, ⁊ cnaiṁréḋeaḋ coimmbriste do ḋénamh dia ċnaṁaiḃ la cúl tuaiġe truime tiuġḟormnaiḋe, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ a ċorp láinbriste leṫṁarḃ cengailte fri caḋlaḋaiḃ cruaiḋ ríġnib cnáibe i mbairr cloccais cuinnċe fo ċosaiḃ én, ⁊ eṫaide an aieoir ar ḋáiġ gomaḋ ionncoṁarṫa ⁊ eissiomláir do luċt denṁa droiċġníoṁ a ḟaicsin aṁlaiḋ sin.

Do ṫaod an Iustis ar na ṁaraċ co luimneaċ, ⁊ ro ċinn aicce drong ṁór do ḋaoínib uaisle ar gaċ leṫ do luimneaċ do ṁilleaḋ ⁊ do ṁioċóruccaḋ co ruccsatt sccéla fair Mur coblaċ albanaċ do toċt don leiṫ ba tuaiṫ derinn fó ṫoġairm Somairle buiḋe mic mec doṁnaill, ⁊ co mbáttar ag iondraḋ ⁊ acc orccain na tire ina ttimċeall, ⁊ bá seḋ fochand ima ttangattar Somairle buiḋe (agá mbaoí an rúta ré ré deiċ mbliaḋan ficet roiṁe sin) do cloistin gur ċuir coṁairle Saxan deaċt ⁊ dforcongra ar an iustís nua sin an rúta do ṫaḃairt dá fondúiriḃ disle badein, ⁊ Somairle dionnarbaḋ go a aṫarḋa bunaiḋ go halbain, ⁊ ní heḋ aṁáin aċt gan gaḃaltas eaċtarcenelaiġ ar biṫ

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and had much of his towering spirit in him, was sworn Lord Deputy on the 26th of June, 1584. His commission was, as usual, during pleasure, to make war and peace, and to punish offences or pardon them (treason against the Queen's person, or counterfeiting money, only excepted), to make orders and proclamations, to impose fines, and dispose of rebels' estates, to exercise martial law, and to assemble the Parliament with her Majesty's privity; to confer all offices, except Chancellor, Treasurer, three Chief Judges, and Masters of the Rolls; and to collate and confer all spiritual promotions, except archbishops and bishops; to do all things relating to justice and government that the Queen could do if present.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1584, edition of 1689, p. 368.

21st of June; and there came along with him Sir John Norris, as President over the two provinces of Munster, and Sir Richard Bingham, as Governor over the province of Connaught. The Lord Justice had not passed an entire month[a] in Dublin before he proceeded to Athlone, and from thence to Galway. To this town the chiefs of the province of Connaught repaired, to meet and welcome him, and to acknowledge him as their ruler, and as the chief placed over them by the Sovereign. The Lord Justice, having spent some time in Galway, set out for Limerick, and remained the first night, after leaving Galway, at Kilmacduagh; on the second night he reached Cuinche[b], in Clann-Cuilein, where he was met by those chiefs of the county of Clare who had not met him at Galway. The sheriff of the county, namely, Cruise, also waited on him; and the sheriff had at that time in his custody Donough Beg, the son of Teige, son of Donough O'Brien, before then the arch-traitor and demagogue of the plunderers of the province of Connaught. His evil destiny awaited him, for he was hanged from a car, and his bones were broken and smashed with the back of a large and heavy axe; and his body, [thus] mangled and half-dead, was placed, fastened with hard and tough hempen ropes, to the top of the Cloccas of Cuinnche[c], under the talons of the birds and fowls of the air[d], to the end that the sight of him in that state might serve as a warning and an example to evildoers.

The Lord Justice went the next day to Limerick, and was resolved to destroy and reduce a great number of gentlemen on each side of Limerick, until news overtook him that a Scotch fleet arrived in the north side of Ireland, at the invitation of Sorley Boy, the son of Mac Donnell, and that they were plundering and ravaging the country around them. The cause of their coming was: Sorley Boy, who had had the possession of the Route for thirty years before, having heard that the English Council had issued an order and command to the new Lord Justice to restore the Route to its rightful inheritors, and to banish Sorley to his own original patrimony in Scotland; and not only this,

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[a] *An entire month.*—He was sworn on the 26th of June, and began his progress on the 15th of July.—See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana.*

[b] *Cuinche,* now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty.—See note [n], under the year 1278, p. 429, and note [i], under 1402, p. 775, *supra.*

[c] *The Cloccas of Cuinnche,* i. e. the Belfry of Quin. The word cloᵹáꞅ is usually applied to a round tower belfry detached from the church, but is here evidently applied to the square tower of the great abbey of Quin still remaining.

[d] *The birds and fowls of the air.*—This is a redundance of words in the original for the sake of alliteration.

do léccaḋ i nerinn an ccein nó biaḋ uṁal don prionnsa. Dála an iustis ro ḟáccaiḃ luimneaċ ina luaiṫréim, ⁊ ro ḟóccair dá raiḃe dḟearaiḃ inḟeóma ó ḃóinn co béirre a mbeiṫ ina ċoinne i cceann ceiṫre lá ficet ón lá sin i ndroiċeat áṫa. Ro freccraḋ na fóccarṫa sin lá fearaiḃ muṁan, miḋe, ⁊ laiġean, uair tongattar co líonmar, léirṫionóilte gur an maiġin sin. Tuccsat iaroṁ uile aghaiḋ ar ullṫoiḃ. Od ċualaiḋ Soṁairle dáil fer nereann dia ṡaiġiḋ ro ḟaġaiḃ an rúta, ⁊ rucc a ċaoraiġeaċt, a ṁna, ⁊ a ṁuinteara go gleann ċoncaḋan co nár ḟáccaiḃ aeġaireaċt nó iomċoiṁéd ar an tír, ná bárdaċt ar ḃaile is in rúta, aċt ar ḋúnlis aṁáin, ⁊ giḋ é fá diginn daingin don ċúicceaḋ ro gaḃaḋ é las an iustis fó ċend da lá co na noiḋċiḃ iar suiḋe ina ṫimċeal, ⁊ ro ċuir barda na bainríoghna ind. Iar mbeiṫ deiċ lá don iustis isin rúta, Ro ḟágaiḃ tri banna décc ar órda i nullṫoiḃ lé haġaiḋ Soṁairle do ċennsuccaḋ, ⁊ ticc féin tar a ais co haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro sccaoílsiot fir ereann dia ttiġibh.

Eassaonta deirge i niarṫar ċonnaċt etir slioċt eoġain uí flaiṫbertaiġ, ⁊ slioċt murchaiḋ mic briain na noinseaċ uí flaiṫbeartaiġ. Rob é a áḋḃar sin Slioċt eoġain .i. ó flaiṫbertaiġ taḋg mac taiḋg na buile mic murchaiḋ, mic eoġain, ⁊ clann doṁnaill an ċoccaiḋ mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ mic murchaiḋ mic eoġain do gabáil oiléin ḃaile na hinnsi ar ṫaḋcc, mac murchaiḋ na ttuaġ mic taiḋcc, mic murchaiḋ uí flaiṫbertaiġ, uair báttar slioċt eoġain agá raḋa gur ḃó leó fein ó ċert an toilén sin, ⁊ gur ab tar a sáruccaḋ baí taḋcc agá ṫógḃáil, ⁊ agá cuṁdaċ, ⁊ cecib cruṫ a mbaí a ḟír do ċóiḋ taḋcc forra

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[e] *It*, i. e. Ireland; that is, not to allow any strangers, Scottish, or English, to come to colonise Ireland, so long as the native Irish remained obedient to the Sovereign.

[f] *From the Boyne to Beare*, i. e. from the River Boyne, which falls into the sea near Drogheda, to Bearehaven, in the south-west of the county of Cork.

[g] *Gleann-Concadhain*, now *anglice* Glenconkeine, a name applied to a romantic valley situated between Slieve Gallion and the Banagher mountains, in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the south-west of the county of Londonderry.—See note [d], under the year 1526, p. 1384, *supra*. But this name was originally applied to a territory comprising the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin, in the barony of Loughinsholin.

[h] *Dun-lis*, now Dunluce, an old castle in ruins, about two miles and a quarter west from Bushmills, in the north of the county of Antrim. These ruins are situated on a rock which is separated from the mainland by a chasm of about thirty feet in width, and which, on the opposite side, rises about a hundred feet perpendicularly from the sea. This castle is said to have been originally erected by Mac Quillin, chief of the Route, and afterwards greatly en-

but not to suffer any strangers to settle in Ireland so long as it[e] remained obedient to the sovereign. As for the Lord Justice, he set out from Limerick on his rapid progress, and issued orders that all the men fit for service from the Boyne to Beare[f] should meet him at Drogheda, at the expiration of twenty-four days from that day. The men of Munster, Meath, and Leinster, obeyed this proclamation, for they came numerously and fully-assembled to that place. They all then set out for Ulster. When Sorley heard of the march of the men of Ireland towards him, he left the Route, taking with him his creaghts, his women, and his people, to Gleann-Concadhain[g], and leaving neither shepherds nor guards in the country, nor warders in any castle in the Route, except only Dun-lis[h]; and although this was the strongest fortress in the province, it was, nevertheless, taken by the Lord Justice, after he had besieged it for two days and nights; and he placed the Queen's warders in it. The Lord Justice, having tarried ten days in the Route, left thirteen companies of soldiers billeted in Ulster, for the purpose of reducing Sorley Boy; and he himself then returned to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their several homes.

Dissentions arose in West Connaught between the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty and the descendants of Murrough, the son of Brian-na-nOinseach[i] O'Flaherty. They originated in this manner: the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, namely, Teige, the son of Teige-na-Buile, son of Murrough, son of Owen, and the sons of Donnell-an-Chogaidh, son of Gilladuv, son of Murrough, son of Owen, took the island of Baile-na-hinnse[k] from Teige, the son of Murrough of the Battle-axes, son of Teige, son of Murrough O'Flaherty; for the descendants of Owen had been wont to say that that island was their's by right, and that Teige had seized and held it in violation of their right. Be the truth as

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larged by the Mac Donnells. The name Dun-lis, denoting strong dun or fort, shews that the site had been occupied at a remote period by a primitive Irish dun, or fort, either of earth, or Cyclopean stone architecture, like Dun-Aengusa, on the great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

[i] *Brian-na-nOinseach*, i. e. *Brianus stultarum*. For a fuller account of these dissentions the reader is referred to *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 387, *et sequent.*

[k] *Baile-na-hinnse*, i. e. the town or castle of the island, now Ballinahinch, a small island towards the western side of Ballinahinch lake, in the barony of Ballinahinch, *alias* Connamara, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 106, 403. On this island are still to be seen the ruins of a small square castle, about thirty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth, which was built, accord-

soṁ a ndiaiḋ na gabala co nár ḟáccaiḃ míl minnile gur a rainicc ar a ccuid do ṫír gan a marḃaḋ nó gan a ttaḃairt lais. Do rónaḋ dioġḃala móra leó-soṁ do taḋcc gion gur ḃionann cuṁang baoí aca.

Feaċt dá ndeachaiḋ an taḋcc sin mac murchaiḋ luċt arṫraiġ ar ionnsaiġiḋ oiḋċe i mi iún i ndeadhaiḋ sleaċta eoġain uí ḟlaiṫbertaiġ go hárainn, Rucc taḋcc forra isin aḋmadain co hanullaṁ, etir ċodlaḋ ⁊ dúsccaḋ ar gaċ taoḃ do ċuirr ṫorsaiġ na luinge, ⁊ bá hesccáirdeṁail an tairbénaḋ tucc sé dóiḃ ar an tract sin, ⁊ nír ḟḟiú an toilén a ndearnaḋ an lá sin aṁáin ina timċeall, uair ro marḃaḋ annsin Murchaḋ mac emainn óicc mic emainn meg aeḋa fer leitreaċ mealláin do ċóiḋ i ccommbáiḋ sleaċta eoccain uí ḟlaiṫbertaiġ. Ro marḃaḋ ann dna mac senescáil ċloinne muiris baí ina ḟḟoċair ar in ḟḟoġail céḋna, ⁊ mac uí ḟlaiṫbertaiġ (.i. taḋg) sin fein .i. Murchaḋ salaċ. Ro marbaḋ ḃeós drong ṁór do ṁuintir sleaċt eoġain uí ḟlaiṫbertaiġ cen mo tátt na huaisle sin. Báttar aṁlaiḋ sin acc coccaḋ fri aroile co ro ṡioḋaiġsiot goill etorra isin ḟḟoġṁar ar ccind, ⁊ do raḋaḋ an toilén do ṡlioċt eoġain uí ḟlaiṫbertaiġ.

Muirċeartaċ garḃ mac briain mic taiḋcc uí briain décc isin ċéḋmí dfoġṁar i ccraicc corcráin. Macaeṁ ceilliḋe coṁḟorsaiḋ naċ ḟḟuair tataoír na toiḃeim, ail, no aṫais ó a ḃreiṫ, gó a ḃás, ⁊ a aḋnacal i mainistir innsi.

An cosnaṁaċ mac concoiccríċe, mic diarmada, mic taiḋcc caim uí cleiriġ fer suim soċonáiġ co ḟḟeḃus tiġe naoiḋeaḋ seal i ttuaḋmuṁain, ⁊ seal oile hi ttír ċonaill go ro écc ar an ḟḟuarċosaiġ i ttír ċonaill i ccorġar na bliaḋna so, ⁊ a aḋnacal fó ḋítein dé, ⁊ San bernartt occ na manċoiḃ i mainistir easa ruaiḋ.

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ing to Roderic O'Flaherty, of the stones of the adjoining abbey of Tombeola.

[l] *Descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.*—These were the western O'Flahertys, who were an older branch of the family than Murrough na dTuagh, who was set up by Queen Elizabeth.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362.

[m] *The island.*—The island about which they were fighting was not the island of Aranmore, but the insignificant islet of Ballinahinch, in Ballinahinch lake, in Connamara.

[n] *Leitir-Meallain*, now Lettermellan, an island belonging to the barony of Moycullen, in the west of the county of Galway, opposite the Great Island of Aran.

[o] *Clann-Maurice.*—These were not the Clann-Maurice of Brees, in the now county of Mayo, but the Clann-Maurice of Kerry, who were in constant communication with the O'Flahertys and O'Malleys.—See the notice of the siege of Lixnaw under the year 1568, p. 1627.

[p] *Craig-Corcrain.*—This name is now corrupted to Cahercorcrane, which is that of a townland containing the ruins of a castle in the

it might, Teige, after their capture of it, made an irruption upon them, and left not a single head of cattle on their portion of the territory which he did not either kill or carry off with him. They, in return, committed great injuries against Teige, although they had not equal power [with him].

On one occasion, in the month of June, as this Teige, the son of Murrough, went with the crew of a boat to the island of Aran, in pursuit of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty[l], he overtook them at the break of day, [and found them] unprepared, in a state between waking and sleeping, at both sides of the forecastle of their boat. He set them a very hostile example on this strand ; and [indeed] the island[m] was not worth all that was done about it on that day, for Murrough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond Mac Hugh of Leitir-Meallain[n], who had joined the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty, also the son of the Seneschal of Clann-Maurice[o], who was with them on this predatory excursion, and Murrough Salach, the son of O'Flaherty (Teige), were slain. Many of the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty were also slain, besides these gentlemen. Thus did they remain at war with each other, until they were mutually reconciled by the English in the ensuing autumn, when the island [of Baile-na-hinnsi] was given to the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty.

Murtough Garv, the son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brian, died at Craig-Corcrain[p] in the first month of autumn [i. e. August]. He was a sensible, sedate youth, who never received blame or reproach, disrespect or insult, from his birth to his death. He was buried in the monastery of Ennis.

Cosnamhach, son of Cucogry, son of Dermot, son of Teige Cam O'Clery, a respectable and affluent man, who at one time had kept a house of hospitality in Thomond, and at another time in Tirconnell, died at Fuar-Chosach[q], in Tirconnell, in the Lent of this year, and was buried under the asylum of God and St. Bernard, in the monastery of Assaroe[r].

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parish of Rath, barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare, and near the old church of Rath-Blathmaic. In the *Description of the County of Clare or Thomond*, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 2. 14, this castle is set down as belonging to Moriertagh Caragh O'Brien, who is the very individual mentioned in the text. From this, and the names of other persons mentioned therein, it is evident that this tract, which has been often quoted in the notes to these Annals, was written early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[q] *Fuar-Chosach.*—This is still the name of a tract of land in the parish of Kilbarron, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

[r] *Assaroe.*—The ruins of this monastery, to-

AOIS CRIOST, 1585.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, oct[ṁoġat] a cúicc.

Iarla cilli dara décc i saxaiḃ .i. Gerróid mac gearóid, mic Gerróid ṁic tomais, mic Seaain ċaim. Bai an tiarla sin cúicc bliaḋna i moḋ persta aga congṁáil ó na ṫír dúthaiġi co ffuair bás an tan sin. Henrii a ṁac doirdneaḋ ina ionad lá ċomairle Saxan, ⁊ a léceaḋ anoir do ṡaiġiḋ a aṫarḋa.

Mac uilliam burc, Risderd mac oiluerais mic Seaain décc, ⁊ ní ro hóirdneaḋ ina ionaḋ aċt an tab caoċ (darlais fein) do ḃeiṫ ina ionad daimḋeóin gall.

Gormlaiḋ ingen uí Ruairc .i. ingen briain mic eoġain bean do ċaiṫ a haimsir agá díol dfearaiḃ sorda, bean ḟénaṁail ḟoċraiḋ nár ṫuill gríosaḋ ná gnúis imḋerccaḋ do taoiḃ ecclaise na ealaḋan, na taṫaoir ele ḃeós do ṫaoíḃ a hoiniġ na a hanma do écc.

Brian mac taidcc, mic briain mic eoġain uí ruairc do dol ar siuḃal sluaiġ in dartraiġe meg flannchaiḋ i ffíorṫosaċ mís ianuarii, ⁊ ro sccaoílsiot a sccéiṁelta fó daingniḃ dartraiġe do ċruinniúccaḋ creaċ, ⁊ fuairsiot edala aiḋble. Rug mag flannċaiḋ tóir ṫrom dalbanċoiḃ ⁊ deirennchaiḃ air, ⁊ ro gaḃ brian accá iomċar ⁊ báttar ag caiṫeaṁ ⁊ ag comḟuabairt a ċéle go rangattar aird a náird fri roile acc beandaiḃ bó san mbreifne. Od ċualatar fir breifne, ⁊ muintir uí ruairc brian do ḋol i ndartraiġe ro ċruinniġsiot for a ċionn i neanaċ iomċuṁang erḋalta in ro baḋ dóiġ leó a faġḃail dia saiġiḋ. Fuarattar eissiuṁ ċuca go maillċeimneach mórualaċ, acc iomċar ettualaing a earccaratt, ⁊ gér bó hé a ċoḃair ro ba dleaċt dá

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which is attached an extensive burial ground, are still to be seen about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon, in the south-west of the county of Donegal.—See note [r], under the year 1184, p. 64, *supra*.

[s] *To go westwards*, i. e. to return to Ireland.

[t] *Son of Owen.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, that she was the daughter of Brian Ballagh, son of Owen, son of Tiernan, son of Teige O'Rourke.

[u] *Name*, i.e. her fame for goodness. A hanma is here the genitive singular of a h-ainm, her name.

[w] *Beanna-bo*, i. e. the peaks of the cows, now Benbo, a remarkable mountain near the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, extending from near Manor Hamilton, in the direction of Sligo, for about three miles. According to the tradition in the country this mountain is pregnant with gold mines, which gave rise to the saying, "Is saiḋḃre Beanna bó ná Eire faoi dó, i. e. Tota Hiber-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1585.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-five.

The Earl of Kildare died in England, namely, Garrett, the son of Garrett, son of Garrett, son of Thomas, son of John Cam. This Earl had been five years under arrest, kept from his patrimonial inheritance, until he died at this time. Henry, his son, was appointed his successor by the English Council. Henry was then permitted to go westwards[s], to his patrimonial inheritance.

Mac William Burke (Richard, the son of Oliver, son of John) died; and no person was elected his successor; but the Blind Abbot held his place, as he thought, in despite of the English.

Gormly, the daughter of O'Rourke, i. e. of Brian, son of Owen[t], a woman who had spent her life with husbands worthy of her, a prosperous and serene woman, who had never merited blame or censure from the Church or the literati, or any reproach on account of her hospitality or name[u], died.

Brian, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Owen O'Rourke, made an incursion into Dartry Mac Clancy in the very beginning of the month of January, and dispatched marauding squadrons through the fastnesses of Dartry to collect preys; and they obtained great spoils. Mac Clancy, with a numerous body of Scots and Irishmen, pursued and overtook him. Brian proceeded to resist them[v]; and they continued fighting and skirmishing with each other as they moved along, until they came face to face at Beanna-bo[w], in Breifny. When the men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people heard that Brian had gone to Dartry, they assembled together, to meet him at a certain narrow pass, by which they thought[x] he would come on to them. They perceived him approaching at a slow pace, and with great haughtiness, sustaining the attacks of his enemies; and although [they as] his own true followers[y] should have succoured him [on such an emer-

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nia bis ditior Benbo."—See it again mentioned in these Annals at the years 1583, 1585, and 1586.

[x] *They thought.*—This should be, "they knew."

[y] *His own true followers*, i.e. these were his own followers who posted themselves in the narrow pass to intercept his retreat. It looks strange that the Four Masters should not have told us why his own followers should have acted thus; but we may conjecture that they did so by order of O'Rourke, who, having submitted to the government this year, did not wish that Brian should thus violate the law.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 346.

fior luċt Ṁanna, ní hamlaiḋ sin do rónsat aċt a lá bága do ṫabairt lá a ḃioḋḃaḋaiḃ go ro lingeaḋ an laoċmiliḋ dia oiḃ léiḃ. Ro gáirfiḋ roiṁe ⁊ ina ḋiaiḋ don ḋiġfir. Ro hiaḋaḋ dá gaċ aen taeḃ ina uirṫimċeall co ná ro ċumaing céim for a ċúlaiḃ ná for a aghaiḋ. Ro marḃaḋ daoíne iomḋa ina ṫimċeall isin iomairecc sin. Ro díoṫaigheaḋ ann coruċċaḋ gallóccláċ do ċloinn tSíṫiġ Diarrma ⁊ druingell ár gallóccláċ ngearaltaċ battar i ffarraḋ Briain an lá sin, ⁊ ag riċt a naṁraine ó ṫír do ṫír iar ndioṫlaiṫriuċċaḋ na nnaġḃaoíneaḋ agá mbáttar reaċt riaṁ, ⁊ níor bó láṁ for airiḋe a nionnraiġiḋ muna luiġeaḋ líon laṁ ⁊ iomarcraiḋ anfforlainn forra. Do bertsat fir Breifne ⁊ muinter uí Ruairc anacal do Brian is in mbúrn baoġal sin ⁊ Ruccsat leo hé for a moncháiḃ dia iomċoiṁéd, ⁊ as í coṁairle ar ar cinnsiot a ccionn an treas laoí a ṁarḃaḋ go miscceneaċ mioránaċ iar mbeiṫ dó for a moċt ⁊ for a neimeaċ. Tuccaḋ droċ cuit dua Ruairc don miġníoṁ sin.

Emann dorċa mac domnaill, mic murchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri móir, ⁊ Toirrḋealḃaċ, mac emainn óicc, mic emainn, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mec sitiġ do ḃarucchaḋ ina noir in áṫ cliaṫ.

Iomatt fleachaḋ is in mbliadain si co ro milleaḋ urṁór arḃa Ereann.

Diarmaitt, mac domnaill meg congail décc an 14 iunii.

Foccra parlimenti do ṫaḃairt dfearaiḃ Ereann dia forcongra for a maiṫiḃ a ḃeiṫ i mbeltaine do ronnraḋ i naṫ cliaṫ uair battar urmór fear nerinn umal dia bprionnsa co ttangattar uile gnúis do gnúis lar an fforcongra ísin go hAṫ cliaṫ.

Tangattar ann maiṫe cenel cconaill ⁊ eoġain .i. Ua neill Toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ mac neill conallaiġ, mic airt, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain, ⁊

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[t] *Their day's support*, a lá bága do ṫaḃairt.—This is a common Irish phrase.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 234, line 23.

[u] *Was accused*, literally, "a bad share of this evil deed was ascribed to O'Rourke."

[w] *Mag-Congail*, now *anglicè* Magonigle, a name still common in the south of the county of Donegal.

[x] *Parliament.*—For some curious notices of the Parliaments held in Elizabeth's reign the reader is referred to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, Introduction, p. xiii, *et seq.*

[y] *Precisely on May-day.*—This Parliament assembled at Dublin on the 26th of April, 1585, according to the original record of it, preserved in the Rolls' Office, Dublin.—See Appendix to the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 130.

[z] *Kinel-Connell.*—It looks very strange that the Four Masters should mention Kinel-Connell first in order, as O'Donnell was not acknowledged as a member of this Parliament.—See list of the "Lords spirituall and temporall, &c. &c. as were summoned unto the Parlyament holden before the right honorable Sir John

gency], it was not so that they acted, but they gave their day's support[z] in battle to his enemies, so that the heroic soldier was attacked on both sides; he was met by shouts before and behind; [and] he was so surrounded on every side, that he could not move backwards or forwards. In this conflict many men were slain around him; and [among the rest] was cut off a company of gallowglasses of the Mac Sheehys, who were the surviving remnant and remains of the slaughter of the gallowglasses of the Geraldines, who were along with Brian on that day, and who had gone about from territory to territory, offering themselves for hire, after the extermination of the noblemen by whom they had been employed previously; and they would not have been thus cut off, had they not been attacked by too many hands, and overwhelmed by numbers. The men of Breifny and O'Rourke's people gave protection to Brian in this perilous situation, and carried him off under their protection, to be guarded. On the third day afterwards, [however], they came to the resolution of malevolently and maliciously putting him to death, he being under their clemency and their protection. O'Rourke was accused[a] of participating in this unbecoming deed.

Edmond Dorcha [the Dark], the son of Donnell, son of Murrough, son of Rory More, and Turlough, the son of Edmond Oge, son of Edmond, son of Turlough Mac Sheehy, were both executed at Dublin.

There was much rain in this year, so that the greater part of the corn of Ireland was destroyed.

Dermot, the son of Donnell Mag Congail[b] (Mac Goingle), died on the 14th of June.

A proclamation of Parliament[c] was issued to the men of Ireland, commanding their chiefs to assemble in Dublin precisely on May-day[d], for the greater part of the people of Ireland were at this time obedient to their sovereign; and, accordingly, they all at that summons did meet in Dublin face to face.

Thither came the chiefs of Kinel-Connell[e] and Kinel-Owen, namely, O'Neill (Turlough Luineach[f], the son of Niall Conallagh, son of Art, son of Con, son

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Perrot, Knyght, Lord Deputie Generall of the realme of Ireland, xxvi° die Aprilis, anno regni Regine nostre Elizabeth vicesimo septimo," printed in the third Appendix to Hardiman's edition of the *Statute of Kilkenny*, p. 139.

[f] *Turlough Luineach.*—He came to Dublin to attend this Parliament, but it does not appear that he took his seat, as his name is not in the official list. It appears by patent, 20 Elizabeth, that the Queen intended to create him Earl of Clan O'Neill and Baron of Clogher, but the patent was never perfected. His rival, Hugh,

Aoḋ mac an ḟirḋorċa, mic cuinn ḃacaiġ, mic cuinn, mic enri mic eoġain .i. an barún ócc o neill dia ro gairſḋ iarla tire heoġain ar an bparliment sin, ⁊ Ua doṁnaill aeḋ mac maġnusa, mic aoḋa duiḃ, mic aeḋa ruaiḋ mic neill ġairḃ, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ an ḟiona. Magguiḋir, cúċonnaċt mac conconnaċt, mic conċonnaċt mic briain, mic pilip, mic tomais, O doċartaiġ Sſan ócc, mac Sſain mic feilim mic conċobair ċarraiġ, O Baoiġill toirrḋealḃaċ mac neill mic toirrḋealḃaiġ óicc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ ṁóir, ⁊ O gallċuḃair Eoin mac tuaṫail, mic Sſain, mic Ruaiḋri mic aoḋa.

Do ċóiḋ isin ċoiṁeirġe sin, Mag maṫġamna .i. Rossa mac airt, mic briain na moiċeirġe, mic Remainn mic glaisne, O caṫáin .i. Ruaiḋri mac Maġnusa, mic donnchaiḋ an einiġ, mic Sſain, mic aiḃne, Conn mac néill óicc,

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son of Ferdoragh, is entered twice in this list, once as Lord of Dunganyne, and again as Earl of Tyrone. This latter title was evidently interlined after his claim had been allowed by this Parliament. The first title should have been cancelled after the interlining of the higher title. Turlough Luineach is supposed by our historians to have sat in this Parliament, but they have not told us in what capacity. It is stated in Perrott's Life that it was the pride of Perrott that he could prevail on the old Irish leaders, not only to exchange their savage state for the condition of English subjects, but to appear publicly in the English garb, and to make some efforts to accommodate themselves to the manners of his court; but that it was not without the utmost reluctance and confusion that they thus appeared to resign their ancient manners. That Turlough Luineach, in his old age, encumbered with his fashionable habiliments, expressed his discontent with a good-humoured simplicity: "Prithee, my Lord," said he, "let my chaplain attend me in his Irish mantle: thus shall your English rabble be diverted from my uncouth figure, and laugh at him." Sir Richard Cox, who embraced every opportunity of traducing the Irish, asserts, that "the Irish Lords were obliged to wear robes, and the better to induce them to it the Deputy bestowed robes on Turlough Lynogh, and other principal men of the Irish, which they embraced like fetters." The representatives of these chieftains, Turlough and Hugh, are now unknown; but there are various persons of the name Mac Baron, now in humble circumstances, in the county of Tyrone, who claim descent from Cormac mac Baron, the brother of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone.

[g] *Hugh Roe, the son of Manus.*—He became Chief of Tirconnell on the death of his elder brother, Calvagh, in 1566. The race of this Hugh have been long extinct. The O'Donnells of Castlebar in Ireland, and the more illustrious O'Donnells of Austria and Spain, are descended from his eldest brother, Calvagh, as the Editor shall shew under the year 1608.

[h] *Maguire.*—The Chieftain of Fermanagh did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Cuconnaught was the ancestor of the late Constantine Maguire, Esq., of Tempo.—See note [t], under the year 1498, p. 1242, *supra.*

[i] *O'Doherty,* Chief of Inishowen, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. There are various respectable branches of this family in Inishowen, but the eldest branch is not determined. The most distinguished man of the name in Ireland is the Honourable Chief Justice

of Henry, son of Owen), and Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con, son of Henry, son of Owen, i. e. the young Baron O'Neill, who obtained the title of Earl of Tyrone at this Parliament; and O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Manus[g], son of Hugh Duv, son of Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garv, son of Turlough of the Wine); Maguire[h] (Cuconnaught, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas); O'Doherty[i] (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh); O'Boyle[k] (Turlough, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Oge, son of Turlough More); and O'Gallagher[l] (Owen, the son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Hugh).

To this assembly also repaired Mac Mahon[m] (Ross, the son of Art, son of Brian of the Early Rising, son of Redmond, son of Glasny); O'Kane[n] (Rory, the son of Manus, son of Donough the Hospitable, son of John, son of Aibhne; Con, the son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Con, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill,

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Doherty; and Mr. Thomas Doherty of Muff, so remarkable for his gigantic stature, has, by honest industry, realized a larger property than the chieftains of Inishowen had ever enjoyed.

[k] *O'Boyle*, Chief of Boylagh, in the west of the county of Donegal, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family are dwindled into petty farmers and cottiers.

[l] *O'Gallagher*, O'Donnell's marshal, who had a small tract of land in the barony of Tirhugh, did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Though the family is one of the most regal of the Milesian race, there are none of the name at present above the rank of farmers in the original country of Tirhugh, and very few in any part of Ireland. Captain Gallagher, of Kill of Grange, near Dublin, and Henry Gallagher, Esq., Baldoyle, Raheny, form the aristocracy of this name at present.

[m] *Mac Mahon*, Chief of Oriel, did not attend this Parliament as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor. The Baron Hartland of Strokestown, in the county Roscommon, and Sir Ross Mahon of Castlegar, in the county of Galway, are said to be of this race, but their pedigrees are unknown. Sir Beresford Mac Mahon, the son of the late Sir William Mac Mahon, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, is of a very obscure branch of the Mac Mahons of the county of Clare, his grandfather having been a gentleman's servant, and his pedigree unknown.

[n] *O'Kane*, Chief of Oireacht-Ui-Chathain, did not attend as a member. The present representative of this family is unknown. The only person of the name in the county of Londonderry, whose pedigree was confidently traced to Donnell Cleireach O'Kane of Dungiven, when the Editor examined the county of Londonderry in 1834, was George O'Kane, who was gardener to Francis Bruce of Downhill. Sir Richard Cane [O'Cathain] of the county of Waterford, and Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, the distinguished chemist, who has reflected so much honour on his name and country in the nineteenth century, are undoubtedly of this race, but their pedigrees are not satisfactorily made out. There are several of the name in Boston, and other parts of America, some of whom are related to Sir Robert Kane of Dublin, who are distinguished for scientific and literary attainments.

mic neill, mic cuinn, mic aoḋa buiḋe do clannaiḃ neill cloinne aeḋa buiḋe. Mag aengusa, aeḋ, mac doṁnaill óicc, mic doṁnaill ċēir.

Do ċóiḋriot ann gairḃtriann connaċt .i. O Ruairc brian, mac briain, mic eocċain uí Ruairc, O Raiġilliġ .i. Sēan ruaḋ mac aoḋa conallaiġ, mic maoílmorḋa mic Sēain, mic caṫail, ⁊ dearḃraṫair a aṫar .i. Emann mac maoílṁórḋa ⁊ iatt araon ag caiṫēṁ i naġaiḋ aroile im ṫiġearnas na tíre, ⁊ ḃēos síol ffērġail do díḃ lēiṫiḃ .i. ó fērgail bán uilliam mac doṁnaill, mic Conmaic, O fērgail buiḋe faċtna mac briain mic Ruḋraiġe, mic caṫail.

Do ḋeaċattar ann síol muirēḋhaiġ co na ffortuathaiḃ .i. Mac uí conċoḃair duinn Aoḋ, mac diarmatta, mic cairpre, mic eoġain ċaoíċ mic feilim gēngcaiġ, O concoḃair ruaḋ, Taḋcc. ócc mac taiḋg buiḋe mic caṫail ruaiḋ, O concoḃair sliccicġ doṁnall, mac taiḋcc, mic caṫail óicc mic doṁnaill, mic eoġain, mic doṁnaill mic muirċērtaiġ, ⁊ fēr ionait mec diarmatta ṁaiġe

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[o] *O'Neills of Clannaboy.*—Con, the son of Niall Oge, did not attend this Parliament as a member; but his nephew, Shane mac Brian, the ancestor of the present Viscount O'Neill, is marked in the official list as one of the knights for the county of Antrim.

[p] *Magennis.*—Sir Hugh Magennis, Chief of Iveagh, was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Down this year, his colleague being Sir Nicholas Bagnell. Captain Magennis, the nephew of the late Lord Enniskillen, represents a respectable branch of this family.

[q] *O'Rourke.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member. There is a Prince O'Rourke in Russia, whose immediate ancestors, as Counts O'Rourke, attained high distinction in that empire. He is said to be the chief of his name. Ambrose O'Rourke, Esq., J. P., of Ballybollen, county Antrim, descends from the house of Dromahaire.

[r] *John Roe.*—The official list of the members of this Parliament gives Philip O'Reyly as the colleague of Edmond. He was the brother of John Roe.

[s] *Edmond, the son of Maelmora.*—He was Tanist of East Breifny, and was elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Cavan. The present representative of this Edmond is Myles John O'Reilly, Esq., late of the Heath House, and now living in France.—See year 1601.

[t] *O'Farrell Bane.*—William O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford. Mr. O'Farrell of Dublin, the tax gatherer, is the representative of this family, according to Dr. George Petrie; but the Editor is not acquainted with the evidences which prove his descent.

[u] *O'Farrell Boy.*—Ffaghny O'Fferrall was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Longford, and his name appears in the official list. The editor does not know who the present representative of this Fachtna, or of the O'Farrell Boy, is.

[w] *O'Conor Don.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by the member for Roscommon, Denis, the son of Owen, son of Denis, son of Charles the Historian, son of Donough Liath, son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor Don of Ballintober, who is the person mentioned in the text. The only other surviving members of this family are Denis O'Conor of Mountdruid, Arthur

as representative of the O'Neills of Clannaboy[o]; and Magennis[p] (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, son of Donnell Duv).

Thither came also the chiefs of the Rough Third of Connaught; namely, O'Rourke[q] (Brian, the son of Brian, son of Owen); O'Reilly (John Roe[r], the son of Hugh Conallagh, son of Maelmora, son of John, son of Cathal), and his uncle, Edmond, son of Maelmora[s], both of whom were then at strife with each other concerning the lordship of their country; also both the O'Farrells, viz. O'Farrell Bane[t] (William, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac), and O'Farrell Boy[u] (Fachtna, the son of Brian, son of Rory, son of Cathal).

Thither also repaired the Sil-Murray, with their dependents: namely, the son of O'Conor Don[w] (Hugh, the son of Dermot, son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech, son of Felim Geanncach); O'Conor Roe[x] (Teige Oge, the son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe); O'Conor Sligo[y] (Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Cathal Oge, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Mur-

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O'Conor of Elphin, and Matthew O'Conor, Esqrs., sons of Matthew, son of Denis, son of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, the historian.

[x] *O'Conor Roe.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Roscommon were Sir Richard Byngham and Thomas Dillon. The late Peter O'Conor Roe, of Tomona, in the county of Roscommon, who left one illegitimate son, Thomas, of Ballintober, was the last recognised head of this family. There is another family of the O'Conors Roe, living in the village of Lanesborough, who retain a small property in Slieve Baune; and there are others of undoubted legitimate descent living in and near the town of Roscommon, but they are reduced to utter poverty.

[y] *O'Conor Sligo.*—Sir Donald O'Conor Slygagh was not a member of this Parliament. The knights elected for the county of Slygagh were Sir Valantyn Browne, Ja. Crofton, and Jo. Marbury. The last chief of the O'Conor Sligo family was Daniel O'Conner Sligoe, who was a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service: he died at Brussels on the 7th of Februry, 1756, and was buried in the church of St. Gudule, where the last female of the house of Hapsburg erected a monument to him, which exhibits the following inscription:

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
ILLUSTRISSIMUS D. D. DANIEL O CONNER SLIGOE
IN EXERCITU AUSTRIACO LOCUM TENENS GENERALIS
ET ANTIQUISSIMÆ APUD HIBERNOS GENTIS CAPUT
QUI MOX APUD SUOS CENTURIO, SUB JACOBO II.
IN GALLIS SUB LUDOVICO XIV.,
DEIN SUB LEOPOLDO LOTHARINGIÆ DUCE,
AC DEMUM SUB INVICTA AUSTRIACORUM AQUILA
ANNIS XLVIII.
STIPENDIA EMERITUS
FIDE UBIQUE, ET VIRTUTE PATRIA
SUO APUD OMNES DESIDERIO RELICTO,
DECESSIT PLANE UT VIXERAT
CHRISTIANI MILITIS EXEMPLUM
OBIIT BRUXELLIS VII. FEBRUARII MDCCLVI
ÆTATIS XCII.
R. I. P.

Some of the collateral branches of this family who remained in Ireland are still respectable; but the present senior representative of the name is a struggling farmer, as the late Matthew O'Conor, of Mountdruid, who knew him intimately, often told the Editor.

luircc .i. brian mac Ruaiḋri, mic taiḋcc mic Ruaiḋri óicc, óir baí mac diarmatta fſin .i. Taḋcc mac eocċain ina ṡſnóir ċianaorda. O beirn cairbre mac taiḋcc mic cairpre mic maoíleaċlainn.

Do ċóiḋ ann taḋcc mac uilliam mic taiḋcc duiḃ uí ċeallaiġ, O Madagain .i. doṁnall mac Sſain, mic brſsail.

Do ċóiḋ and tra iarla cloinne Riocairt uillecc mac Riocaird mic uillicc na ccſntt, ⁊ dias mac an ġiolla ḋuiḃ uí ṡeaċnasaiġ Sſan, ⁊ diarmait.

Ní ḋeachaiḋ ann aon baḋ ionairṁe ó trian iarṫarac ċóicciḋ ċonnaċt aċt murchaḋ na ttuaġ mac taiḋcc mic murchaiḋ mic Ruaiḋri uí flaitbeartaiġ.

Do ċóiḋ ann tra iarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. Donnchaḋ mac conċoḃair mic donnchaiḋ mic conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain, ⁊ Sir toirrḋealḃaċ mac doṁnaill mic conċoḃair mic toirrḋealḃaiġ mic taiḋcc uí ḃriain iar na toġa mar ridire parlimenti a cconntae an cláir.

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[z] *Mac Dermot of Moylurg.*—His deputy did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This family is now represented by Charles Mac Dermot of Coolavin, Esq., who ridiculously styles himself "Prince of Coolavin," a small barony to which his ancestors had no claim.

[a] *O'Beirne.*—He was Chief of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, a beautiful district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Beirne, of Dangan-I-Beirne, *alias* Dangan Bonacuillinn, in the parish of Kilmore, near the Shannon, in this territory, is the undoubted head of this family. He still possesses a small remnant of Tir-Briuin. O'Beirne did not attend this Parliament as a member.

[b] *Teige, son of William, &c. O'Kelly.*—He was the head of the branch of the O'Kellys, seated at Mullaghmore, in the county of Galway. This Teige was not chief of his name, nor did he attend this Parliament as a member. The race of this Teige are now extinct, but the families of Screen and Gallagh are still extant, and highly respectable.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 121. The knights of Parliament elected for the county of Galway were Thomas le Straunge and Fraunci s Shane [who was a disguised O'Fferall].

[c] *O'Madden.*—He did not attend as a member. The present representative of this Donnell, the son of John O'Madden, is Ambrose Madden of Streamstown, Esq., who is the son of Breasal, son of Ambrose, son of Breasal, son of Daniel, son of John, son of Anmhadh, son of the Donnell mentioned in the text. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 152.

[d] *The Earl of Clanrickard.*—In the list of the "Temporal Lordes" of this Parliament, printed by Mr. Hardiman, "the Earle of Clanricard" is given as the fourth in order. He is now represented by the Marquis of Clanricarde.

[e] *O'Shaughnessy.*—Neither of these sons of O'Shaughnessy was a member of this Parliament.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 378, 386, 388. The present head of this family is Mr. Bartholomew O'Shaughnessy of Galway. The very Rev. and Ven. Terence O'Shaughnessy, R. C. Dean of Killaloe, Dr. Wm. O'Shaughnessy of Calcutta, F. R. S., and all the O'Shaughnessys of the county of Clare, are not of the senior branch of this family, but descended from Roger, the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, who was made free of the

tough); and a deputy from Mac Dermot of Moylurg[z], namely, Brian, son of Rory, son of Teige, son of Rory Oge, for Mac Dermot himself (i. e. Teige, the son of Owen) was a very old man; and O'Beirn[a] (Carbry, the son of Teige, son of Carbry, son of Melaghlin).

Thither went also Teige, the son of William, son of Teige Duv O'Kelly[b]; and O'Madden[c] (Donnell, the son of John, son of Breasal).

Thither likewise went the Earl of Clanrickard[d] (Ulick, the son of Rickard, son of Ulick-na-gCeann); and the two sons of Gilla-Duv O'Shaughnessy[e], i. e. John and Dermot.

None worthy of note went thither from West Connaught, with the exception of Murrough of the Battle-axes, the son of Teige, son of Murrough, son of Rory O'Flaherty[f].

Thither, in like manner, went the Earl of Thomond[g] (Donough, the son of Conor, son of Donough, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien); and Sir Turlough[h], the son of Donnell, son of Conor, son of Turlough, son of Teige O'Brien, who had been elected a Knight of Parliament for the county of Clare.

Corporation of Galway in 1648, and who was the son of Sir Dermot II., who died in 1606, who was the son of Sir Roger I., who was the son of Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy, who was knighted by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1533. A branch of this family have changed their name to Sandys: and Mr. Levey, the well-known musician of the Royal Dublin Theatre, who is one of the descendants of Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy of 1648, has suppressed his father's name and retained that of his mother, contrary to the usage of most nations.

[f] *O'Flaherty.*—Sir Murrough na doe O'Fflahertie was not a member of this Parliament. This chieftain is now represented by Thomas Henry O'Fflahertie of Lemonfield, in the county of Galway, Esq., who is the son of Sir John O'Fflahertie, the son of Murrough, son of Brian Oge, son of Brian Oge na Samhthach, son of Teige, who was son of Murrough na dTuagh, or Murrough of the Battle-axes, who was appointed "chief of all the O'Fflaherties" by Queen Elizabeth.—See Genealogical Table in *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, p. 362.

[g] *The Earl of Thomond.*—In the official list printed by Mr. Hardiman, the "Earle of Tomond" is given as fifth in order among the "Temporal Lordes." The race of this Donough, son of Connor, is extinct. The present Marquis of Thomond descends from Dermot, who was the son of Murrough, first Earl of Thomond, from whose second son, Donough, the family of Dromoland are descended.

[h] *Sir Turlough.*—He was duly elected one of the knights of Parliament for the county of Clare. According to a pedigree of the O'Briens, preserved in a paper manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 23, p. 61, this Sir Turlough had a son, Donnell, who married Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, knight of Glinn, by whom he had two sons, 1,

Do ċuaid ann toirrḋealḃaċ mac taiḋcc mic concoḃair uí ḃriain, ⁊ tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫiar do cloinn ċuiléin .i. Mac conmara Sſan mac taiḋcc, ⁊ baoṫġalach mac aoḋa mic baoṫġalaiġ meġ flannchaḋa an dara Ridire Parlimenti ar an cconntae ceḋna.

Do ṫaot ann mac uí lochlainn boirne .i. Rossa mac uaiṫne, mic maoileaċlainn mic Ruḋraiġe mic ana. Mac uí ḃriain ara .i. Muirċeartaċ (.i. esrocc cille dalua), mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic muirceartaiġ mic domnaill mic taiḋcc. O cſrḃaill .i. an calḃaċ mac uilliam uiḋir mic firġanainm mic maolruanaiḋ mic Sſain. Maġ coċláin .i. Sſan mac airt mic corbmaic, O duiḃiḋir coille na manaċ .i. Pilip mac uaiṫne.

Do ċóiḋ ann mac briain ó ccuanaċ .i. Muirċeartaċ mac toirrḋealḃaiġ,

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Teige, the grandfather of Christopher O'Brien, Esq. [of Ennistimon], who was living in 1713, when this pedigree was compiled; and, 2, Murtough, who married Slainè, daughter of John Mac Namara of Moyreask, by whom he had a son, Donnell, usually called Doṁnall Spáineaċ, i. e. Donnell, or Daniel the Spaniard, who married the daughter of Major Donough Roe Mac Namara, by whom he had issue living in 1713; but the compiler of this pedigree does not name the issue of Donnell Spainneach. According to the tradition in the country, Terence O'Brien, Esq., of Glencolumbkille, is the great grandson of a Donnell Spaineach, son of Colonel Murtough O'Brien; but Terence O'Brien himself asserts that he descends from a Donnell Spaineach, who was the son of a General Murtough O'Brien, who was the son of Dermot, fifth Baron of Inchiquin; but the Editor has not been able to find any evidence to prove that Dermot, the fifth Baron of Inchiquin, had a son Murtough.

[i] *Turlough, the son of Teige, &c. O'Brien.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The Lord of Inchiquin sat in this Parliament among the peers, though the Four Masters take no notice of him.

[k] *Mac Namara.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. The race of this John is extinct. Major Mac Namara, M.P., is descended from a junior branch of the eastern Mac Namara family, but his pedigree is not satisfactorily made out. Major Daniel Mac Namara Bourchier descends by the mother's side from the senior branch of the western Mac Namaras.

[l] *Boethius Mac Clancy.*—"Boetius Clanchy," who was the Brehon of Thomond, and a good scholar, was duly elected one of the two knights to represent the county of Clare in this Parliament. He was afterwards appointed High Sheriff of the county of Clare, an office for which he was very well qualified, and, according to the tradition in the country, murdered some Spaniards belonging to the great Armada, who were driven on the coast of Clare in 1588.

[m] *O'Loughlin of Burren.*—He did not attend as a member of this Parliament. Mr. O'Loughlin of Newtown is the present senior representative of this family. Sir Colman O'Loughlin represents a junior branch.

[n] *Mac-I-Brien Ara.*—This bishop was the son of Turlough Mac-I-Brien Ara, who made his submission to Queen Elizabeth in 1567.—See note [l], under the year 1569, p. 1634, *supra.* On the death of his elder brother, Donough, Murtough, or Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, became

Thither went Turlough, son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien[i]; and also the Lord of the Western part of Clann-Coilein, namely, Mac Namara[k] (John, the son of Teige); and Boethius, the son of Hugh, son of Boethius Mac Clancy[l], the second Knight of Parliament elected to represent the county of Clare.

Thither repaired the son of O'Loughlin of Burren[m] (Rossa, the son of Owny, son of Melaghlin, son of Rury, son of Ana); Mac-I-Brien Ara[n], Bishop of Killaloe, namely, Murtough, son of Turlough, son of Murtough, son of Donnell, son of Teige; O'Carroll[o] (Calvagh, the son of William Odhar, son of Ferganainm, son of Mulrony, son of John); Mac Coghlan[p] (John, the son of Art, son of Cormac); and O'Dwyer[q] of Coill-na-manach (Philip, son of Owny).

Thither went Mac-Brien of Hy-Cuanagh[r], namely, Murtough, the son of

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the head of this family. Murtough O'Brien Ara was appointed Bishop of Killaloe by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated the 15th of May, 1570, and had his writ of restitution to the temopralities the same day. He received the profits of this see six years before his consecration; but being at last consecrated he sat about thirty-six years after. He died on the last day of April, 1613, having voluntarily resigned a year before his death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 595, where Harris states, that the Arra from whence this bishop's family, for the sake of distinction, were called O'Brien-Arra, is a barony in the county of Limerick. But this is an error of Harris, who ought to have known that Mac-I-Brien was seated on the east side of Lough Derg, in the barony of Ara, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary. The castle of Ballina, near the bridge of Killaloe, and the castles of Castletown and Knoc-an-Ein-fhinn, now Birdhill, in this barony, belonged to this family. It should be here remarked, that the "Busshopp of Killalowe" appears in the list of the spiritual lords of this Parliament. The race of this bishop has become extinct; but some of the line of Donnell Connaughtagh Mac-I-Brien Ara are still possessed of some property in the territory. Mr. O'Brien, of Kincora Lodge, Killaloe, is of this race.—See pedigree of Mac-I-Brien Ara, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 7.

[o] *O'Carroll.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. This Calvagh was the third illegitimate son of Sir William O'Carroll, Chief of Ely O'Carroll, comprising at this period the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the King's County.—See note [e], under the year 1577, p. 1691, *supra.* The present chief of this family is unknown. The grandfather of the Marchioness Wellesley, who died in America, was its undoubted representative.

[p] *Mac Coghlan.*—He did not attend this Parliament as a member of it. The last chief of this family died some forty years since, without issue, and his estates passed to the Dalys and Armstrongs. General Coghlan is of an obscure branch of this family.

[q] *O'Dwyer.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. Coill-na-manach is the present barony of Kilnamanagh, in the county of Tipperary. The present chief of this name is unknown to the Editor. There is a Colonel Dwyer, of Ballyquirk Castle, in the parish of Lorha, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but the Editor does not know his descent.

[r] *Mac-Brian of Hy-Cuanagh.*—He was not a

mic muirċeartaiġ, tiġearna cairrcce ó ccoinnell, ⁊ fásaigh luimniġ .i. brian duḃ, mac donnchaiḋ, mic matġaṁna, mic donnchaiḋ, mic briain duiḃ uí ḃriain. Concoḃar na moinge, mac uilliam ċaoiċ, mic diarmata uí ṁaoilriain tiġſrna uaitne uí ṁaoilriain tiġſrna uaitne uí ṁáoilriáin.

Do ċóiḋ don Parlimenṫ sin drong do ṁaitiḃ sleaċta eoġain ṁóir co na ffortuataiḃ. Mag cartaiġ mór doṁnall mac doṁnaill, mic corbmaic laḋraiġ, Mag cartaiġ cairbreaċ eoġan mac domnaill mic finġin, mic doṁnaill mic diarmada an dúnaiḋ, ⁊ clann a ḋeire dearḃratar Doṁnall mac corbmaic na haine, ⁊ fínġin mac donnċaiḋ.

Do ċuaiḋ ann ḃeós an dias bai i ccſnodairrci re roile im tiġearnas ḋuitċe ealla .i. Diarmait mac eoccain mic donnchaiḋ an ḃótair mic eóġain ṁeg donnchaiḋ, ⁊ donnċadh mac corbmaic óicc, mic corbmaic ṁég donnchaiḋ.

Do ċuaiḋ ann dna ó suilleḃáin berre, Eocċan mac diarmatta, mic domnaill, mic donnchaiḋ meic diarmatta bailḃ, O Suilleḃan mór .i. eocċan mac doṁnaill, mic doṁnaill na sccrſdaiġe. O matġaṁna an fuinn iartaraiġ

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member of this Parliament. The two knights elected for the county of Limerick were Thomas Norris and Richard Bourke. Mac Brian Cuanach was seated in the barony of Coonagh in the county of Limerick, where the ruins of his splendid mansion are still to be seen in the townland and parish of Castletown. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

[s] *The Lord of Carrigogunnell.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown to the Editor.

[t] *Fasagh Luimnighe,* i. e. the forest or wilderness of Limerick. This was a name for a part of the territory of Pobblebrien near the city of Limerick.

[u] *O'Mulryan.*—Chief of the two Ownys, one a barony or half barony, as it was till recently called, in the county of Limerick, and the other a barony in the county of Tipperary. He was not a member of this Parliament. The Ryans of Ballymakeogh, near Newport, in Tipperary, now extinct, were the senior branch of this family. Edmond O'Ryan, Esq., of Bansha House, near the town of Tipperary, and George Ryan, Esq., of Inch House, were considered the chief representatives of this family in 1840, when the Editor examined the county of Tipperary for the Ordnance Survey.

[w] *Eoghan More,* i. e. the son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster, in the third century, and ancestor of the dominant families of Munster.

[x] *Mac Carthy More.*—He is entered in the list next after "The Earle of Tomond," as "The Earle of Clancare," that being an anglicised abbreviation of Clann Cartaiġ, and not Glencare, the vale of the River Carthach, in the county of Kerry, as ignorantly assumed by most Anglo-Irish writers. The race of this Earl is extinct.

[y] *Mac Carthy Cairbreach.*—He was Sir Owen Mac Carthy Reagh, chief of Carbery, in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is said to be the Count Mac Carthy of France, whose pedigree has been published by

Turlough, son of Murtough; the Lord of Carrigogunnell[s] and of Fasach-Luimnighe[t], namely, Brian Duv, the son of Donough, son of Mahon, son of Donough, son of Brian Duv O'Brien; and Conor-na-Moinge [of the Long Hair], son of William Caech, son of Dermot O'Mulryan[u], Lord of Uaithne-Ui-Mhaoilriain.

To this Parliament repaired some of the chiefs of the descendants of Eoghan More[w], with their dependents, namely, Mac Carthy More[x] (Donnell, the son of Donnell, son of Cormac Ladhrach); Mac Carthy Cairbreach[y] (Owen, son of Donnell, son of Fineen, son of Donnell, son of Dermot-an-Duna), and the sons of his two brothers, namely, Donnell, son of Cormac-na-hAine, and Fineen, the son of Donough.

Thither also went the two chiefs who were at strife with each other concerning the lordship of Duhallow[z], namely, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Donough an-Bhothair, son of Owen, son of Donough; and Donough, the son of Cormac Oge, son of Cormac, son of Donough.

Thither likewise went O'Sullivan Beare[a] (Owen, son of Dermot, son of Donnell, son of Donough, son of Dermot Balbh); O'Sullivan More[b] (Owen, the son of Donnell, son of Donnell, son of Donnell-na-Sgreadaighe); O'Mahony[c] the

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Monsieur Laine, who was genealogist to Chas. X.

[z] *Duhallow.*—Neither of these chiefs was member of this Parliament. The knights elected to represent the county of Cork in this Parliament were John Norries, Lord President, William Cogan, and John Fitz Edmond. The Editor does not know the present chief of this family.

[a] *O'Sullivan Beare*, was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is unknown. There are several respectable gentlemen of the race in the baronies of Beare and Bantry, but the Editor has not been able to ascertain their pedigrees. The Editor is not aware how the Baron O'Sullivan de Grass, the present Ambassador of Belgium at the Court of Vienna, descends; the family claim to be the representatives of the O'Sullivans. It is probable that they descend either directly or collaterally with the O'Sullivan who was one of the faithful companions of Prince Charles Edward, in his perilous wanderings after the defeat of Culloden. One of the Baron's brothers is married to the sister of the present Sir Roger Palmer, Bart.

[b] *O'Sullivan More.*—He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Kerry in this Parliament were John Fitzgerald and Thomas Spring. The representative of O'Sullivan More in the last century was O'Sullivan of Tomies, near Killarney. Timothy O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect, near Kenmare, represents O'Sullivan of Cappanacush, from which house the O'Sullivan More was elected, in case of failure of issue in the senior branch. Mac Gillicuddy of the Reeks, near Killarney, whose pedigree is very well known, represents another branch of this family of O'Sullivan More; and Sir Charles Sullivan, of Thames Ditton, county Surrey, is said, in Burke's Peerage, to be of this family.

[c] *O'Mahony*, i. e. O'Mahony, of Fonn Iartharach, or Ivahagh, in the south-west of Carbery,

Conċoḃar mac conċoḃair ḟinn óicc, mic concoḃair ḟind mic conċoḃair uí ṁathgaṁna, ⁊ ó hEidirscceóil mór fínġin mac conċobair mic fínġin mic conċoḃair.

Do ċuaiḋ din Mac giolla pattraicc osraiġe fínġin mac briain mic fínġin, Mág eoċagán Connla, mac Concoḃair, mic laigne. O maolmuaiḋ .i. Conall mac caṫaoír.

Ní háirimṫear aon do ḋol gur an bparliment sin baḋ ionairṁe do ṡlioċt laoíġsiġ lEndṁóir mic conaill ċErnaiġ, do ṡlioċt Rossa failgiġ, mic caṫaoír ṁóir ó uíḃ failge, ná ḃeós do ṡíol daire ḃarraig mic caṫaoír móir do ċaoṁanċoíḃ, Branaiġ, Tuaṫalaiġ, uí ḋuinn, uí ḋíomasaiġ ar an ccor ccédna

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in the county of Cork. He was not a member of this Parliament. The present representative of this family is supposed to be O'Mahony of Dunlow, near Killarney. There is a Count O'Mahony of France, who resides, or recently resided, at Fribourg in Switzerland, and who, no doubt, descends from "*le fameux Mahony*," of the early days of the Irish Brigade.

[d] *O'Driscoll More.*—He was Chief of Collymore, a territory of which Baltimore was the chief town, in the county of Cork. Sir Fineen, or Florence, O'Driscoll More was not a member of this Parliament. Con O'Driscoll, called the Admiral, was the last known chief of this family. Alexander O'Driscoll, Esq., J. P., of the county of Cork, comes from a junior branch.

[e] *Mac Gillapatrick.*—The Lord of Upper Ossory sat in this Parliament among the "Temporall Lordes." The late Earl of Ossory was the chief of this name. He left one illegitimate son, who inherits his estates, and who claims legitimacy, as his mother had been privately married to the Earl, his father, by a Roman Catholic priest.

[f] *Mageoghegan.*—He was chief of Kineleaghe, a territory now included in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath. He was not a member of this Parliament. The two knights elected to represent the county of Westmeath in this Parliament were "Ed. Nugent de Disert," and "Ed. Nugent de Morton." The present chief of the Mageoghegans is John Augustus O'Neill [Mageoghegan], Esq. of Bunowen Castle, in the county of Galway, the grandson of Richard Geoghegan, so remarkable in Ireland for his learning and knowledge of the fine arts. Sir Richard Nagle, of Jamestown and Donore Castle, in the county of Westmeath, is maternally descended from the senior branch of this family, but he cannot be considered the chief of the Mageoghegans, as he is not of the name by paternal descent.

[g] *O'Molloy.*—He was chief of a territory comprising the baronies of Fircall, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the present King's County; but he did not attend as a member of this Parliament. This Connell was the father of the illustrious Cahir or Carolus O'Molloy, whose hospitality the Rev. P. Fr. Francis O'Molloy thus lauds, in an incidental remark in his Irish Prosody, published at Rome in the year 1677, p. 180:

"Difficile quidem factu apparet hoc metri genus, verum difficilius creditu quod superius allatum naoí cceḋ, &c. refert; verissimum tamen, cuius ipse occulares vidi et audiui testes fide dignissimos: nempè quod Carolus Conalli filius Molloyorum Princeps, Avus Illustrissimi nunc viuentis, vastato Hiberniæ Regno fame, flammâ ferro, sub Elizabetha Regina in summis Annonæ penurijs, inuitatos a se pro Christo Na-

Western, namely, Conor, the son of Conor Fin Oge, son of Conor Fin, son of Conor O'Mahony; and O'Driscoll More[d] (Fineen, the son of Conor, son of Fineen, son of Conor).

Thither likewise repaired Mac Gillapatrick[e] of Ossory (Fineen, the son of Brian, son of Fineen); Mageoghegan[f] (Conla, the son of Conor, son of Leyny); and O'Molloy[g] (Connell, the son of Cahir).

None worthy of note are said to have gone to that Parliament of the race of Laoighseach Leannmor[h], son of Conall Cearnach; or of the race of Rossa Failghe[i], the son of Cahir More, from Offaly; or of the descendants of Daire Barach[j], the son of Cahir More; or of the Kavanaghs[k], Byrnes, Tooles[l],

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talitijs per dies duodecim tractauerit, nongentos sexaginta homines in domo propriâ."

There are several respectable gentlemen of the Molloys of this race. Daniel Molloy, Esq., of Clonbela, near Birr, in the King's County, is the present head of the family, according to the tradition in the country; but the Editor does not know his pedigree.

[h] *Race of Laoighseach Leannmor*, i. e. Laoighseach or Lewis of the large mantle. He is otherwise called Laoighseach Ceannmhor, i. e. of the large head, and Laoighseach Lannmhor, i. e. of the large sword. He is the ancestor of the O'Mores and their correlatives, the seven septs of Leix. The present representative of the O'Mores is unknown. R. More O'Farrell, M. P. descends from the senior branch of them by the mother's side; and Garrett Moore, Esq., of Cloghan Castle, calls himself the O'Moore, though he does not know his pedigree beyond the year 1611, and there is strong evidence to shew that he is an offset of the English family of the Moors of Drogheda.

[i] *Race of Rossa Failghe*, i. e. the O'Conors Faly, who had but little property in Ireland at this period. The present chief is unknown.

[j] *Daire Barach.*—The principal family of his race, extant at this period, was Mac Gorman, who was then seated in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare. There are several respectable gentlemen of this family who now call themselves O'Gorman.

[k] *Kavanaghs.*—The family of Borris-Idrone are the senior branch of this family. There are several highly respectable families of the name living in the neighbourhood of Vienna. These are supposed to be descended from the celebrated Brian-na-Stroice of Drummin, son of Morgan, son of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, in the county of Carlow, who distinguished himself by his valour at the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim. His son, John Baptista Kavanagh, left Ireland after the capitulation of Limerick, and became Baron Gniditz in Bohemia, and died in 1774. His father, Brian *na Stroice*, who is said to have been the largest officer in James's service, remained in Ireland, and lived at Drummin till February, 1735, when he died, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried at St. Mullin's, where there is a curious monument to his memory.—See Ryan's *History and Antiquities of the County of Carlow*, p. 350. From Maurice, the elder brother of Brian-*na-Stroice*, is lineally descended John Kavanagh (son of Dowling, son of Morgan, son of Maurice, son of Morgan, son of Dowling of Ballyleigh, son of Dermot, son of Murrough, brother of Cahir Baron of Ballyanne) of Bauck, near St. Mullins, in the county of Carlow, who possesses a small estate in fee. From Rose, the daughter of Dowling Kavanagh of Ballyleigh, who was married in

Aċt cena tainicc gus an bparliment sin sinnsear ġaible raġnaill Fiachaiḋ mac Aeḋa, mic Seain mic doṁnaill ġlais ó ġlionn ṁaoílugra.

Iar ttionól na nuasal sin uile co haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ iar mbeiṫ ré hathaiḋ ann ní ro cuireaḋ crioċ for an bparliment an bliaḋain si, ⁊ ro scaoílsiot iaroṁ dia ttiġiḃ.

Tanaicc gobernoir ċóicciḋ connaċt co ndruing do ḋaoínib onora, ⁊ do ċoṁairle baile aṫa cliaṫ i ccóicciḋ connaċt, tangattar céttus do congṁail Seission i mainistir innsi i cconntae an ċláir. Do rónaḋ ordaiġṫe ionggnaṫa aca ann sin .i. deiċ sgillingi dorduccaḋ don ḃainrioġain in gaċ aén ċeṫraṁain ċille ⁊ tuaiṫe dá mbaoí isin tír cénmo ṫa liberti do aontaiġsiot fein do

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the year 1670, to Cornelius O'Donovan of Ballymountain, in the barony of Igrine, and county of Kilkenny, the Editor is the fourth in descent.

[l] *Tooles.*—The head of this family in the last century was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxtown, alias Fairfield, in the county of Wexford. For some account of his descendants see note under the year 1590.

[m] *O'Dunnes, O'Dempseys.*—The present head of the O'Dunnes is Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dunne of Brittas, in the Queen's County, who is the son of the late General Edward Dunne, son of Francis, son of Edward, son of Terence, son of Charles, son of Barnaby, patentee, 15 Car. I., son of Brian, son of Teige, son of Teige, son of Leyny, son of Rory, son of Donough, son of Amhalgaidh. See note under the year 1448, p. 968, *supra.* The O'Dempseys have dwindled into plebeians, and Mr. Dempsey, of Liverpool, merchant, is now the most distinguished man of the name.—See page 1690, *supra.*

[n] *Fiagh, the son of Hugh.*—He was not a member of this Parliament, though Plowden asserts that Fiagh Mac Hugh "took his seat" as representative for Glenmalure. The late Garrett Byrne, Esq., of Ballymanus, in the county of Wicklow, who was expatriated in 1798, was probably the head of the race of Hugh Duv O'Byrne, whose descendants were rivals of the family of Fiagh Mac Hugh.—See *History of the Rebellion of* 1798, by P. O'Kelly, Esq., p. 185. The Lord De Tabley descends from Melaghlin Duff O'Byrne of Ballintlea, in Wicklow, who was of the senior or chieftain branch of the O'Byrnes, not of the Gaval-Rannall.

[o] *The Parliament was not finished.*—This Parliament was prorogued on the 29th of May, having passed the two Acts following:

1. An Act to attaint James Eustace Viscount Baltinglas and others, which is commonly called the Statute of Baltinglass, and makes estates tail forfeitable for treason, and provides against the fraudulent conveyances of the attainted.

2. An Act for the restitution in blood of Laurence Delahide, whose ancestor had been attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Lord Deputy intended to suspend Poyning's Act, that he might the more speedily pass such laws as he thought necessary; but some of the Anglo-Irish members, who were by no means disposed to intrust the Lord Deputy with the power of assenting to any laws which might be procured in Parliament, overthrew the bill at the third reading. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, when it passed the celebrated Act, "That all conveyances made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in

O'Dunnes, or O'Dempsys[m]. To this Parliament, however, went the senior of Gaval-Rannall, namely, Fiagh[n], the son of Hugh, son of John, son of Donnell Glas of Glenmalure.

All these nobles assembled in Dublin, and remained there for some time; but the business of the Parliament was not finished[o] this year. They then departed for their respective homes.

The Governor of the province of Connaught, with a number of other men of distinction, and of the Council of Dublin, went to the province of Connaught, to hold, in the first place, a session in the monastery of Ennis, in the county of Clare. Here they enacted unusual ordinances, namely: that ten shillings should be paid to the Queen for every quarter of land in the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay lands, excepting the liberties[p] which they themselves consented

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the Exchequer within a year, or be void."—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 41. This Parliament was dissolved on the 14th of May, 1586.

On the 15th of July, 1585, Perrott issued a commission, directed to Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught, the Earls of Thomond and Clanrickard, the Baron of Athenry, Sir Turlough O'Brien, Sir Richard Bourke Mac William Eighter, Sir Donald O'Conor Sligo, Sir Brian O'Rourke, Sir Murrough-na-Doe O'Flahertie, and others: reciting, "Where our province of Connaught and Thomond, through the contynuall dissention of the Lords and Chieftains, challenging authorities, cuttings, and cessings, under pretexte of defending the people under their several rules, have run to all errors; and understanding the good inclination of these our subjects, through the good mynysterie of our truly and well beloved Sir John Perrott, our Deputy, &c., to embrace all good wayes and means that may be devised, to conserve them in our obedience, and their rights and titles reduced from the uncertaintye wherein it stood, to continue certain for ever hereafter."

The following proposals were made by these commissioners: "The Chieftains of countries, Gentlemen and Freeholders of the province of Connaught, to pass unto the Queen's Majestie, her Heirs and Successors, a grant of ten Shillings English, or a marke Irish, upon every quarter of land containing 120 acres, manured or to be manured, that bears either horne or corne, in lieu and consideration to be discharged from other cess, taxation or challenge, excepting the rising out of Horse and Foote, for the service of the prince and State, such as should be particularly agreed upon, and some certaine dayes labour for building and fortifaction for the safety of the people and kingdome."—*Government of Ireland under Sir John Perrott, Knight*, 4to. London, 1626, p. 80.

The Commissioners commenced with the county of Clare or Thomond. Then followed the districts comprehended within the newly created county of Galway. "Indentures of Composition" were entered into for these territories, which were printed for the first time in the Appendix to Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 309-362.—See also Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1585.

[p] *Liberties.*—Queen Elizabeth, in her letter to the Deputy, Sir Henry, dated 7th October,

ṫaḃairt do ḋaoíniḃ maiṫe an tíre, ⁊ cúicc scillingi acc tiġearna túaḋmuṁan i lurcc ċiosa na bainrioġna in gaċ aén ċeṫraṁain tuaiṫe dfearann saér ⁊ ḋaor dia mbaoí isin tír uile, aċt aṁain liberti ⁊ fearainn eaglaisi. Ro deiliġriot dna triocha ċéd ceneoil ffearṁaic ré tiġearna tuaḋmuman, ro ḃaoí ina ḟearann cíosa agá sinnsearaiḃ riaṁ go sin, ⁊ tucsat tiġearnas an triocait ċéd sin do ḃarún innsi í ċuinn do ṁurċaḋ mac murchaḋa mic diarmada uí ḃriain. Ro hordaiccheaḋ, ⁊ ro haontaiġeaḋ mar an ccéona cíos ⁊ cúirt corcumruaḋ do ṫoirrḋealḃaċ mac doṁnaill mic conċoḃair uí ḃriain ar lurcc a aṫar dia ttuccaḋ an tír sin ó ṫús (a tiġearnas tuaḋmuṁan) lá hiarla tuaḋmuṁan .i. concoḃar mac donnchaiḋ uí ḃriain. Ro ḋeiliġriot a ċíos ⁊ a uaisle ré gaċ ceann popail, ⁊ re gaċ tiġearna triocait ċétt baoí isin tír ó ṡin amaċ cenmotá Sean mac conmara tiġearna an taoiḃe ṫiar do cloinn cuilein na ro ċuir a láṁ ar an composision sin do rónsatt. Do rónsatt an composision ceona i cconntaé na gaillṁe, i cconntae rossa comain, i ccontae maiġe eo, ⁊ i cconntae slicciġ.

AOIS CRIOST, 1586.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, oċtmoġat, a Sé.

Seission do ċongṁáil lá Sir Risderd bionggam, ⁊ la coṁairle ċúiccid ċonnaċt i ngaillim i mí ianuarii Seaċtmoġatt do ṁnaibh, ⁊ dfearaiḃ do

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1577, says that the Earl of Thomond pretended an ancient freedom in the whole barony of Ibreckan, and desired the like in the other baronies.—See *Iar-Connaught*, p. 359.

[r] *Free and unfree.*—It is not easy to determine what the Four Masters intend here by fearann saer ⁊ daor, that is to say, whether they spoke in reference to English or Irish tenure. The Editor, therefore, has translated the words literally leaving the reader to form his own opinion. Fearann saér, according to the Irish notion, meant land held by the chief's relatives free of rent, and fearann daer was land held by strangers (or natives who had forfeited their privileges by crime or otherwise), at high rents, and for services of an ignoble nature. If they use the term with reference to the English law, as received in Thomond since the creation of the Earldom, they must have taken fearann saér to denote lands held in frank-tenement, or knight's service, which was esteemed the most honourable species of tenure among the English; and fearann daer, land held in pure villenage.

[s] *Kinel-Fearmaic.*—In the description of the county of Clare, written about this period, and now preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this territory is called Troghkeyd Kynel Veroge, or the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. It comprised the following parishes, viz.: Rath, Kilnamona, Killinaboy, Kilvedain, Kilvilly, Dysart, Ruane,

to grant to the gentlemen of the country; and that, over and above the Queen's rent, five shillings should be paid to the Lord of Thomond for every quarter of land free and unfree[q] in the whole country, except the liberties and church land. They took from the Earl of Thomond the district of Kinel-Fearmaic[r], which had been theretofore under tribute to his ancestors, and gave the lordship of it to the Baron of Inchiquin[s], Murrough, the son of Murrough, son of Dermot O'Brien. It was also ordained and agreed that Turlough, the son of Donnell, son of Conor O'Brien, should have the rents and court of Corcomroe [the castle of Dumhach] in succession to his father, to whom it had been first given out of the lordship of Thomond by the Earl of Thomond, namely, Conor, the son of Donough O'Brien. They deprived of title and tribute every head or chief of a sept, and every other lord of a triocha-ched throughout the whole country (with the exception of John Mac Namara, Lord of the western part of the district of Clann-Coilein), who did not subscribe his signature to this ordinance of their's. They acted a like ordinance in the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo[t].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1586.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-six.

A session was held by Sir Richard Bingham and the Council of Connaught in Galway, in the month of January. Seventy men and women were put to

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Kilnoe, Kilkeedy, Inishcronan. From this list it is clear that the whole of the cantred of Kinel-Ferwaic is included in the present barony of Inchiquin, except the parish of Inishcronan; and we have sufficient evidence to prove that this parish did not originally belong to Kinel-Fermaic, although attached to it at this period, for it was anciently a portion of Hy-Caisin, or Mac Namara's original territory, and was a part of the deanery of Ogashin, according to the *Liber Regalis Visitationis*.

[s] *The Baron of Inchiquin.*—This Murrough, who was the fourth Baron of Inchiquin, attended the Parliament of 1585, though the Four Masters take no notice of him. The probability is that they mistook him for Turlough, the son of Teige, son of Conor O'Brien, a personage who appears to have been called into historical existence by an error of transcription.

[t] Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, adds the obituary of his ancestor, Dermot, as follows:

"O'Conċaḃair Donn, diarmuid, Mac cairbre, Mic Eoġain ċaoich, doécc i mbaile tobair briġitte iar gcian aois 16 September, ⁊ a adnacal i noṫarliġe a hsinsear i Ros Comáin. O'Conor Don (Dermot, the son of Carbry, son of Owen Caech) died at Ballintober, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, and was interred in the burial-place of his ancestors at Roscommon."

ḃásuccaḋ ar an seision sin. Ro baḋ diḃsiḋe doṁnall mac muirceartaig ġairḃ mic briain mic taidċc uí briain, ⁊ mac uí eaġra ḃuiḋe .i. brian mac céin mic oilealla ó ġaileangaiḃ connaċt co ndruing duairliḃ cenmotat.

An gobernoir céḋna Sir Risderd do ṡuiḋe re haghaiḋ cluana duḃain an céd lá do ṁarta. Bá hé baoí isin mbaile ísin Maṫġaṁain, mac toirrḋealḃaiġ mic maṫġaṁna, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ, mic Maṫġaṁna uí ḃriain o nabartar Slioċt maṫġaṁna. Ro ḟáccbaḋ nuiṁir éccinnte do ṁuintir an gobernora fri ré trí seaċtmuine báttar acc ioṁṡuiḋe an ḃaile. Is an dara lá fiċeat

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[u] *Murtough Garv.*—In the Description of Clare, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, he is called Moriertagh Garagh of the castles of Cahircorkrane and Rahe.—See his death entered under the year 1585, *supra.*

[w] *Gailenga of Connaught.*—The Gailenga of Connaught, who received their name from Cormac Gaileng, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, originally possessed the whole of the diocese of Achonry, but at the period of which we are now treating, their territory was very narrow. O'Hara Boy possessed about the eastern half of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[x] *Cluain-Dubhain*, now Cloon-oan Castle, in the parish of Kilkeedy, about six miles to the north-east of Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See note [f], under the year 1569, p. 1632, *supra.* Only one side of this castle now remains perfect. It is twenty-nine feet in length and about sixty feet in height. All its outworks are entirely destroyed, and no idea can be formed of their extent or character. It is highly probable that this castle was re-edified since the year 1586, as the present walls could not have belonged to so strong a castle as this is said to have been when stormed by Bingham. Sir Henry Docwra, in his *Relation of Services done by Sir Richard Byngham in Ireland*, gives the following account of the taking of this Castle of Cluain-Dubhain, and of Castle Nacally, or Hag's Castle, a circular fortress of great strength, situated on an artificial island in Lough Mask, near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.—See note [r], under the year 1195, p. 102, and note [c], under 1233, p. 268, *supra:*

"Aboute this tyme Sir Richard Byngham laye at the seidge of Clan Owen in Thowmond, a strong Pyle manned and kept against her Majestie, by Mahowne O'Bryan, a most dangerous enemye to the state; a cheiffe champion of the Pope's, and a great practyzer with fforraigne Powers ffor the Invasion of this Realm of Ireland. At this seidge Sir Richard Byngham had but one hundred English souldiers and some ffewe kearne of the countrye, by reason whereof he was dryven to noe small payne in skyrmisheing, watchinge, and wardinge, with soe ffewe men; neverthelesse, within seaven dayes he wanne the castell, and slew the said Mahowne O'Bryan, and the warde within, and razed the said castell, without the ffurtheraunce of any great ordynaunce.

"After that Sir Richard marched ffrom this castell to Castell-ne-callye, within the which the traytors were, and enclosed themselves. Att his ffirst comeing thether he parlyed with them, advyceing them to remember the obedyence which they owed to hir Majestie, and to yeilde themselves to hir Majestie's mercye, assureing them that in soe doeing they shoulde ffinde that ffavoure in all respects, that other hir Highnes subjects did; but they myndeinge nothing lesse

death on this occasion, among whom were Donnell, son of Murtough Garv[u], son of Brian, son of Teige O'Brien; and the son of O'Hara Boy, namely, Brian, the son of Kian, son of Oilioll of the Gailenga of Connaught[w]; and many other gentlemen besides.

The same Governor, Sir Richard, on the first of March, laid siege to Cluain-Dubhain[x], then in possession of Mahon, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon, son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Brien, from whom the Sliocht-Mahon are named. An indefinite number of the Governor's people were left there, besieged the castle for three weeks, and on the twenty-second day of the same month they made

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then to submitt themselves on any suche conditions, saide they woulde not doe any hurte, but keep themselves there in saffetye, ffor that they were ffearffull to trust any Englishman, alleadgeinge manye ffrivelous and impertynent cawses, moveing them to stande vppon their guarde. Herevppon Sir Rychard proceeded to beseige them in the said castell, which was a stronge rounde ffortresse errected ffarr within the Loghe, vppon a smalle compasse of grounde soe scanted by the wall that scarce a standinge place was left vnto it. The seidge was all by water in boats, and coulde not otherwyse bee attempted, insoemuche as Sir Richard goinge aboute to bourne a boate or two of theires that they had docked and layde vpp vnder the castell wall, to the ende they might not escape awaye, and that alsoe he might watche and warde them with ffewe men (haveing but a small companye there, and those alsoe soore wearyied, bruised with stones, and galled with shott at the seidge of Clanowen), was fforced by the suddayne ryseinge of contrarye weather, which muche ffavoured the enemye, to leave the attempt with the loss of one of his boats and two or three of his souldiers; himself and others being in the said boate hardlye escaped by the healpe of other boates, which other boates came not in tyme to his succoure, thoroughe the negligence of such as he had put in truste with them, and appoynted to come and joyne with him. The boat which he soe lost the enemyes gatt, in which and in another boate of theire owne, before Sir Richard coulde retourne to chardge them with a ffreshe supplye from his camp lyeing on the shoare, they shipped themselves, and with greate sceleritye escaped into the woodes, ffearing that at the next chardge Sir Richard would haue wonne the castell.

"Captain Mordante and others had the chase of them by water. Theise traytors beinge thus escaped to the woodes and mountaines oute of Castell-ne-callye, their accomplishes alsoe fledd out of the other castell, both which, and one stronge pyle of ffarroghe M^c Donnell's, Sir Richard razed to the ground, ffor that they were not fitt or stood serviceable to be kept to the English, and were very daungerous to be in the possession of the Irisherye. Riccard Bourke, alias the *Pall* of Ireland, a man of no small accompte amonge his septe, and all the ill affected Irisherye, repayred to Sir Rychard at his first comeing to Castell-ne-callye, beinge indeede the cheiffe of theire conffederacye. This man, vnder cullor of dutyefull subiection, intended to haue betrayed Sir Richard and all his companye (but intelligence herof beinge given, and manye appa-raunte prooffes had of his trayterous intentions and devyces), this *Pall* of Irelande was soone executed by Martiall Lawe. This was assuredlye the most daungerous member in all the countye of Mayo, especiallye ffor the draweing in of

don ṁí céona ro gabsat co díocra doiḟḟrſstail ag cur do ċum an ḃaile do ġaḃail. Baí Maṫgaṁain for taiḃliḃ an ċaisléin acc diuḃraccaḋ cloċ ⁊ carrac for an luċt báttar imó ḃun ag cur sár, ⁊ sailġſḋ fris, ⁊ do rala ḋó go ro haimsſḋ go hinnelldireaċ durċor do ṗeilér é gur ḃó marḃ gan anmain. Tuccsatt an barda an baile iaroṁ iar marḃadh maṫgamna, ⁊ ge maḋ lainn leó anacal dḟaġbail noċa nḟuairsiot idir. Ro lſgaḋ an lſṫ siar don ḃaile ó ṁullaċ go talmain. Rob oirḋſrcuccaḋ anma ⁊ onora do Sir Risderd bionggam an toiscc sin, uair ní ḃaoí for tír tirim i nerinn baile baḋ daingne ⁊ ba dítoġlaiġi ina cluain duḃáin.

Do chuaiḋ an gobernoir iaraṁ re hacċaiḋ caisléin na cailliġi for loċ mſscca, ⁊ rob é an baile sin digſnn daingin ċóicciḋ connacht. Báttar iatt baoí accá ḃardaċt an tan sin Risderd a búrc (dia ngoirṫi dſṁan an ċorrain) mac Riocaird, mic Risderd, mic uilliam, mic emainn, mic Riocairtt uí ċuairṡcci, ⁊ uáter, mac emainn, mic uillicc, mic emainn mic Riocairtt uí cuairscci. Do ċuattar do seaċna Sersion, ⁊ do ċaoṁna a ccorp is in ccaislén sin. Ro gaḃ an gobernoir acc iomsuiḋe an ḃaile, ⁊ do ċuir luċt a cſtair, nó a cúicc darṫraiġiḃ do roiġniḃ a raiḃe ar in ccampa i mſḋon laí do ionnsaiġiḋ an ḃaile, ⁊ nír bo torba dóiḃ uair ro marḃaḋ drong da ndaoíniḃ, ⁊ ro ḟáġaiḃsiot arṫraċ dá narṫraiġiḃ, ⁊ do ċóiḋsiot an luċt ele fó iombáṫaḋ gur an ccampa. Iar nimṫeċt doiḃsiḋe assſḋ ro ċinnsiod na búrcaiġ sin gan bſiṫ le bardaċt baile ar biṫ i naghaiḋ ṗrionnsa Saxan. Do ċóiḋsiot luċt da arṫraċ co na mnaiḃ, ⁊ co na leanḃaiḃ don lſiṫ ele don loċ ór coṁair an ċampa. Do ḃris an gobernoir an baile dia nſis iaraṁ, ⁊ bá isin ccampa sin do crochaḋ leis mac ṁec uilliam búrc .i. Riocard ócc (ar a ttaḃarṫai fál fá erinn) mac Ricaird mic Sſain an tearmainn iar marḃaḋ a dearḃraṫar ele reṁe sin .i. tomas ruaḋ aġáraiġe caislén na nenuiġe ar fionnloċ cſra i

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Scotts, a thing which Sir Richard ever doubted, and which the Bourkes vndoubtedly entended."

[y] *Was razed to the ground*, literally, "the west side of the town was knocked down to the ground."

[z] *Impregnable*, dıṫoġlaiġi.—This might be translated: "There was not upon dry land in Ireland a castle more firm, or more difficult to be razed than Cluain-Dubhain."

[a] *Deamhan-an-Chorrain*, i. e. the demon of the reaping-hook.

[b] *To avoid, &c.*—An English writer would say, "that they might not be obliged to attend the sessions."

[c] *Their efforts were fruitless*, literally, "and it was not profit to them."

[d] *In danger of being drowned*, fo iombáṫaḋ, literally, "under drowning." A storm arose

vigorous and irresistible exertions to take the castle. Mahon was on the battlements of the castle, casting down stones and rocks upon those who were at the base applying engines and apparatuses to it to demolish it; and it happened to him that he was aimed straight in the head with the shot of a bullet, which killed him on the spot. The warders, on Mahon's death, surrendered the castle; but though they expected quarter, they did not at all receive it. The western side of the castle was razed to the ground[y]. This achievement exalted the name and character of Sir Richard Bingham, for there was not upon dry land in Ireland a stronger or more impregnable[z] fortress than Cluain-Dubhain.

The Governor afterwards proceeded to attack Caislen-na-Caillighe [the Hag's Castle], in Lough Mask, which was the stronghold of the province of Connaught. These were they who guarded it at the time: Richard Burke, who was called Deamhan-an-Chorrain[a], the son of Rickard, son of Rickard, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci; and Walter, the son of Edmond, son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Rickard O'Cuairsci. They had gone to this castle to avoid[b] the session, and to protect their persons. The Governor proceeded to lay siege to the castle; and he sent the crews of four or five boats, of the flower of the choicest men in the camp, to attack the castle in the middle of the day. But their efforts were fruitless[c], for a number of their men was slain; they left behind one of their boats, and the rest returned, in danger of being drowned[d], for the camp. After their departure the Burkes resolved that they would not [in future] defend any castle against the Sovereign of England; and they went in two boats, with their wives and children, to the other side of the lake, opposite the camp. The Governor destroyed the castle after their departure. It was in this camp that he hanged the son of Mac William Burke, namely, Rickard Oge, usually styled Fal-fo-Eirinn[e], the son of Rickard, son of John of the Termon[f], after his other brother had been killed, namely, Thomas Roe, the claimant of Caislen-na-nenuighe[g] on Finnloch-Ceara in Connaught.

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on the lake, which rendered it very dangerous to approach the castle. When the Editor examined the ruins of this castle in 1838, he found it exceeding difficult to land on the artificial island on which the castle stands, in consequence of a brisk breeze on the lake, which raised remarkable billows near the castle.

[e] *Fal-fo-Eirinn*, i. e. the hedge or fence of Ireland. Docwra calls him the "Pall of Irelande."

[f] *Of the Termon*, i. e. of the Termon of Balla, in the barony of Clonmorris, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 197, note [k].

[g] *Caislen-na-nenuighe*, i. e. the castle of An-

cconnaċtaiḃ. Rob éiccſn an baile sin do ṫabairt don ġobernóir iar mbásucchaḋ Riocaird ⁊ tómais, go ro briseaḋ lais é aṁail ro briseaḋ na bailte sin ele. Bá isin tan céꝺna ro croċaḋ lás an ngobearnoir diar mac uatéir fada mic dauiḋ mic emainn mic uillicc a búrc, Teboit ⁊ Maoilir a nanmanna. Drong ṁór do ċóicceaḋ ċonnaċt do gaḃail lás na búrcaċaiḃ sin, ⁊ a ndol ina ccoṁmbáiḋ trétuireaċta iar ffeíl eóin na bliaḋna so. Ro baḋ dibside clann ndoṁnaill gallocclaċ, ⁊ Seóaiġ iarṫair connaċt. Do ċuirsiot a nimirgſḋa, a mná, ⁊ a muinteara i ndaingnib, ⁊ i ndiṫreaḃaiḃ an tíre. Tánaicc an gobernoir re a naġaiḋ go baile an rodba, ⁊ ro leicc a seaċt nó a hoċt do bandaḋaiḃ fó iarṫar connaċt i ndiaiḋ na ndíbſrccaċ, ⁊ ó na fuairsiott greim for ṅa foġlaḋaiḃ ro airccsiot muintir murchaiḋ na ttuaġ, ⁊ muintir sleċta eoccain uí flaiṫbeartaiġ ro ḃuí (an dar leó fein) fo dliccheaḋ an tan sin. Ro marbaḋ dna leó side mná, ⁊ mionḋaoíne, aittreḃaiġ ⁊ aes anffann. Ro croċsat tebóitt ó tuaṫail fſr togbala tróġ ⁊ congmala tiġe naoiḋſḋ. Do gaḃaḋ leó ḃeós eoġan, mac doṁnaill an ċoccaiḋ, mic an ġiolla ḋuiḃ, mic murchaiḋ mic eoġain uí flaiṫbſrtaiġ, ⁊ ro barsaiġsiot é iar na ġabail. Fillitt tar anais iaraṁ i ccſnn an ġobernora go ccṙeaċaiḃ ⁊ co nedalaiḃ iomdaiḃ.

Coblaċ albanaċ do ṫeaċt i ttír i nimis eoccain i ndúṫhaiġ uí ḋoċartaiġ is in eing toir tuaiḋ do tir ċonaill. Robtar iat bá huaisle ⁊ bá cinn ċonsapal ar in ccoḃlaċ sin da mac Shemais mic alastrainn, mic eóin ċaṫanaiġ ṁec ṁec doṁnaill .i. doṁnall gorm, ⁊ alastrann, ⁊ giolla espuicc mac duḃġaill mic donchaiḋ ċaim mic giolla espuicc ṁécailín co ndruing ele duaislib cenmo ṫát. Bá moa a nainm ⁊ a noirdearcus inas aṁail tangattar. Do rónaḋ

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nies, situated opposite Caislen-na-Caillighe, on Hag-island, in Finlough Carra, near Ballinrobe. There was also a small nunnery at this place, which, according to Downing, "was founded and given by Thomas Burke, chief of the Burkes of Mayo, to the abbot of Cong, upon condition that, if any woman of his posterity would vow chastity, the abbot of Cong should maintain her during her life, as appears by the several Inquisitions after the dissolution of Cong."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 203, note [c].

[h] *Clann-Donnell Galloglach*, i. e. the Mac Donnells of Mayo, who were hereditary leaders of Gallowglasses.

[i] *The Joyces of West Connaught*.—These were a family of Welsh descent, seated in the barony of Ross, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman, pp. 44, 248, 249, 382.

[k] *The descendants of Owen O'Flaherty*.—These were the O'Flaherties of Connemara.—See Genealogical Table in the *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, p. 362, where all the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty are given by

This [last-mentioned] castle had to be given up to the Governor after the execution of Rickard and Thomas; and it was demolished by him, as the other castles had been. It was about the same time that the Governor hanged the two sons of Walter Fada, son of David, son of Edmond, son of Ulick Burke, whose names were Theobald and Meyler. A great portion [of the people] of Connaught, about the festival of St. John this year, joined these Burkes in their treason. Among these were the Clann-Donnell Galloglach[h] and the Joyces of West Connaught[i]. They sent away their moveables and their women into the fastnesses and wilds of the country. The Governor went to Ballinrobe to oppose them, and dispatched seven or eight companies of soldiers through West Connaught in search of the insurgents; and these [soldiers], not having caught the robbers, plundered the people of Murrough-na-dTuagh and the descendants of Owen O'Flaherty[k], who were, as they thought themselves, under [the protection of] the law at that time. They killed women, boys, peasants, and decrepit persons. They hanged Theobald O'Toole[l], the supporter of the destitute, and the keeper of a house of hospitality. They, moreover, took prisoner Owen, the son of Donnell-an-Chogaidh[m], son of Gilla-Duv, son of Murrough, son of Owen O'Flaherty, and put him to death after taking him. They then returned to the Governor with many preys and spoils.

A Scotch fleet landed in Inishowen, O'Doherty's country, in the north-eastern angle of Tirconnell. These were the gentlemen and chief constables of that fleet: Donnell Gorm and Alexander, the two sons of James, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell; and Gillespick, the son of Dowell, son of Donough Cam, son of Gillespick Mac Ailin [Campbell]; with many other gentlemen besides. Their name[n] and fame were greater than their appearance.

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name, and their relationship to Murrough-na-dTuagh shewn.

[l] *Theobald O'Toole.*—He lived in the island of Omey in Iar-Connaught, where his ancestor, who was of the O'Tooles of Leinster, settled at an early period. The pedigree of this Theobald, who had a son, Edmond O'Toole, of Omey or Imagia, in Conmaicne-mara, is given as follows by Duald Mac Firbis: Theobald, son of Faelan [or Felim], son of Tuathal, son of Tuathal, son of Hugh, son of Awley, son of Dermot Oge, son of Dermot Sugagh, i. e. the Merry, son of Dunchuan, son of Tuathal, son of Dunlang, son of Gilla-Kevin of the Green, son of Walter, son of Gilla-Kevin, son of Gilla-Comhggaill, in whom the Connamara branch meets the chieftains of Imaile and Feara Cualan.—See Mac Firbis's genealogical work, and also *Chorographical Description of Iar-Connaught*, pp. 280, 281.

[m] *Donnell-an-chogaidh*, i. e. Donnell of the war.

[n] *Their name, &c.*, i. e. the forces they took with them, and their military preparations on

forlongporta feóil iomḋa leó isin tír i ttuḋcattar, ⁊ báttar aés feig foruallaċ, ⁊ luċt furáilṁe feilġnioṁ, ⁊ miċuiḋiġṫe maiṫesa na ccrioċ ccoṁḟoccus acc toċt dia saighiḋ an dú sin co nár ḟágaiḃsiot aṫṁaoín dia ndeis i ninis eóccain darḃar nó dairneis do ċur sin. Lottar iaroṁ láiṁ lé finn ⁊ lé Moḋairn do termann mégcraiṫ, do tuaiṫ luircc, ⁊ ḋo ṁioḋḃulcc go rangattar go huir imlibh éirne. Ot ċualattar na búrcaiġ bátar for san ffoġail, ⁊ forr an díḃercc rémráite .i. Riserd a búrc mac deṁain an ċorráin, ⁊ clann emainn ȧbúrc, ⁊ clantt ndoṁnaill gallocclaċ sccela na nalbanaċ ro ċuirsiott teaċta co tinnearsnaċ dia ttoġairm ċuca, ⁊ ro raiḋsiot co ffuiġbittís édala iomḋa, ⁊ a ndiongṁala do ḋuthaiġ i ccóigeaḋ connaċt dia ttíosaḋ ḋioḃ féin a cosnaṁ fri muintir an ṗrionnsa. Lotar na halbanaiġ tar éirne lár na haiṫesccaiḃ sin, ⁊ rangattar an céona huiḋe etir ḋaiḃ, ⁊ ḋroḃaoís co ro gaḃsat ag milleaḋ dartraiġe, ⁊ cairpre, tánaicc Riserd ⁊ clann emainn ina ccenn annsin. Do ṫaed an gobernoir ré a nacchaiḋ go sliccеаċ. Fáccḃaid na halbanaiġ an toirser sin, ⁊ ro ġaḃsat báḋeis do ḋartraiġe, ⁊ lá taoḃ benna bó isin mbreifne ḃáttar teóra hoiḋċe i ndruim da eṫiar. Ro arccnáttar as sin do ḃraiḋsliaḃ, ⁊ ní ro airisetar co cillrónain,

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this occasion, did not sustain the martial character which fame had reported of them.

[o] *The haughty robbers.*—The Irish word féiġ, which is explained gér, sharp, by O'Clery, and bloody, by O'Reilly, really means *acer, atrox ;* foruallaċ means, indignant, proud, or haughty.

[p] *The perpetrators of treacherous deeds,* luċt furáilṁe feilġniom.—In this phrase furáilṁe is the genitive singular of furáileaṁ, to offer, incite, provoke ; feilġnioṁ .i. gníoṁ feille, a deed of treachery.

[q] *The opponents of goodness,* cuidiuġaḋ maiṫesa means, to help to do good ; and míoċuidiuġaḋ maiṫesa, as in the text, means the very opposite.

[r] *Miodhbholg,* a district on the margin of the Lower Lough Erne, in the barony of Lurg, and county of Fermanagh. The name is locally pronounced Meeluck.—See note [r], under the year 1432, p. 882, *supra.*

[s] *To their assistance,* literally, "to invite them to them."

[t] *The first march,* céona huiḋe .i. an ċeḋ aistir, i. e. the first day's march.

[u] *The Governor.*—This was Sir Richard Bingham, whose brother, George Bingham, is the ancestor of the Lords Lucan and Clanmorris, and of the late Major Bingham of Erris, in the county of Mayo. Richard Bingham (afterwards Sir Richard Bingham) makes his first appearance in Irish history as one of the bloody actors at Dun-an-oir, near Smerwick in Kerry in 1580. There is preserved in the British Museum, Titus B. xii. p. 115, an original letter from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated Smerwick Road, 3rd November, 1580, conveying intelligence of the arrival of a ship with men, pressed. And, p. 116, another letter, dated 11th November, 1580, from Smerwick, same to same. His cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which begins, "*To the glory of the Lord of Hosts,*" states that he served at Smerwick in Ireland. It is curious

They pitched camps in [that part of] the country where they landed, where they had much flesh meat. The haughty robbers[o], the plunderers, the perpetrators of treacherous deeds[p], and the opponents of goodness[q], of the neighbouring territories, flocked to join them there; so that there was nothing of value in Inishowen, whether corn or cattle, which they did not carry off on this occasion. They afterwards passed along by the River Finn and the Mourne to Termon-Magrath, to the territory of Lurg, and to Miodhbholg[r], until they arrived at the borders of the Erne. When the Burkes, who were engaged in plundering and insurrection, as before stated, namely, Richard Burke, the son of Deamhan-an-Chorrain, the sons of Edmond Burke, and the Clann-Donnell-Galloglagh, had heard the news of [the arrival of] these Scots, they expeditiously sent messengers, inviting them to their assistance[s], and stating that they would obtain many spoils and a territory worthy of them in the province of Connaught, should they themselves succeed in defending it against the people of the Sovereign. The Scots, upon receipt of these messages, proceeded across the Erne by the first march[t], until they arrived [in the district lying] between the Rivers Duff and Drowis; and they proceeded to plunder Dartry and Carbury, where they were met by Richard and the sons of Edmond [Burke]. The Governor[u] proceeded to Sligo to oppose them, upon which the Scots departed from that district[w], and passed southwards through Dartry, and by the side of Beanna-bo[x] in Breifny. They remained three nights in Dromahaire, from whence they proceeded to Braid-Shliabh[y]; and they never halted until they arrived at Kilronan[z],

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to remark how treacherous all his attacks have been. Sir Henry Docwra, who was himself a fierce soldier, draws Sir Richard's character in colours rather agreeable. But courage and cruelty were admired in this age, even by the Four Masters themselves. Cox hides the exact nature of this attack on the Scots in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, A. D. 1586.

[w] *District*, oıɼeaɼ.—This word is otherwise written aıɼeaɼ, which occurs frequently in these Annals in the sense of territory, district, or region.—See the year 1558, where ꝺaɼccam na n-oıɼeaɼ is used in the sense of "to plunder the districts."

[x] *Beanna-bo*, now Benbo, a mountain at Manor-Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim.

[y] *Braid-shliabh*, now locally pronounced in Irish bɼáıꝺ-ṡlıaḃ, and anglicised Braalieve, or Braulieve, a mountain situated about four miles to the south of the town of Dromahaire, on the southern boundary of the parish of Killanummery, where the county of Leitrim adjoins that of Roscommon. The lie or direction of its ridge is nearly south-east and north-west. It is to be distinguished from the neighbouring mountain of Breic-shliabh, or Brecslieve.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 480, 481.

[z] *Kilronan*.—See note [o], under the year 1339, p. 564, *supra*.

Ro gabsatt an dú sin i ccoiccriċ na breifne, maiġe luircc, ⁊ ua noilella. Tánaicc an gobernoir don taoḃ tiar co bél an áṫa fada i ttir oilella. Báttar diblíniḃ co cend coictiḋisi is na hionadaiḃ sin gan neaċtar dioḃ dionnsaiġiḋ aroile. Ro gabsat na halbanaiġ láṁ for imṫeċt torac oiḋċe fliċṫe fiorḋoirċe, ⁊ ro gaḃsat siar tuaiḋ do ṫír oilella do ḋol tar droiċet ċula maoíle. Báttar trí ḃanna do ṁuintir an gobernora ag coiṁéd an droiċit in oiḋċe sin. Do rala na halbanaiġ ina ccend go ro ferad gliaiḋ ngairḃ etorra, ⁊ rob eiccen do na halbanchaiḃ iomġabail an droiċit, ⁊ gabáil tar an aṫ alla tiar ḋe. Do ċóiḋriot an oiḋċe sin go sliaḃ gaṁ, ⁊ ar ná ṁarac go hard na riaġ. Do ḋeachaiḋ an gobernor uaḋaib a bél an aṫa fada ar naṁarac aṁail na biaḋ a aire fri a niarṁóireaċt itir, ⁊ baí for fud connaċt co cend ċóig lá ndécc acc tionol soċraide aṁail forcaeṁnacair, ⁊ baí ḃeós braṫ ⁊ taiscélaḋ uaḋa ar na halbanċoiḃ in airett sin. O rob erlaṁ lais an líon ránicc ales, luiḋ o ṁainistir ḃendfoda i luiġniḃ connaċt torac oiḋċe fíor ḋoirċe foġmair, ⁊ ní ro airis do ló no doiḋċe co ránicc i meḋón laoi ar na ṁarac go hard na riaġ gan rabaḋ, gan raṫucchaḋ do na halbanċoiḃ. Ar amne battar siḋe for a ċionn ina ccodailtiġiḃ gan ḟaitces gan ḟuireċrus, aċt aṁail biḋ leó fein gan friṫḃeart an tír eaċtairċeneoil ina ttangattar. Bá sé céid ní lér bedgattar ar a mbuan toirrċim gair a ngiollanraiḋe agá nguin ag muintir an ġobernora seċnón an ḃaile. Ro éirġeadar na halbanaiġ ar a haitle co haṫlaṁ, ⁊ do ċóiḋriot i ninnell ⁊ i nodtucċaḋ aṁail ar deach

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[a] *Ballinafad*, bél an áṫa fada, i. e. mouth of the long ford, a small village in the barony of Tirerrill, at the base of the Curlieu hills, and about four miles to the north of Boyle.

[b] *Cul-Maoile*, now Collooney, a small but well-known town at the junction of the Owenmore and Owenbeg rivers, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.

[c] *To abandon the bridge*, iomġabail an droiċit, i. e. to relinquish their design of crossing the bridge in despite of the Governor's soldiers.

[d] *Sliabh-Gamh*, now Slieve Gamph, and sometimes incorrectly translated the Ox Mountains. —See note [d], under the year 1285, p. 442, *supra.* See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 497, and the map to the same work.

[e] *The requisite number.*—William Hawkins, Esq., Ulster King of Arms, states, in his pedigree of the Count Lally Tolendal, that Dermod O'Maollalla, second Baron of Tully-Mullally, went to Ballinrobe on this occasion to join Sir Richard Bingham, at the head of his vassals, as O'Kelly, Bermingham, and others; but this is a mere fabrication.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 180, note [k]; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 394. Sir Richard Bingham was met on this occasion by the Earl of Clanrickard and O'Kelly, as also by Bermingham at the head of his vassals, among whom, no doubt, was O'Mullally, the ancestor of Count Lally Tolendal.

[f] *Bannada*, a village in the parish of Kilmac-

where they stopped, in the vicinity of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. The Governor went from the west to Ballinafad[a] in Tirerrill; and both parties remained in those places without coming in contact with each other. The Scots [at length] began to move from that place in the beginning of a wet and very dark night; and they proceeded north-westwards through Tirerrill, with the intention of crossing the bridge of Cul-Maoile[b]; [but] three companies of the Governor's people were guarding the bridge on that night. The Scots advanced to them, and a fierce conflict was fought between them. The Scots were obliged to abandon the bridge[c], and to cross the ford on the west side of it. After this they went on the same night as far as Sliabh-Gamh[d], and on the following day to Ardnarea. The Governor departed from Ballinafad on the following day, as though he had no intention of pursuing them; and he went through Connaught for fifteen days, collecting forces as he could; and during that time he had [people employed] to spy and reconnoitre the Scots. When he had the requisite number[e] ready, he marched from the monastery of Bannada[f] in Leyny of Connaught, in the beginning of a very dark night in autumn, and stopped neither day nor night until he arrived at Ardnarea, about the noon of the day following, without giving any warning to the Scots. The way[g] the Scots were on his arrival was, sleeping on their couches, without fear or guard, just as though that strange country into which they had come was their own without opposition. They were first aroused from their profound slumbers by the shrieks of their military attendants[h], whom the Governor's people were slaughtering throughout the town. The Scots then arose expertly, and placed themselves as well as they were able in order and battle-array, to

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teige, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo. In Sir Henry Docwra's Account of Services done in Connaught by Sir Richard Bingham, a very curious description of Bingham's movements are given, but the Editor does not deem it necessary to give the entire of it, as it agrees in substance with the narrative of the Four Masters. He describes the situation of the places thus:

"When the moone gave light Richard Bingham" [being at the abbey of Bennada] "arose, and addressing himself and companye, marched towards Belclare, seven myles from the abbeye, in the highwaye towards the enemy. Here one of the espyalls came in bringinge news that the Scots lay still encamped at Ardnarye, which was twelve myles from the foresaid abbeye of Banneda, and eight miles from the abbeye of Belclare."

[g] *The way*, ar amne .i. is amlaiḋ.—This Irish idiom translates very awkwardly into English.

[h] *Military attendants.*—The giollanraiḋe of the Irish were the same, or nearly the same, as the *calones* of the classical writers.

ro ḟéosat do ṫoċar fri muintir an ġobernora. Nír ḃó torḃa dóiḃ innsin uair ní mó ná an céona saiṫe dia saiġoiḃ ro diuḃraicsiot an tan ro sraoíneaḋ forra go dian dásaċtaċ do ṡaiġiḋ na haḃann tarla for a ccionn .i. an muaiġ maiġreaċ ṁſrġlórac.[i] Ro ḟáccbaiḋ fir i ffaenliġe uaḋaiḃ cſin báttar ag ionnsaiġiḋ na haḃann, ⁊ iar roċtain dóiḃ dia saiġiḋ ní hairisioṁ fri a huċt do ronsat, aċt dol ina hiomḋoṁain gan anadh uair ro baḋ fſrr leó a mbáṫaḋ inás a marḃaḋ do ṁuintir an gobernóra. Aċt ċſna asseaḋ a cumair ro marḃaḋ a ngar do dá ṁile diḃ an tan sin. Ní raḃattar clann emainn a búrc isin mbrſisim sin óir do ċóiḋset co ttríḃ céḋaiḃ fſr an lá rias an maiḋm sin diarraiḋ creaċ gus na halbanchaiḃ, ⁊ iar ccloisteaċt na scél sin dóiḃ ro scaoílsiot ó roile, ⁊ ro ansat clann emainn a búrc i ndaingniġtiḃ a nduiṫċe féin. Ro ṫriallsat ina mbaoí dultaċaiḃ ⁊ dalbanchaiḃ ina ffoċair aghaiḋ do ṫaḃairt ar ḋol a nulltoiḃ, ⁊ giḋ iadsiḋe fuarattar a ccrochaḋ ⁊ a marḃaḋ durṁór in gaċ tír trés a ttuḋċattar ria siú tangadar tar Eirne. Aṫair na cloinne reṁráiti .i. Emann mac uillicc mic emainn, mic Riocaird ui ċuairscce do ċrochaḋ lás an ngobernoir iars an maiḋm sin. Ḃa hamlaiḋ boí siḋe, ⁊ sé arsaiḋ araċ liath gan lúṫ gan lántapaḋ gur bó héiccſn a iomċar i náraċ agá breiṫ gus an ccroicch.

Aoḋ mac eoccainn, mic doṁnaill, mic eoccain, mic doṁnaill na maḋmantt ardċonsapal cloinne riocaird do écc, míliḋ ár ṁéd, ⁊ curaḋ ar calmatas an tí tſsda annsin sin.

Alasdrann mac somairle buiḋe, mic Alastrainn, mic eóin ċaṫánaiġ mac mec doṁnaill na halban do marbaḋ le caiptin meryman, ⁊ le hAoḋ mac an deccánaiġ uí ġallċubhair a mi may do ṡonnradh.

Sessíon do ċongṁáil i ngaillíṁ i mí december na bliaḋna so in ro básaiccheaḋ iomatt ban ⁊ fſr, ⁊ ro básaiġeaḋ ann emann ócc mac emainn mic maġnusa mec sithiġ, ⁊ ochtar diolṁaineaċ do ġearaltachaiḃ ina ḟoċair iar ffaġail a ḟeasa forra go mbattar ar aon las na halbanċoiḃ sin ro marḃaḋ i nard na riaġ.

Conn mac airt óicc, mic neill, mic airt, mic cuinn, mic enri, mic eoġain

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[i] *Salmon-full*, maiġreaċ.—See the reference to maiġ maiġreaċ, i. e. the River Maigue abounding in salmon, under the year 1580, note [z], p. 1730, *supra*.

[k] *Was hanged.*—Sir Henry Doeiora (MS. Bibl. Harl. No. 357, foll. 235, b.) says that this Edmond Burke, though very old, was hanged for abetting his sons to persevere in their rebellious practices, and that, though Sir Richard Bingham might have executed him by martial

engage the Governor's people. But this was of no avail to them, for they had scarcely discharged the first shower of darts before they were routed by the Governor's people, [and driven] towards the river which confronted them, namely, the loud-sounding, salmon-full[i] Moy. On their way towards the river many were laid low; and when they arrived at the river they did not stop at its banks, but plunged without delay into its depths, for they chose rather to be drowned than be killed by the Governor's people. In short, near two thousand of them were slain on this occasion. The sons of Edmond Burke were not [present] at this onslaught, for on the day before that defeat they had gone forth with three hundred men, in quest of booty for the Scots; but, hearing the news [of this disaster of the Scots], they kept aloof from them, and remained in the fastnesses of their own country. Such of the Scots and Ulstermen as were with them [i. e. with the sons of Edmond Burke] attempted to effect their passage into Ulster; but they were almost all hanged or slain in the several territories through which they passed, before they could cross the Erne. The father of the sons already mentioned, namely, Edmond, the son of Ulick, son of Edmond, son of Richard O'Cuairsci, was hanged[k] by the Governor after this defeat. He was a withered, grey, old man, without strength or vigour, and they were obliged to carry him to the gallows upon a bier!

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Donnell, son of Owen, son of Donnell-na-Madhmann [Mac Sweeny], Chief Constable of Clanrickard, died; and the person who then departed was a soldier in stature, and a hero in valour.

Alexander[l], the son of Sorley Boy, son of Alexander, son of John Cahanagh, son of Mac Donnell of Scotland, was slain by Captain Merryman and Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher, in the month of May.

A session was held at Galway in the month of December of this year, and many women and men were put to death at it; and Edmond Oge, the son of Edmond, son of Manus Mac Sheehy, and eight soldiers of the Geraldines along with him, were put to death, information having been given against them that they had been along with those Scots who were slain at Ardnarea.

Con, the son of Art Oge, son of Niall, son of Art, son of Con, son of Henry,

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law, he preferred having him put on his trial by the common law that his estates might be confiscated to Her Majesty.

[l] *Alexander.*—Charles O'Conor of Belanagare adds, *inter lineas*, in Irish, "that he was the kinsman of Ineenduv, the wife of O'Donnell, and

do ḋol ar siuḃál creiċe i ndúthaiġ meguiḋir o loċ (.i. loċ eirne) soir. Mac meguiḋir .i. aoḋ mac conċonnaċt mic conconnaċt do briſiṫ go mbuiḋin mbicc marcsluaġ for ċonn co ro fiġſḋ sccainnear ċróda ſtorra i mbeól áṫa sainrſḋaiġ, ⁊ conn do ṁarḃaḋ lá mac ṁéguiḋir go nurṁór a muintire am aille sir, ⁊ an ċrſċ do ṡoḋaḋ tar air gur na muintſraiḃ ó ruccaitt.

Feilim duḃ mac airt mic cuinn uí neill duine dearsccaiġṫe do ḋúthaiġ ṡleaċta airt, ⁊ a ṁac do ṁarḃaḋ lá haoḋ mac ṁéguiḋir.

Mac suiḃne báġaineaċ Brian ócc mac maolmuire do marḃaḋ 18 maii la niall mſirgeaċ mac maolmuire mic aodha.

Aimsſr ḟliuċ, arḃar ettoirṫeaċ, ⁊ iomat cnói ṁſsa an bliaḋain si.

Parliment aṫa cliaṫ do ċrioċnucchaḋ an bliaḋain si, ⁊ tar gaċ ní dá ndearnaḋ anḋ do cſnglaḋ oiḋreaċt iarla cille dara lé coroin tSaxan.

Eoġan ulltaċ (mac donnchaiḋ .i. an doctúir) ⁊ ro ba doctúir ar aoí ffoġlama an teoġan ísin, uair ro dearsccnaiġ siḋe do doctuiriḃ leiġis na herenn isin aimsir sin i mbaoí do écc.

An toficel mag conġail .i. eoġan ballaċ décc lá ḟéle briġde do sonnraḋ.

Corbmac mac doṁnaill meg congail décc 17 do ṁarta.

Cúicc céd eirſndaċ do dol a herinn do ċongnaṁ lá bainrioġain Shaxan i ccoccaḋ flonḋrais, ⁊ gé ro dioṫaiġit a nurṁór isin tír sin do ḋeachaiḋ a nainm ⁊ a noirdearcus fón eórair ar aoí ngeiraitteaċta ⁊ ngaisccıḋ.

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the mother of Hugh Roe, son of Hugh, son of Manus."

[m] *At the entrance of a certain ford*, áṫa sainreḋaiġ, i. e. *ad os vadi cujusdam*. The adjectives sainreḋaċ and erḋalta, are nearly synonymous, and mean "certain, particular."

[n] *Was finished*, i. e. closed its session. The second session of this Parliament was on the 28th of April, 1586, and it was dissolved on the 14th of May following.

[o] *The Earl of Kildare.*—This should be "The Earl of Desmond," for this Parliament had nothing whatever to decide concernig the Earldom of Kildare; but in relation to the estates belonging to the Earldom of Desmond, it found that the Earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into open rebellion, had secretly conveyed all his lands to feoffees, in hope to have cut off Her Majesty from the escheate of his lands, and this Parliament therefore passed an Act, "that all conveyances, made, or pretended to be made, by any person attainted within thirteen years before the Act, shall be entered on record in the Exchequer, within a year, or be void." Sir Richard Cox remarks, that this Act did not pass the houses without great difficulty, and perhaps had not passed at all, if John Fitz Edmond Fitzgerald, to prevent the Earl of Desmond's forfeiture, had not produced a feoffment made by that Earl before he entered into rebellion, which had taken effect and baffled the expectations of the undertakers, if Sir Henry Wallop had not gotten a document which proved that the Earl had entered into a confederacy of rebellion with the

son of Owen, went upon a predatory excursion into Maguire's territory, east of the Lough (i. e. Lough Erne). The son of Maguire, namely, Hugh, the son of Cuconnaught, son of Cuconnaught, with a small party of cavalry, came up with Con, and a fierce conflict was fought between them at the entrance of a certain ford[m], in which Con was slain, together with the greater part of his people, by the son of Maguire. The prey was restored to the respective persons from whom it had been taken.

Felim Duv, the son of Art, son of Con O'Neill, an accomplished man, from the country of the descendants of Art, and his son, were slain by Hugh, the son of Maguire.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Brian Oge, the son of Mulmurry) was slain on the 18th of May, by Niall Meirgeach, son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh [Mac Sweeny].

There was [much] wet weather and unproductive corn, but a great supply of nuts, in this year.

The Parliament of Dublin was finished[n] this year; and the most remarkable Act passed in it, [was one by which] the inheritance of the Earl of Kildare[o] [*recte* Desmond] was annexed to the Crown of England.

Owen Ultach[p] (the son of Donough), i. e. the Doctor, died; and this Owen was a doctor in regard of learning, for he excelled the medical doctors of Ireland in the time in which he lived.

The official Mac Conghail, i. e. Owen Ballagh, died on the festival of St. Bridget.

Cormac, the son of Donnell Mac Conghail, died on the 17th of March.

Five hundred[q] Irishmen left Ireland, in order to assist the Queen of England in the Flemish war; and though the greater part of them were cut off, their name and renown for heroism and bravery spread throughout Europe.

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very persons to whom he conveyed the estates (of whom John Fitz Edmond was one), two months before the conveyance; but that upon the producing of the document, and the discovering of the fraud and subtlety, the honest part of the house were ashamed to abet so ill a cause, and that accordingly the Act was made to prevent the like contrivances.—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 384; and Moryson's *History of Ireland*, edition of 1753, vol. i. pp. 8, 9.

[p] *Owen Ultach.*—His real name was Donlevy, or Mac Donlevy. He was physician to O'Donnell. The exact nature of the construction of the original Irish will appear from the following literal Latin version:

"Eugenius Ultoniensis filius Dionysii (i. e. Doctoris), et erat doctor quoad eruditionem hic Eugenius, nam præcelluit ille Doctoribus medicinæ Hiberniæ tempore quo floruit, obiit."

[q] *Five hundred.*—Cox states that Sir William

AOIS CRIOST, 1587.

Aois Criost, mile, ċuicc céd, oċtmoġatt, a Seaċt.

Mac uí doṁnaill aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa mic maġnusa do ġabail lá ġallaibh. Bá haṁlaiḋ so cetus ro tionnsccnaḋ an erġabáil hisin. Ro gabsat goill imon iustis Sir John Parrot, ⁊ imon ccoṁairle ar ċ́na mioṫoiṁdin ṁóir don iarla ua neill aoḋ mac an ḟirḋorċa (ger ḃó riaraċ friu é) tria ionnlaċ ⁊ ſttarċoraoíd uí néill toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ mac neill ċonallaiġ baí hi friṫbeart do gres fris, ⁊ ar dáiġ Sioḃaine inġine uí doṁnaill .i. aoḋ mac maġnusa ro baḋ comṁaim do iarla tire heoġain. Araill ele ḃeós ro lſṫ

Stanly and a thousand men were sent from Ireland into Holland in 1587, "where Stanly turned Papist and Traytor."

[r] *Moreover*, araill ele, i. e. another thing too, or in addition to this. The English were anxious to secure this youth for three strong reasons; first, because his sister was married to Hugh Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they suspected on account of the accusations of his rival, Turlough Luineach, and the sons of John an-Diomais O'Neill; secondly, because his promising warlike characteristics had caused the people to look up to him as the Donn diaḋa, said to have been foretold by St. Columbkille, as the great man who would reign for ten years, and liberate the Irish from the yoke of the foreigners, which was a belief then very dangerous to the English government, as the inhabitants of Tirconnell relied as much on prophecies of this nature as upon their mountain fastnesses; and, thirdly, because they felt assured that O'Donnell, his father, who had recently bidden defiance to the English government, and absolutely refused to admit a sheriff into his territory, might be kept to his allegiance as long as they held so prized a son of his as a hostage. For the English account of this capture of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, which was so disgraceful to the Irish council, and so unworthy of the towering spirit of Sir John Perrott, the reader is referred to the Life of Sir John Perrott, 8vo. London, 1728. At the very period that Perrott was guilty of this weak stroke of policy, he was neglected in England, and denied the support necessary for his government; mortified in various instances by his relative the Queen, traduced by the unceasing malice of his enemies, and insulted by his inferiors at the Council board. In Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, edition of 1707, the following account of a scene, which would do honour to two of the Milesian Irish chieftains, which took place between him and Marshal Bagnal, at the Council board in Dublin, is printed from the Council Book, fol. 261:

"The 15th of May, very angry words passed between the Lord Deputy and Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall, in the presence of the Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and the Secretary of State, upon occasion that one Patrick Cullan (who used to go into England, in the name of O'Neal, with complaints to her Majesty against the Lord Deputy) was ordered to be examin'd before the Council. The Marshal required that the Lord Deputy should not be present at the examination; upon which the Lord Deputy, taking it ill to be directed by him, told him: 'That though he would not be

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1587.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-seven.

The son of O'Donnell (Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, son of Manus) was taken by the English. His capture was first effected thus: the English, with the Justice and the Council in general, had contracted a great dislike to the Earl O'Neill, Hugh, the son of Ferdoragh (although he was obedient to them), in consequence of the accusations and complaints of Turlough Luineach, the son of Niall Conallagh O'Neill, who was always in opposition to him; and because Joan, the daughter of O'Donnell, i. e. of Hugh, the son of Manus, was married to the Earl of Tyrone. Moreover[r], the name and renown of the above-named

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present at it, yet he would do what he thought fit.' The Marshal reply'd: 'He mistrusted false measures wou'd be used.' The Deputy said: 'He defyed him, or any man who shou'd think any false measure should come by him.' The Marshal told him: 'He defyed him also.' Hereupon the Deputy, with the flat of his hand, touch'd his cheek once or twice, and laying his other hand on his right shoulder, said: 'Well, well, Marshal, if you defyed a man in my place in another country, he would have hanged you.' The Marshal hereat held up his staff, as if he would have struck the Deputy; but Mr. Fenton, the Secretary, and Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, interposing themselves, the Marshal fell back, and rising up said: 'It will be proved you have done ill in this matter.' The Lord Deputy answer'd: 'You lye, if you say I have done ill in this matter.' Said the Marshal: 'You lye;' and, correcting himself: 'If you were not Lord Deputy, I would say, you lye; but I care not for Sir John Perrott.' The Deputy said: 'If I were but Sir John Perrott, I would teach you to use me thus; and if you did not dote I would commit you to prison.' 'If you do,' answer'd the Marshal, 'I wou'd come out whether you wou'd or no.' The Lord Deputy said: 'Get you hence, for tis no reason to talk with you; for a man would think you are drunk.' 'You are drunk,' replyed the Marshal. What was the end of this discourse is not known, nor the cause of it, only tis believed that the Marshal was a great friend to Cullan."

The cause of this will be yet elicited from the State Papers. The truth is, that Perrott, notwithstanding his treacherous capture of the young O'Donnell, was one of the best friends to the old Irish race that was ever appointed Chief Governor of Ireland, and a great lover of fair play; while the Marshal was a base and slanderous defamer, who wished to remove Perrott, that he himself might be enabled to ruin Turlough Luineach and the Earl of Tyrone.

Perrott, finding himself beset with base enemies, who forged letters against him in O'Neill's name, grew impatient to be recalled, and earnestly petitioned Elizabeth to relieve him from a burden, which the perverseness of her subjects in Ireland *of the English race* had rendered intolerable, and whom he had provoked beyond all possibility of reconciliation by restraining their oppressions of the ancient Irish natives. "I can please your Majesty's Irish subjects," said he, "better than the English, who, I fear, will shortly learn the Irish customs, sooner than the Jews did those of the Heathens. My

ainm ⁊ erdearcus an ṁacaoíṁ réṁraite aoḋ ruaḋ mac aoḋa fó ċóicc cóiccſ̃daiḃ ereann cidh ria síu rainicc co haoís ḟſ̃data ar aoí ngaoisi, ⁊ ngliocais, infais, ⁊ oirbeartais. Atberdís dna cáċ i ccoitċinne gur bó tairrngſ̃rtaċ idir é, ⁊ maḋ dia léccṫí co haoís infſ̃óma cco ttiocfaḋ buaiḋreaḋ innsi ereann uile treṁit, ⁊ tria iarla ṫíre heógain diamaḋ daoínleiṫ nó imerdaoís, ⁊ nó ḃérdaoís a mbáire o robtar caradraḋ fri aroile aṁail reṁebertmar. Coniḋ ar na foṫaiḃ sin ro crúiḋeaḋ a ccoṁairle las an iustis ⁊ lá gallaiḃ duiḃlinne cisi hairmimbirt do ġéndais imon ní sin ro oṁnaiġriot, coniḋ fair deiriḋ leó long co na foirinn co brión ⁊ co ccormaim do erluṁaḋ oca in aṫ cliaṫ duiḃlinne, ⁊ a ḟaoíḋeaḋ laiṁ ċle fri herinn soirtuaiḋ, aṁail biḋ fri cſ̃ndaiġeċt do ḋeachaḋ go ró gaḃaḋ calaḋ i ccuan éiccin do oirearaiḃ tire conaill. Rainicc iaroṁ an luing lá tinfſ̃d na gaoíṫe aniar gan anaḋ gan oirisſ̃in go ro gabh foss hi sſ̃nċuan súiliġi fo erċoṁair Raṫa maoláin, baile sin conrodaċt for ur an ṁara lá mac suiḃne fanat fecht riaṁ, aon eiside do ṫuairenib caṫa tiġearna ó cconaill ó ċſ̃n ṁair. Iar mbſ̃iṫ don ḃaire sin for a hangcuiriḃ iomforsdaiġ in dú sin tangattar drong don foirinn in ſ̃earbátt ḃiucc i ttír inéccoscc cſ̃ndaiġeaḋ fó gné síoda ⁊ ċaoncoṁraic, ⁊ gaḃaitt for brat ⁊ taisccélaḋ for creic, ⁊ connraḋ fris an ccáċ do ċuirſ̃ttar for a cciond, ⁊ ro airnſ̃idriot co mbuí fíon ⁊ cormaim leó ina luing. Od ċuala mac suiḃne co na ṁuintir an ní sin ro ġaḃsat ag cſ̃ndaċ ⁊ coṁól an fíona combtar mſ̃scca. Iar ffios scel na luinge hísin do luċt na criċe ina coṁfoccus báttar acc tionol ar gáċ aird dia saiġiḋ. Bá hand do rala don aoḋ ruaḋ réṁraite a bſ̃iṫ (for a baoṫréim baoísi, ⁊ for a ċuairt macdaċta ⁊ reaḃraiḋ) ina naṫfoccus in ionḃaiḋ sin, ⁊ ro ḟuráilsiot an

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soul is a witness to my Saviour, Jesus, this is truth which your true and faithful subject speaketh. I am weary of my place, but never to serve your Highness."—See Ware's *Annals of Ireland*, A. D. 1588.

[8] *As they were allied to each other.*—This was evidently written after the result of the united efforts of Hugh Roe O'Donnell and Hugh Earl of Tyrone had been witnessed; for it is quite impossible that it could have been foreseen while Hugh Roe O'Donnell was a lad, and while Hugh Earl of Tyrone was a loyal English subject, fighting against the Earl of Desmond. The Four Masters should have written the above sentence thus:

"And the English feared that if he should arrive at the age of maturity, and be elected the chief of his race, that he and the Earl of Tyrone, whose loyalty they had strong reasons to suspect, should they unite in rebellion, a contingency which appeared highly probable, from the alliance subsisting between them (as we have already mentioned), they might shake the English government in Ireland, till it should totter

youth, Hugh Roe, the son of Hugh, had spread throughout the five provinces of Ireland, even before he had arrived at the age of manhood, for his wisdom, sagacity, goodly growth, and noble deeds; and the people in general were used to say that he was really the prophesied one; and [the English feared] that if he should be permitted to arrive at the age of maturity, that the disturbance of all the island of Ireland would result through him and the Earl of Tyrone; and that, should they unite in their exertions, they would win the goal, as they were allied[s] to each other, as we have before mentioned. To deliberate on premises, a council was held by the Lord Justice and the English of Dublin, [and to consider] what manœuvre they might adopt to prevent this thing which they feared; and the resolution which they came to was, to prepare a ship at Dublin, and send it, with its crew[t], laden with wine and beer, north-eastwards, keeping Ireland to the left, until it should put into some harbour of the harbours of Tirconnell, as if it had gone for the purpose of traffic. The vessel [sailed northward to Benmore in the Route and then] turned westwards, with a favourable breeze of wind, without stopping or delaying, until it put in at the old harbour of Swilly, opposite Rathmullan, a castle erected on the margin of the sea, some time before, by Mac Sweeny Fanad, [a family the chief of which] had been one of the generals[u] of the lords of Tirconnell from a remote period. The ship being there stationed at anchor, a party of the crew came on shore in a small boat, under the guise of merchants, in the semblance of peace and friendship; and they began to spy and explore [the country], and to sell and bargain with those who came to them; and they told them that they had wine and ale in their ship. When Mac Sweeny and his people heard of this, they began to buy the wine, and [continued] to drink of it until they were intoxicated. When the inhabitants of the neighbouring district heard the news of the arrival of this ship, they flocked to it from every quarter. The Hugh Roe before mentioned happened at this time to be in the

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to the very foundation, and shew to the world an instance of Irishmen conquering in their own cause."

[t] *With its crew.*—The commander of this vessel was a Dublin merchant, named John Bermingham, and the crew consisted of fifty armed men. —See P. O'Sullevan Beare's *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, *&c.*, c. 24; Pet. Lombard *de Regno Hiber. Comment.* c. 24; Ware's *Annals of Ireland, ad ann.* 1588; and the Abbé Ma-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irelande*, tom. iii. p. 465.

[u] *Generals*, i. e. one of the leaders of his gallowglasses. This family, though an offest of the great family of O'Neill of Tyrone, came first into

taos féigh foruallaċ baoí ina ḟarraḋ fair toċt id dú sin. Bá soḋaing ón a ṫógaoṫaḋ soṁ in ionḃaiḋ sin uair nír ḃó coṁlán a ċóicc bliaḋna décc dó in tan sin, ⁊ ní ḃaoí aon dia dſgċoṁairliġiḃ dia oidſdaiḃ, na dia ollaṁnaiḃ ina ċaoiṁṫeaċt dia reiṁiomtus ná do ḟéduccaḋ coṁairle dó. An tan ro clos la luċt an taiscélaiḋ eirioṁ do ṫoċt don ḃaile imsoat for cula as fo ċédóir do ċum a luinge. Ro fiaḋaigſḋ soṁ la mac suiḃne, ⁊ las na maiṫiḃ ar cſna, ⁊ faiḋit dailſṁain ⁊ deoġṁairſḋa uaṫa gus an luing do cuingiḋ fíona don aoiḋiḋ dus fainicc. Atbertsat na cſndaiġte na baoí leó dia ffíon ní ba mó aṁ oldás diol na fairne, ⁊ na leiccfittis uaḋaiḃ for tír do soiġiḋ naċ aoín, aċt namá dia ttiosaḋ uaṫaḋ daġḋaoíne ina ndóċum dia luing ro ġéḃtaoís ina mbaoí do ḟíon ⁊ cormaim ina ccuṁang. Oro hairnſideaḋ an taiṫſscc do Mac suiḃne bá haḋnáir lais indsin, coniḋ í coṁairle arriċt lais aoḋ do ṫóċuireaḋ lais isin luing, ⁊ iar ccindeaḋ for an ccoṁairle sin dóiḃ do ċóiḋsiot in ſtar ḃſcc baoi for ur na traġa, ⁊ imraisſt é co ndeaċatar inunn isin luing. Ro fáiltiġeaḋ friú, ⁊ do brſṫa hi cuḃaċail iníoċtaraiġ in inmſdón na luinge iad gan ḟuireaċ gan ſsrnaḋaḋ, ⁊ ro boṫ occa ffrſstal ⁊ occa ffrioṫaileaṁ combtar subaiġ soiṁſnmnaaġ. An tan bá haíneṁ dóiḃ isuiḋe ro hiaḋaḋ coṁla an haiste tar anéis, ⁊ ro gata a nairm forra, ⁊ ro gaḃaḋ an tócc mac aoḋ ruaḋ don ċur sin. Do ḋeaċaiḋ sccéla an gabala sin fon ccriċ i ccoitċinne, ⁊ ro tionoilsſt as gaċ airm do ṡaiġiḋ an ċalaḋ puirt, dus an ccaoṁsattaoís ſttarḃaoġal éiccin for aos na ceilcce. Ní ḃaoí bá do soḋain, ar ro báttar i niomḋoṁain an ċuain iar srſngṫarraing an angcaire cuca, ⁊ ní raḃattar longa náit laoiḋſnga aca dia tṫograim naċ dia ttarraċtain. Tánaicc Mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ a ccuma ċáiġ gus an ccalaḋ, ⁊ ba hoide siḋe don Aoḋ híṡin, ⁊ baoí siḋe occ ſrail giall ⁊ aittire oile dara a éise. Nír ḃó torḃa dosoṁ ón ar ní baoí i ccóicceaḋ ulaḋ giall nó ġebtais ass. Dala na luinge ⁊ na foirne baí innte ó do ḃſrtsat in ro baḋ toirsgide leó do aitiribh an tíre, lotar lá trſṫan an tsroṫa gó rangatar an ṁuir, ⁊ frioṫrosc na conaire remedeoċatar go ro gaḃsat cuan an aṫ

Tirconnell from Scotland. Christopher Irwin, in his *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura, Edinburgi*, 1697, states, that their first habitation was "M'Suan Castle, in Knapdale, a countrey belonging to Argile."

[w] *To go to the place*, i. e. to have a drink of wine, and to see a Spanish ship.

[x] *At the circumstance*, i. e. he felt ashamed at not being able to entertain his guest as he had expected.

[y] *Until they were jolly and cheerful*, combtar subaiġ soiṁſnmnaiġ. Here it will be observed

neighbourhood on an excursion of thoughtless recreation, and youthful play and sports; and the vehement and fool-hardy people who were along with him requested of him to go to the place[w]. It was easy for them to prevail on him to do so, for at this time he was not quite fifteen years of age; and there were none of his advisers, tutors, or ollavs, along with him, to direct him or give him counsel. When the spies heard of his arrival in the town, they immediately went back to the ship. He was welcomed by Mac Sweeny and the other chieftains; and they sent their waiters and cupbearers to the ship for wine for the guest who had arrived. The merchants said that they had no more wine [remaining unsold], excepting what the crew required for their own use, and that they were unwilling to give any more of it out for any one; but they added, that if a small party of gentlemen would come to them into the ship, they should get all the wine and ale that was in their possession. When Mac Sweeny received this message, he felt ashamed at the circumstance[x], and accordingly he decided upon inviting Hugh to the ship. This being agreed upon, they went into a small boat which was on the margin of the strand, and rowed it over to the ship. They were welcomed, and conducted without delay or loitering into an apartment in the lower centre of the ship; and they were waited on, and attentively served, until they were jolly and cheerful[y]. When they were here making merry, the door of the hatch was closed after them, and their arms were stolen from them; and thus was the young son, Hugh Roe, taken. The rumour of this capture spread throughout the country in general; and the inhabitants flocked from all quarters to the harbour, to see if they could bring any danger upon the machinators of the treachery. This was of no avail, for they were in the depth of the harbour, after having hauled in their anchor; and they [the natives] had no ships or boats to pursue or take revenge of them. Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who was the foster-father of that Hugh, came, among the rest, to the harbour, and offered hostages and other pledges for him; but this was of no avail to him, because there was not in the province of Ulster a hostage that they would accept in his stead. As for the ship, and the crew which were in it, having secured the most desirable of the hostages of the territory, they sailed with the current of the tide until they reached the sea, and retraced

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that the adjectives have a plural termination, which is contrary to the idiom of the modern Irish language, in which we would say, go raḃadar ſaḃaċ ſoimeanmnaċ.

cliaṫ. At clos fo ċedóir isin ccaṫraiġ uile a ṫoideċt soṁ samlaiḋ, ⁊ bá faoílid las an iustis, ⁊ las an ccoṁairle aroċtain ċuca gen gur ḃó for a ṡſirc ittir ⁊ ro ḟorcongairsiot a ṫaḃairt dia saiġiḋ. Do rattaḋ eiccin combáttar acca accallaṁ ⁊ acc áṫcoṁarc scél nḋó occá míḋeṁain, ⁊ occa increachaḋ do ṫairccélaḋ for a airḋiḃ fri ré foda. Fó ḋeóiḋ tra ro ḟorċongairsiot a ċor i ccairtiall coṁḋaingſn cloċḋa baoí isin ccaṫraiġ airm i mbáttar dronga dearmara do ṡaorċlandaib mac míleaḋ i ccuimreaċ ⁊ hi ccimiḋeċt, ⁊ araill dfionnġallaib. Ba sſḋ rob aimſr ⁊ rob airecc tuile dóiḃ do lo ⁊ daḋaiġ ag eccaoíne a nettualaing ⁊ a nimniġ fri aroile, ⁊ ag coitsecht fris na hainbrſṫaiḃ nó himbſrṫa for ṡaorclandaiḃ socenélcha ereann ar ċſna.

Mac ṁeic Conmara an taoíḃe ṫiar do cloinn ċuiléin .i. cuṁſḋa mac Sſain, mic taiḋg, mic conmſḋa, mic conmara, mic Sſain décc. Bſn an conmſḋa sin ingean emainn mic Semais mec Piarais décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1588.

Aois Criost, mile, cuicc céd, oċtmoġatt, a hoċt.

Mac suiḃne baġaineaċ Niall mſrcceaċ mac maolmuire, mic aoḋa mic neill do ṁarḃaḋ lá donnchaḋ mac maolmuire mſrccig, mic maolmuire, mic neill i ndoirinis im ḟel briġde do sonraḋ. Bá haṁlaiḋ do rónaḋ indsin iar marbaḋ ḃriain óicc aṁail reṁebertmar lá niall mſrgeaċ, Ro hionnarbaḋ donnchaḋ co na luċt lſnaṁna i cconnaċtaiḃ lá niall ḃeós, ⁊ ro ḃaoí seal i ffarraḋ gall, ⁊ athaiḋ oile ar aon lá hua neill, ⁊ do róine ionḋsaiġiḋ ḟoda imċian for niall mſrcceaċ aṁail ná ro ṡaoíl niall, uair bá dóiġ lais ná tiocfaḋ donnchaḋ don tír an ccſin nó ṁaraḋ soṁ innte. Iar mbſiṫ do ḋonn-

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[z] *Endowments.*—The word airde signifies a mark, sign, token, or characteristic. What the annalists say is, that the Lord Deputy and Council felt curious to sound the depth of the intellectual powers of a youth, whose promising and aspiring abilities induced the people to believe that he was the person predicted by St. Columbkille as their deliverer.

[a] *Stone castle.*—This is the Bermingham Tower in the Castle of Dublin.—See an account of this treacherous capture of the young Hugh Roe O'Donnell, in Dr. O'Conor's suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 105, where the writer draws largely on his own imagination for particulars. The most trustworthy account of this capture is perhaps that given by the Four Masters, which is abstracted from the Life of Hugh Roe

their former course back again, until they landed in the harbour of Dublin. It was soon heard all over the city that he had thus arrived; and the Lord Justice and the Council were rejoiced at the arrival of Hugh, though indeed not for love of him; and they ordered him to be brought before them, and he was brought accordingly; and they continued for a long time to converse with him, and to ask questions of him, to examine and criticise him, that they might explore his [natural] endowments[z]. At last, however, they ordered him to be put into a strong stone castle[a] which was in the city, where a great number of Milesian nobles were in chains and captivity, and also some of the old English. The only amusement and conversation by which these beguiled the time by day and night was, lamenting to each other their sufferings and troubles, and listening to the cruel sentences passed on the highborn nobles of Ireland in general.

The son of Mac Namara of the western part of Clann-Cuilein, namely, Cumeadha, the son of John, son of Teige, son of Cumeadha, son of Cumara, son of John, died. The wife of that Cumeadha, [who was the] daughter of Edmond, the son of James Mac Pierce, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1588.

The Age of Christ, one thousand five hundred eighty-eight.

Mac Sweeny Banagh (Niall Meirgeach, the son of Mulmurry, son of Hugh, son of Niall) was slain on Doirinis[b], on St. Bridget's Day, by Donough, the son of Mulmurry Meirgeach, son of Niall. That event happened thus: after Brian Oge had been slain by Niall Meirgeach, as we have already stated, Donough, with his followers, were, moreover, banished into Connaught by Niall, and he remained for some time with the English, and for some time after that along with O'Neill. [At last] he made an incursion from a far distance against Niall, what Niall did not expect, for he thought that Donough would not come into the country while he [Niall] should live in it. Donough, after having passed

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O'Donnell, written by Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, of which there is a copy, in the handwriting of the late Edward O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 190.

[b] *Doirinis*, now Derryness, an island off the coast of the parish of Inishkeel, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal. See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 73.

chaḋ teora hoiḋċe i ndiaṁraiḃ ⁊ i ndroiḃélaiḃ an tíre, fuair a ḟios co mbaoí mac suiḃne i ttrian ioċtair baoiġellaċ, ⁊ ro ċuir luċt braṫa do ṫaiscélaḋ fair, ⁊ ruccsat sccéla do ṡaicċiḋ donnchaiḋ go ttiocfaḋ soṁ tar traiġ aníos ar a ḃaraċ. Ḃaoí sioṁ co líon a ċumaing erlaṁ do tĺgṁail fris coniḋ ann conrangattar acc an ttoirinis [recte ndoirinis] réṁráite go ro fiġĺd sccainnĺr croḋa ĺtorra go ro marḃaḋ Mac suiḃne annsin co ndruing ṁóir dia luċt lĺnaṁna, ⁊ do cloinn tsuiḃne na muṁan. Ro diċĺndaḋ mac suiḃne dna, ⁊ ro cuireaḋ a ċĺnd go hát cliaṫ. Mac suiḃne do ġairm do ḋonnchaḋ iaroṁ.

Eoin modarḋa mac aoḋa, mic neill óicc ṁec suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ la druing do luċt lĺnaṁna mec suiḃne dondchaḋ.

Aoḋ mac néill mic toirrḋealḃaiġ bĺrnaiġ uí ḃaoiġill (tanairsce baoiġeallaċ) décc.

Doṁnall mac néill ruaiḋ mic neill uí ḃaoiġill co na ṁac do ṁarḃaḋ lá taḋcc ócc mac taiḋcc, mic toirrḋealḃaiġ uí baoiġill ar traiġ sainrĺḋaiġ san trian ioċtair isin ffoġṁar do ṡonraḋ.

An calḃaċ ócc mac cuinn mic an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill do ṁarḃaḋ lá druing do ṁuintir doṁnaill (.i. lá Maġnus óg ó sraiṫén), mic aeḋa mic maġnusa í doṁnaill i ccois finne.

Maolmuire mac emainn, mic maolmuire, mic donnchaiḋ mec suiḃne do ṁarḃaḋ lá niall garḃ mac cuinn mic an calḃaiġ uí doṁnaill.

Iarla tire heoġain, aoḋ mac firdorċa, mic cuinn bacaiġ mic cuinn do ṫionol slóiġ lánṁóir do ṫoċt for ua néill toirrḋealḃaċ luineaċ. Ní ro hanaḋ las an iarla go riaċt co na ṡlóġ tar moḋairn tar deircc go ro ġaḃ airisĺm ag an ccarraicc léṫ. Ro ḋáil ua doṁnaill aoḋ mac maġnusa i ccoṁḋáil an iarla a ċĺṁna go líon a soċraide aċt ċĺna ní ṫainicc ineallṁa. O neill toirrḋealḃaċ baoí siḋe co soċraide ṁóir daon rantt ⁊ daon aonta in aghaiḋ an iarla ⁊ uí domnaill. Robtar iad baoí i ffarraḋ uí neill .i. Art ócc a ṁac co mbuandaḋaiḃ ioṁḋa (.i. captin) Uilliam murrtĺn mac roiblĺrd go mḃanna saiġdiuiriḋe, ⁊ drong do ċloinn tsuiḃne na muṁan im Murchaḋ na

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[c] *Lower Third of Boylagh*, i. e. that part of the barony of Boylagh now called the Rosses, and situated between the north island of Aran and the River Gweedore.

[d] *Certain strand*, traiġ sainrĺḋaiġ.—See note [m] on aṫ sainreḋaiġ, under the year 1586, p. 1856, *supra*.

[e] *Lower Third.*—See note [c], *supra*.

three nights in the wilds and recesses of the country, received intelligence that Mac Sweeny was in the Lower Third of Boylagh[c]; and he sent spies to reconnoitre him; and the spies brought news to Donough that he would come up [i. e., southwards] across the strand on the day following: he [Donough] was prepared with all his forces to oppose him. They met at Doirinis, before mentioned, where a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Mac Sweeny was slain, together with a great number of his followers, and of the Clann-Sweeny of Munster. Mac Sweeny was beheaded, and his head was sent to Dublin. Donough was then styled Mac Sweeny.

John Modardha, the son of Hugh, son of Niall Oge Mac Sweeny, was slain by the followers of Mac Sweeny (Donough).

Hugh, the son of Niall, son of Turlough Bearnach O'Boyle, Tanist of Boylagh, died.

Donnell, the son of Niall Roe, son of Niall O'Boyle, and his son, were slain by Teige Oge, the son of Teige, son of Turlough O'Boyle, on a certain strand[d] in the Lower Third[e], in the autumn of this year.

Calvagh Oge, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell, was slain near the River Finn, by Manus Oge O'Sraithein[f], one of the followers of Donnell, the son of Hugh, son of Manus.

Mulmurry, the son of Edmond, son of Mulmurry, son of Donough Mac Sweeny, was slain by Niall Garv, the son of Con, son of Calvagh O'Donnell.

The Earl of Tyrone (Hugh, the son of Ferdorcha, son of Con Bacagh, son of Con) mustered a very great army to march against O'Neill (Turlough Luineach). The Earl never halted until he had crossed the Mourne and the Derg, and encamped at Carraic-liath[g]. O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus) came to join the Earl, his son-in-law, with a number of his forces, but, however, he did not come with all of them. O'Neill (Turlough) had [on the other hand] a great army of unanimously combined forces to oppose the Earl and O'Donnell. These were they who were with O'Neill on this occasion: Art Oge, his son, with a great number of Connaughtmen, [namely] Captain William Mostin, the son of Robert, with a company of soldiers a party of the Mac Sweenys of Munster,

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[f] *O'Sraithein*, now *anglice* Strohane.

[g] *Carraic-liath*, now Carricklea, or Carricklee, a townland situated between the rivers Finn and Mourne, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note [o], under the year 1557, p. 1550, *supra*.

mart mac maolmuire mic donnchaid co soċaide ele cenmoṫát. Niall garḃ, ⁊ Aod ṁac an dſganaiġ uí gallċuḃair (dia ngoirṫi an tan sin Aodh mac an calḃaiġ uí doṁnaill) do bſiṫ go slioċt an ċalḃaiġ uile, ⁊ co na luċt lſnaṁna daon rann, ⁊ daon aonta lá hua néill, ⁊ bá hann battar side i ccaislén na finne. Báttar drong dia ṁuintir ag aslaċ aoda im ionnsaiġid oidċe do ṫaḃairt ar an iarla uair baoí an tiarla ag creachad ⁊ acc oirccain na tire etir na haiḃniḃ sin .i. Fionn, ⁊ Modarn. Nír bó miad lairsioṁ indsin lá huaill ⁊ ionnoccḃáil, ⁊ atbert ná hionnsaiġfead iarla i ndorċa oidċe itir, aċt ro bad i soillsi laoí lánsolais nó fearfad iomairsſg nugra fris. Ro coṁaillsioṁ indsin uair ro ionnsaiġ an tiarla ar a ḃarac, ⁊ ro meaḃaid riaṁ, ⁊ ro ḟágaiḃ an tiarla daoíne iomda immaille ré heachaiḃ, ⁊ ré hédalaiḃ iolarda ar ċſna, an ced lá May innsin.

Mág eoċagáin tiġearna ċenél fiachaċ .i. Connla ṁac conċoḃair ṁic laiġne mic connla mic aoda décc, ⁊ ní ḃaoí ó ċſin ṁáir inall do ċenél fiaċaċ mic néill fſr ro bad mó dadḃar eccaoíne inas, ⁊ a mac brian, ⁊ niall mac rosa do bſiṫ ind ſsaonta fri aroile im tiġearnas an tíre.

Eoġan manntaċ mac emainn, mic floinn, mic conċoḃair uí eidin tiġearna ua ffiaċraċ aidne décc, ⁊ a ṁac aod buide do oirdnead ina ionad. Tanaisde an tíre cédna do écc .i. toirrdealḃaċ mac ruaidri an doire uí eidin.

Coḃlaċ mór .i. oċt fficit long do ṫoċt ó ríġ na sráinne for fairrge isin mbliadain so, ⁊ adberad a roile gur ḃó hſd ro ba mſnmarc leo cuan ⁊ calad

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[h] *Murrough-na-mart*, i. e. Murrough, or Morgan, of the Beeves.

[i] *Magnanimity.*—"Ionnóccḃáil .i. méid ṁſnman."—*O'Clery.*

[k] *Owen Manntagh*, i. e. Owen the Toothless. He succeeded his uncle, Rory of the Wood, as Chief of Coill O'bh-Fiachrach, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, in the year 1578. For a curious order of the Council of Connaught in his favour, see *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 404.

[l] *A great fleet.*—This fleet is usually referred to by historians as the Invincible Armada. Camden, in his Annals of the reign of Elizabeth, in which he gives a most interesting account of the battles between the Armada and the Queen's fleet, states that this mighty armament, which was styled "Classis invincibilis," consisted of 130 ships, in which were 19,290 soldiers, 8,350 sailors, and 2,630 great guns. Cox has the following notice of this fleet, in connexion with the Deputy, Sir William Fitz William:

"Sir William Fitz William, Lord Deputy, was sworn on the 30th of June, 1588. He had formerly been a very good Governour in Ireland, but being answered at Whitehall (when he sought some reward for his services), that the Government of Ireland was a preferment, and not a service, he ever after endeavoured to make his profit of that office.

"It was not long after his coming before the Invincible Armado was forced to coast about

with Murrough-na-mart[h] [O'Flaherty], the son of Mulmurry, son of Donough; with many others besides them. Niall Garv [O'Donnell], Hugh, the son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was then usually styled Hugh, the son of Calvagh O'Donnell), with all the descendants of Calvagh, and their followers, joined O'Neill with one accord on this occasion. These were then in Castlefinn. Some of his people were requesting of Hugh [O'Gallagher] to make a nocturnal attack upon the Earl, who was then preying and plundering the country between the Rivers Finn and Mourne; but, through pride and magnanimity[i], he did not deem this honourable, and said that he would not at all attack an Earl in the darkness of the night, but that he would give him a fierce battle in the broad light of day. This he performed, for on the following day he attacked the Earl, and defeated him. The Earl left behind great numbers of men, horses, and spoils, on this occasion. This was on the first of May.

Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, namely, Connla, son of Conor, son of Laighne, son of Connla, son of Hugh, died; and there had not been a long time before any one of the descendants of Fiacha, the son of Niall, who was more generally lamented; and his son, Brian, and Niall, the son of Ross, were in contention with each other for the lordship of the territory.

Owen Manntagh[k], the son of Edmond, son of Flann, son of Conor O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died; and his son, Hugh Boy, was elected in his place. Turlough, son of Rory-an-Doire O'Heyne, Tanist of the same territory, died.

A great fleet[l], consisting of eight score ships, came from the King of Spain upon the sea in this year. Some say that their intention was to have taken

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Scotland, so that many of them became shipwreck'd on the northern shoars of Ireland, to the number of 17 ships and 5394 men" [the exact number given by Thady Dowling]. "By this shipwreck much treasure (which belonged to the Queen by her prerogative) fell into the hands of the natives. The Deputy issued out a Commission to make enquiry after it; but that proving ineffectual, and he being desirous to have a finger in the pie, went personally to Ulster in November, to the great charge of the Queen and countrey, but to very little purpose; whereupon he grew so enraged that he imprisoned Sir Owen O'Toole" [*recte*, Sir Eoin or John mac Toole O'Gallagher], "and O'Dogherty, who were the best affected to the state of all the Irish; and the former he kept during his time, and the other he detained two years, until he was forced to purchase his discharge."—*Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397.

It is added, in Ware's *Annals of Ireland, ad ann.* 1589, that "this hard usage of two such persons caused a general dissatisfaction among the gentlemen in Ulster."

do ġaḃail hi ccriochaiḃ Saxan dia ccaoṁsataoís ſcarḃaoġal dfoġḃail fuirre. Nír ḃó haṁlaiḋ do rala dóiḃ, uair do eccaiṁ coḃlaċ na bainrioġna friú for an ffairrge, ⁊ ro gaḃsat cſitri longa diḃ, ⁊ ro sgaoíl ⁊ ro ſirrſiḋ an ċuid ele don ċoḃlaċ fo airſraiḃ na ccrioċ ccoṁfoccus .i. don taoḃ ṫoir do ṡaxaiḃ, ⁊ don taoḃ ṫoirtuaiḋ do Alḃain, ⁊ don taoíḃ ṫiartuaiḋ déirinn. Ro báiḋſḋ dronga móra do na spainneaċaiḃ is na hoirſraiḃ sin iar láinḃrisſḋ a long, ⁊ terna an ċuid ro ba luġa diḃ tar anais don spáinn, ⁊ atberat a roile go ro fáccbaḋ naoí míle díḃ don ċur sin.

Ard Iustis na hereann .i. Sir Iohn Parrot do ḋol i Sacsoiḃ, ⁊ Sir uilliam fitzuuilliam do ṫeċt i nerinn ina iustis ina ionad.

O deaḋaḋ Maṫġaṁain mac loċlainn, mic Ruaiḋri, mic muireadhaiġ mic maṫġaṁna buiḋe tiġearna ċeneóil ffſrmaic décc.

Uilliam mac doṁnaill (.i. an doctuir) mic amlaoiḃ mic donnchaiḋ uí mallain do marḃaḋ i ndorus mainistre innsi lá cloinn uí ġríoḃta .i. clann tsſain mic Sſain, mic taiḋcc, mic loċlainn.

Sloicċeaḋ mór lá iustis na héreann Sir uilliam fitzuuilliam, ⁊ la gobernóir ċóiccid connaċt Sir Risdeard bionggam, ⁊ le President dá ċóicceḋ muṁan .i. Sir tomas noris, ⁊ lá forgla ḟſr nereann cenmotá cóicceaḋ ulaḋ do ḋol for ua Ruairc, ⁊ for Mac suiḃne na ttuaṫ do róine coḋaċ ⁊ coṁaonta lá cuid don ċoḃlaċ spáinneaċ sin ro réṁráiḋriom. Ro ṁillsiot na slóiġ sin

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[m] *On the coasts*, literally "*in finibus Angliæ*."

[n] *Nine thousand.*—This was probably the number reported; but it appears from a document in the State Papers' Office, London, signed by Geoffrey Fenton, that the total number of ships lost by the Spaniards on this occasion was eighteen, and the total number of men, 6194. This document runs as follows:

"Shipps and men sunke, drowned, killed, and taken upon this coast of Ireland in the month of September, 1588, as followeth: In Lough Foyle, in Tirconnell, one shipp, 1100 men; in Sligo, three great shipps, 1500 men; in Tyraughlie, one shipp, 400 men; in Clear Island, one shipp, 300 men; in Fynglasse, O'Male's country, one shipp, 400 men; in O'Fflaertie's country, one shipp, 200 men; in the Shannon, two shipps, 600 men; in Tralie, one shipp, 24 men; in Dingle, one shipp, 500 men; in Desmond, one shipp, 300 men; in Irris, two shipps, none lost, because the men were taken into other vessels, but the vessels and ordenance remained; in Shannan, one burnt, none lost, because the men were likewise embarked in other shipps; in Gallway Haven, one shipp, which escaped and left prisoners 70; drowned and sunk in the N. W. sea of Scotland, as appeareth by the confession of the Spanish prisoners (but in truth they were lost in Ireland), one shipp, called St. Mathew, 500 tonnes, men 450; one of Byshey of St. Sebastian's, 400 tonnes, men 350: total of shipps 18; total of men 6194.

"(Signed), GEFF. FENTON."

harbour, and landed on the coasts of England[m], if they could get an opportunity. But this did not happen to them, for they were met on the sea by the Queen's fleet, which captured four ships; and the rest of the fleet were scattered and dispersed along the coasts of the neighbouring countries, namely, to the east of England, to the north-east of Scotland, and the north-west of Ireland. Great numbers of the Spaniards were drowned, and their ships were totally wrecked in those places. The smaller part of them (i. e. the remainder) returned to Spain; and some say that nine thousand[n] of them were lost on this occasion.

Sir John Perrott, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, went to England; and Sir William Fitzwilliam[o] came to Ireland as Justice in his stead.

O'Dea (Mahon[p], the son of Loughlin, son of Rory, son of Muireadhach, son of Mahon Boy), Lord of Kinel-Fearmaic, died.

William, the son of Donnell (i. e. the Doctor), son of Auliffe, son of Donough O'Neillan, was slain in the doorway of the monastery of Ennis, by the sons of O'Greefa[q], namely, the sons of John, son of John, son of Teige, son of Loughlin.

A great army was mustered by the Lord Justice of Ireland, Sir William Fitzwilliam; Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of the province of Connaught; and Sir Thomas Norris, Governor of the two provinces of Munster; together with the most of the men of Ireland, the people of Ulster excepted, to march against O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny-na-dTuath, who had formed friendship and alliance with some of the Spanish fleet[r] which we have before mentioned.

The Annals of Ireland, by Thady Dowling, give a list which agrees with the foregoing, with the exception of the number drowned and sunk in the north-west sea of Scotland, of which it takes no notice; but it adds, that 700 men were lost in "Gallaway Bay."—See the *Icon Antistitis*, where there is a curious account of the shipwrecked Spaniards who were cast on the coast of Galway.

[o] *Sir William Fitzwilliam*, Lord Chief Justice. He was sworn Lord Deputy on the 30th of June, 1588. This entry should have been inserted by the Four Masters before their account of the great Spanish fleet.

[p] *Mahon.*—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, E. 2. 14, this Mahon is mentioned as the proprietor of the castles of Beallnelyke and Moghowny, in the barony of Tullag-I-Dea (now Inchiquin).

[q] *O'Greefa.*—In the manuscript account of the county of Clare just referred to, he is called O'Griffee, and set down as the proprietor of the castle of Ballygriffee, in the barony of Tullagh-I-Dea. This name is now usually anglicised Griffin, though always called O'Ᵹꞃíoḃṫa in Irish. The Griffins of Corgrick, near Foynes Island, in the county of Limerick, and Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, are of this family.

[r] *Some of the Spanish fleet.*—Philip O'Sullevan Beare informs us, in his *Hist. Cathol. Iber.*, fol. 121, that one thousand Spaniards, under

gaċ ní gur a rangattar dá mbaoí rempa ó ṁuintir na bainríoghna otá ruca go droḃaois, ⁊ ó droḃaois co finn, ar a aoí ní ro gaḃsat greim nó gaḃáil dua Ruairc ná do mac suiḃne don ċur sin. Bá don ċuairt sin trá do gaḃaḋ ó doċartaiġ Sean ócc mac Seain, mic feilim, mic conċoḃair carraiġ, ⁊ ó gallċuḃair Sir eóin mac tuaṫail ḃailḃ, ⁊ do ċuaiḋ an iustis go haṫ cliaṫ, ⁊ ro sccaoilsiot fir ereann dia ttiġiḃ.

Aoḋ mac an deccánaiġ uí ġallċuḃair (dia ngoirtí aoḋ mac an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill) do ṁarḃaḋ las an ingin duiḃ ingen tremair ṁec doṁnaill ben uí doṁnaill aoḋ mac maġnusa. Ba haṁlaiḋ ro airriċt lé an marḃaḋ sin do ġníoṁ. Aoḋ do ḃeiṫ do ġrés i rann sleaċta dílis an ċalḃaiġ uí doṁnaill, ⁊ a mbeiṫ uile daoín leiṫ is rann uí neill ṫoirrḋealḃaiġ luiniġ baoí ag coccaḋ do ġrés ré hua ndoṁnaill ⁊ ré a cliaṁain an tiarla ó neill .i. aoḋ mac an ḟirḋorċa. Araill ele ḃeós ro marḃaḋ a ḃráṫair dil dearḃṫairis alastrann lá haoḋ mac an deccanaiġ amail reṁebertmar. Ro ḃatar ḃeós foṫa ile eccraittis aice fris cen moṫat side. Bá galar cride ⁊ bá tocraḋ menman lé gan diogail a uaḃair ⁊ a diumarsa fair. Ro eccaoín a himneaḋ, ⁊ a héttualang fris an aṁsaiḋ albanaiġ baoí for a ttuillṁe ⁊ for a ttuarustal do ġrés, ⁊ ina comaiteċt in gaċ maiġin go ro tingeallsat side fria gomdis ellma for a forcongrairsi daiṫe a neccraittis for a mbíoḋbaiḃ cecib tan do toċraḋ ċuca. Do rala din don aoḋ hísin toċt (lá borrfaḋ bríġe ⁊ lá hionnoccḃáil menman cen foraiṫmet a ḟalaḋ nó a eccraittis) go hairm i mbaoí sí i maġ gaiḃlín. Iar ttoċt dóroṁ don ḃaile ro aiccill si a sainmuintir .i. na halbanaigh, ⁊ ro ráiḋ friú ⁊ ro arlaiġ iad im ċoṁallaḋ in ro geallsat. Do rónaḋ fuirseri sin, uair ro ionnsaiġsiot an taireccal i mbaoí aoḋ, ⁊ ro gaḃsat agá diúḃracaḋ do ṡaiġdiḃ ⁊ do ṗeilérsaiḃ go ffarccaiḃsiot marḃ gan anmain, ⁊ ro marḃaḋ ḃeós amaille fris an ro ḃaḋ tairisi lais dia ṡainmuintir.

Mac mec conmara an taoiḃe toir do cloinn cuilein .i. taḋcc mac

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Antonio de Leva, were relieved and protected by O'Rourke and Mac Sweeny Tuethius on this occasion, who saved them from the fury of the Queen's officers and conducted them in safety to their ship; but that, unfortunately, the ship foundered and they were all drowned in sight of the harbour.

[s] *Sir John, the son of Tuathal.*—In Ware's Annals of Ireland he is called Sir Owen Mac Toole, which is not very incorrect; but in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. i. p. 397, he is called "Sir Owen O'Toole," which is ridiculously incorrect.

[t] *Pride and arrogance.*—The reader will bear

These forces spoiled every thing to which they came in their course, not belonging to the Queen's people, from the Suck to the Drowes, and from the Drowes to the Finn; yet they were not able to overtake or apprehend O'Rourke or Mac Sweeny on this occasion. It was on this expedition that O'Doherty (John Oge, the son of John, son of Felim, son of Conor Carragh), and O'Gallagher (Sir John, the son of Tuathal[s] Balbh), were taken prisoners. The Lord Justice (then) went to Dublin, and the men of Ireland dispersed for their [respective] homes.

Hugh, son of the Dean O'Gallagher (who was usually called Hugh, son of Calvagh O'Donnell), was killed by Ineenduv, the daughter of James Mac Donnell, and wife of O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Manus). It was thus she was enabled to effect this killing: Hugh had constantly sided with the descendants of Calvagh O'Donnell, who were all conjointly leagued with O'Neill (Turlough Luineach), who was always at war with O'Donnell and his son-in-law, the Earl O'Neill (Hugh, son of Ferdorcha). Moreover, her dearly beloved brother, Alexander, had been, as we have before stated, slain by Hugh, son of the Dean, and besides these she had many other causes of enmity towards him; and it was sickness of heart and anguish of mind to her that revenge was not taken of him for his pride and arrogance[t]. She complained of her troubles and injuries to the Scottish auxiliaries, who were constantly in her service and pay, and who were in attendance on her in every place; and they promised that they would be ready at her command, to wreak vengeance upon their enemies, whenever they should meet with them. Hugh [one time] happened to be coming up, in pride, vigour, and high spirits (without remembering the spite or the enmity against him) towards the place where she was, at Magh-gaibhlin[u]. When he had come to the town, she addressed her faithful people, i. e. the Scots; and begged and requested[w] of them to fulfil their promise. This was accordingly done for her, for they rushed to the place where Hugh was, and proceeded to shoot at him with darts and bullets, until they left him lifeless; and there were also slain along with him the dearest to him of his faithful people.

The son of Mac Namara, of the eastern part of Clann-Cuilein (Teige, the

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in mind the O'Gallaghers are the senior and most royal family of all the Kinel-Connell.

[u] *Magh-gaibhlin*, now Mongavlin, a townland in the parish of Taughboyne, barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal. Ordn. map, sheet 63.

[w] *Begged and requested:* literally, "and she told them, and requested of them to perform what they had promised."

doṁnaill riaḃaiġ mic conmeaḋa, mic donnchaiḋ, mic Ruaiḋri do crochaḋ i ngaillim.

Mac uí concoḃair ruaiḋ .i. mac Taiḋcc óicc mic taiḋcc buiḋe, mic caṫail ruaiḋ do crochaḋ i ngaillim ḃeós.

O cceinnéittiġ fionn .i. brian mac doṁnaill mic donnchaiḋ décc, uaiṫne mac donnchaiḋ óicc mic aoḋa, mic aṁlaoiḃ, ⁊ an giolla duḃ mac diarmada mic aoḋa mic ruaiḋri uí ceinneidiġ i nearaontaḋ ⁊ i nimreasain ré roile imon tiġearnas gur ab aṁlaiḋ do ṡíoḋaiġriot an tiġearnas do roinn eatorra ar ḋó, an tainm ar uaiṫne.

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[x] *The manner in which.*—The Irish idiom, gur ab aṁlaiḋ, i. e. so that it was the way, is of very frequent occurrence, and it is impossible to translate sentences so constructed into anything like readable English, without deviating from the construction of the Irish. The above entry should be thus made English: "O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, &c.) died; upon which a contention arose between Owny, the son of Donough Oge, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot,

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son of Donnell Reagh, son of Cumeadha, son of Donough, son of Rory), was hanged at Galway.

The son of O'Conor Roe, i. e. the son of Teige Oge, son of Teige Boy, son of Cathal Roe, was also hanged at Galway.

O'Kennedy Finn (Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Donough) died; [upon which] Owny, the son of Donough Oge, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe, and Gilla-Duv, the son of Dermot, son of Hugh, son of Rory O'Kennedy, were at strife and contention with each other concerning the lordship; so that the manner in which[x] they made peace was by dividing the territory in two between them, and the name was conferred on Owny.

concerning the chieftainship. At length, however, they agreed to settle their differences by dividing the territory equally, and conferring the name of O'Kennedy Finn upon Owny, who was adjudged to be the senior."